

COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES, 1890-1902.

BULLETIN

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

No. 45—MARCH, 1903.

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1903.

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CONTENTS.

	Page.
Course of wholesale prices, 1890-1902	203-356
Digest of recent reports of State bureaus of labor statistics:	
Massachusetts	357, 358
New Hampshire	359, 360
Pennsylvania	360-364
Rhode Island	364, 365
West Virginia	365-367
Digest of recent foreign statistical publications	368-379
Decisions of courts affecting labor	380-390
Laws of various States relating to labor enacted since January 1, 1896	391-436



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B U L L E T I N
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No. 45.

WASHINGTON.

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COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES, 1890 TO 1902.

In order to meet the constant and growing demand for statistics of prices, there were presented in Bulletin No. 39, the issue for March, 1902, data relating to wholesale prices for the period from 1890 to 1901. When the collection and compilation of those prices were undertaken it was the intention of the Department to publish in the second or third Bulletin in each succeeding year the quotations of actual prices for the preceding year and the record of relative or comparative prices for the entire period beginning with 1890. In accordance with this intention, the quotations of actual prices for 1902 and the relative prices for the period from 1890 to 1902 are presented in this Bulletin.

Changes in the actual prices of single commodities may readily be seen by the inspection of a series of quotations covering a number of years, but in order to ascertain the changes in the general price level from year to year the quotations for a number of commodities of a more or less dissimilar character must be examined and in some manner combined. The method quite generally adopted for this purpose by statisticians and economists is the use of what is commonly known as the index number or relative price.

Before proceeding to the discussion of the data which enter into the present record it seems desirable to define the index number or relative price and explain the various methods adopted in securing the same.

Briefly, an index number or relative price of any given article at any given date is the percentage which the price of that article at that date is of the price of the same article at a date or a period which has been selected as a base or standard. This base or standard varies in the different series of index numbers which have been presented to the

public. In the London Economist's index numbers the average price for the years 1845 to 1850, inclusive, is taken as the base; in those calculated by Mr. Sauerbeck, and published in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, the average for the eleven years 1867 to 1877 is taken; in Dr. Soetbeer's index numbers the average for the four years 1847 to 1850 is used, while in the United States Senate Finance Committee's statement of relative prices (Senate Report No. 1394, Fifty-second Congress, second session) the price for the year 1860 is taken as the base or standard. In order to secure the index number or relative price for any article at any date in the period covered, the price of the article for that date is divided by the price at the date or by the average price for the period selected as the base. The quotient obtained multiplied by 100 is the per cent that the price at that date is of the base or standard price, and is called the index number or relative price. For example, the percentage for flour in 1885 in Mr. Sauerbeck's series of index numbers is 63, meaning that the average price of flour in 1885 was 63 per cent of the average price of the same article during the base period (1867 to 1877). This base being always 100, a fall of 37 per cent is indicated.

These percentages having been made in the case of each separate article included in the particular scheme under consideration, and for each year of the period covered, a series of total index numbers or relative prices for each of the years covered is usually constructed by adding together the index numbers of all the articles for each year and dividing the result by the number of articles considered, thus securing an average of the same. This course has been followed by Sauerbeck, Soetbeer, the United States Senate Finance Committee, and some others. In the case of the London Economist index numbers, however, simply the sum of the index numbers of the individual articles is used. For example, the total of the index numbers for the base period (1845 to 1850) is 2,200, or the sum of the base figures (100) for the 22 articles considered, and the total of the percentages for 1873 is 2,947. These sums, however, may be readily reduced to the average form given in other series of index numbers by dividing each by 22, the number of articles considered. It will be seen, then, that the index numbers or relative prices for all the commodities combined do not represent averages of the actual prices of such dissimilar commodities as a loaf of bread, a pound of meat, a ton of pig iron, etc., but are averages of the index numbers or relative prices of the articles.

In the Department's Bulletin for March, 1902 (No. 39), a history of the principal price indexes—those published by the London Economist, Palgrave, Sauerbeck, Soetbeer, the United States Senate Finance Committee, Commons, and Dun—was presented and need not be repeated here.

In the record of prices for the thirteen years from 1890 to 1902 pub-

lished by the Department of Labor 250 series of quotations were secured for the entire period and an additional 11 for some portion of the period. No quotations are shown for imported tin plate since 1898, which leaves 260 series of quotations for the years 1899 to 1902.

Although in the case of commodities of great importance more than one series of quotations have been used, in no case have more than one series of quotations been used for two articles of exactly the same description. For this reason the terms "series of quotations" and "commodities" have been used interchangeably in the pages which follow. The actual prices from which the index numbers or relative prices, 1890 to 1901, were computed were shown in Table I, Bulletin 39, in detail, and those from which the relative prices for 1902 were computed are shown in detail in Table I in this Bulletin. In securing these prices the effort has been made to include staple commodities only. In a number of instances it was found possible to secure prices for the same commodities that were included in the Report on Wholesale Prices, Wages, and Transportation submitted by Mr. Aldrich from the Senate Committee on Finance March 3, 1893. Many articles which were included in that report are no longer manufactured, or, if still manufactured, have ceased to be important factors in the market. On the other hand, a number of articles not shown in that report have become of such importance as to render necessary their inclusion in any study of the course of prices.

The commodities covered in 1902 by the 260 series of quotations have been classified under 9 general groups, as follows:

- Farm products, 16 series of quotations.
- Food, etc., 54 series of quotations.
- Cloths and clothing, 76 series of quotations.
- Fuel and lighting, 13 series of quotations.
- Metals and implements, 38 series of quotations.
- Lumber and building materials, 27 series of quotations.
- Drugs and chemicals, 9 series of quotations.
- House furnishing goods, 14 series of quotations.
- Miscellaneous, 13 series of quotations.

The further description of the kind of prices quoted, the source of these quotations, the market for which they were secured, their frequency, etc., will be taken up in connection with the discussion of Table I, which follows:

Table I.— Wholesale prices of commodities in 1902, pages 247 to 296.— This table shows in detail the actual prices from which the subsequent tables of index numbers are calculated. As stated previously, the 260 series of quotations have been classified under 9 groups of commodities, and this grouping has been uniformly adhered to in the several tables which are given.

The prices quoted in every instance are wholesale prices. Wholesale prices have invariably been used in compilations which have been

made for the purpose of showing changes in the general price level. They are more sensitive than retail prices and more quickly reflect changes in conditions. Retail prices usually follow the wholesale, but not generally in the same proportion. The margin between them in the case of some commodities is so great that slight changes in the wholesale price do not affect the retail. Changes in the wholesale price which last for a short time only do not usually result in corresponding changes in the retail price.

The net cash prices are shown for textiles and all articles whose list prices are subject to large and varying discounts. In the case of a number of articles, such as white pine, nails, etc., however, whose prices are subject to a small discount for cash no deduction has been made.

The prices have been collected from the best available sources, such as standard trade journals, officials of boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and produce exchanges, and leading manufacturers or their selling agents.

The prices quoted are usually the prices in the New York market, except for such articles as have their primary market in some other locality. For grains, live stock, etc., for example, Chicago prices are quoted; for fish, except salmon, Boston prices; for tar, Wilmington, N. C., prices; for white pine, Buffalo prices; for Elgin creamery butter, Elgin, Ill., prices, etc. The prices for textiles are the prices in the general distributing markets, such as New York, Boston, and Philadelphia; and where no market is mentioned in the prefatory note to Table I, it should be understood that the prices are for the general market.

The following table shows the different markets and the number of articles quoted for each market:

NUMBER OF COMMODITIES OR SERIES OF QUOTATIONS IN 1902, CLASSIFIED BY MARKETS FOR WHICH SECURED.

Market.	Farm prod- ucts.	Food, etc.	Cloths and cloth- ing.	Fuel and light- ing.	Metals and im- ple- ments.	Lum- ber and build- ing ma- terials.	Drugs and chem- icals.	House fur- nishing goods.	Mis- cella- neous.	Total.
New York.....	2	44	2	9	21	21	9	6	12	126
Chicago.....	14	5			1					20
Factory, mine, wells, etc.....				3	1	1		3		8
Pittsburg.....					7					7
Buffalo.....						4				4
Philadelphia.....					4					4
Boston.....		3								3
Trenton, N. J.....								3		3
Cincinnati.....				1	1					2
Eastern markets (Balt., Boston, N. Y., Phila.).....			2							2
Elgin, Ill.....		1								1
Lasalle, Ill.....					1					1
Peoria, Ill.....									1	1
Washington, D. C.....		1								1
Wilmington, N. C.....						1				1
General market.....			72		2			2		76
Total.....	16	54	76	13	38	27	9	14	13	260

As regards the description of the commodity, it should be stated that the greatest care has been taken to secure prices throughout the period for a commodity of precisely the same description. Changes in quality are, of course, reflected in prices, and for this reason note has been made of any important changes which have occurred. In the case of certain commodities, such as butter, eggs, etc., prices for the best quality have invariably been taken, in order to avoid frequent changes in grade. It should also be stated in this connection that in the case of commodities for which prices were secured from the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter the lowest quotations were invariably taken where a range of prices was found because of the fact that these represent the prices of large lots, while the high quotations represent the prices of smaller lots.

Weekly quotations have been secured in the case of all articles which are subject to frequent fluctuations in price, such as butter, cheese, eggs, grain, live stock, meats, etc. In the case of articles whose prices are more stable, monthly or annual quotations have been taken. The following table shows the number of series of weekly, monthly, and annual price quotations:

NUMBER OF COMMODITIES OR SERIES OF QUOTATIONS, CLASSIFIED AS TO THEIR FREQUENCY OF QUOTATION IN 1902.

Frequency of quotation.	Farm products.	Food, etc.	Cloths and clothing.	Fuel and lighting.	Metals and implements.	Lumber and building materials.	Drugs and chemicals.	House furnishing goods.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Weekly	13	22	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	38
Monthly	3	32	64	12	38	27	9	14	12	211
Annually .....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Total.....	16	54	76	13	38	27	9	14	13	260

The character of each series of quotations as regards frequency is shown in all cases in Table I in a prefatory note which states fully the date of the quotations and, if weekly, whether the quotations are for some particular day of the week, the average for the week, or the range for the week. The majority of the weekly quotations show the price on Tuesday, and if for any reason Tuesday's price was not obtainable, the first price in the week has been taken. The quotations from trade and other journals, when credited to the first of each month, are not in all instances the price for the exact day stated, as it is a common practice of the daily papers which make a specialty of market reports to devote certain days to the review of the market of certain articles. For example, the Boston Herald quotes fish on Saturday only. The prices are, however, the earliest prices quoted in the journal to which the article is credited. It should also be stated that the monthly prices credited to weekly publications are the earliest quotations shown in such publications for each month.

The average price for the year was obtained by dividing the sum of

the quotations for a given commodity by the number of quotations shown. For example, the sum of the Tuesdays' prices of cotton for 1902 (shown in Table I) was \$4.64450, and the number of quotations 52. The former figure divided by the latter gives \$0.08932 as the average price for the year. Where a range was shown the mean price for each date was found, and this was used in computing the yearly average. The average yearly price of all articles was computed as above described. The reader will understand that, in order to secure for any commodity a strictly scientific average price for the year, one must know the quantity marketed and the price for which each unit of quantity was sold. It is manifestly impossible to secure such detail, and even were it possible the work of compilation would be much greater than the results would justify. It is believed that the method adopted here, which is also that used in the construction of other index numbers, secures results which are quite as valuable for all practical purposes.

An examination of Table I in the present Bulletin, in connection with Table I in Bulletin No. 39, shows that the prices of some of the commodities included in these index numbers were subject to frequent and decided fluctuations, while the prices of others were almost, and in two cases altogether, uniform throughout the period. The following table shows the lowest and highest quotations and the dates of the same for each of the commodities during the thirteen-year period:

LOWEST AND HIGHEST QUOTATIONS, 1890 TO 1902.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I, page 247 et seq.]

FARM PRODUCTS.

Article.	Lowest.		Highest.		Unit.
	Date.	Price.	Date.	Price.	
Barley: by sample.....	3d week Aug 1896	\$0.18½ - \$0.35	4th week Oct 1890.	\$0.58 - \$0.81	Bushel
Cattle: steers, choice to extra.	4th week Apr 1896.	3.85 - 4.25	3d, 4th Tues Aug, 1st Tues Sept 1902.	7.60 - 9.00	100 lbs
Cattle: steers, good to choicee.	2d Tues Jan 1890	3.00 - 3.90	2d, 3d, 4th Tues Aug, 1st, 2d Tues Sept 1902.	6.70 - 7.60	100 lbs
Corn: No. 2, cash.....	2d Tues Sept 1896	.19½ - .20	5th Tues May 1892.	.48½ - 1.00	Bushel
Cotton: upland, middling.	1st Tues Feb, 1st, 2d Tues Nov 1898.	.05½ - .05	4th Tues May 1890.	.12½ - .12½	Pound
Flaxseed: No. 1.....	Sept 1896.....	.63½ - .64	July 1901.....	1.88	Bushel
Hay; timothy, No. 1.....	3d, 4th Tues July 1898.	6.50 - 8.00	3d Tues Apr 1891	15.50 - 16.50	Ton
Hides: green, salted, packers, heavy native steers.	June 1894.....	.0500 - .0513	Sept 1902.....	.1491	Pound
Hogs: heavy.....	4th Tues July 1896.	2.50 - 3.15	2d Tues Feb 1893	8.10 - 8.65	100 lbs
Hogs: light.....	3d Tues Sept 1896	2.80 - 3.35	2d Tues Feb 1893	7.90 - 8.25	100 lbs
Hops: N. Y. State, choicee ..	Sept 1895.....	.06 - .07	Nov 1890.....	.45 - .47	Pound
Oats: cash.....	2d Tues Sept 1896	.14½	4th Tues July 1902	.63½ - .64	Bushel
Rye: No. 2, cash.....	5th Tues June 1896.	.28½	3d Tues Aug 1891	.97 - 1.00	Bushel
Sheep: native.....	5th Tues Oct 1894	.75 - 3.25	5th Tues May 1892.	5.25 - 6.65	100 lbs
Sheep: Western.....	5th Tues Aug 1893.	1.00 - 3.00	1st Tues May 1891.	5.50 - 6.85	100 lbs
Wheat: contract grades, cash.	5th Tues Jan 1895	.48½ - .49½	2d Tues May 1898	1.73 - 1.85	Bushel

LOWEST AND HIGHEST QUOTATIONS, 1890 TO 1902—Continued.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I, page 247 et seq.]

FOOD, ETC.

Article.	Lowest.		Highest.		Unit.
	Date.	Price.	Date.	Price.	
Beans: medium, choice ...	Apr 1897	\$0.85	Sept 1901	\$2.75	Bushel
Bread: crackers, Boston X.	May, June 1897...	.05	June 1898, July 1900 to Dec 1902.	.08	Pound
Bread: crackers, soda	May to Dec 1897.	.05½	June 1898.....	.08½	Pound
Bread: loaf (Wash. market)	May to July 1895	.03	Aug 1896.....	.05	Loaf
Bread: loaf, homemade (N. Y. market).	Jan to May 1896.	.03	Jan 1890 to Dec 1895, June 1896 to Dec 1902.	.04	Loaf
Bread: loaf, Vienna (N. Y. market).	Jan to May 1896.	.03	Jan 1890 to Dec 1895, June 1896 to Dec 1902.	.04	Loaf
Butter: creamery, Elgin (Elgin market).	1st Mon June 1890.	\$0.13½ - .14	1st Mon Mar 1891.	\$0.34 - .35½	Pound
Butter: creamery, Western (N. Y. market).	2d Tues June 1890.	.13½ - .14	2d Tues Mar 1891.	.35 - .36½	Pound
Butter: dairy, N. Y. State ..	3d Tues Apr 1896	.13 - .13½	2d Tues Mar 1891.	.33	Pound
Cheese: N. Y. State factory, full cream.	3d Tues May 1895	.06 - .06½	5th Tues Dec 1902.	.14	Pound
Coffee: Rio No. 7.....	Dec 1902 .....	.05¼ - .05½	Oct 1890 .....	.18¼ - .19	Pound
Eggs: new-laid, fancy, near-by.	1st Tues Apr 1897	.10¼ - .10½	3d Tues Jan 1893.	.42 - .43	Dozen
Fish: cod, dry, bank, large.	Mar to Sept 1896, Aug 1897.	4.00 - 4.25	Feb, Mar 1892...	7.75 - 8.00	Quintal
Fish: herring, shore, round	May to Aug 1892	2.00 - 2.25	Dec 1902	5.75 - 6.00	Barrel
Fish: mackerel, salt, large No. 3s.	June 1897.	8.00 - 9.00	Sept, Oct 1890...	20.00	Barrel
Fish: salmon, canned	Apr 1898	1.10 - 1.30	Mar 1890.....	1.75 - 2.00	12 cans
Flour: buckwheat.....	Apr 1897	1.00 - 1.15	Sept 1891	3.50 - 3.65	100 lbs
Flour: rye.....	July 1897	2.00 - 2.40	Nov 1891.....	5.15 - 5.90	Barrel
Flour: wheat, spring patents.	1st Tues Nov 1894.	3.15 - 3.40	2d Tues May 1898.	7.00 - 7.75	Barrel
Flour: wheat, winter straights.	2d Tues Oct to 1st Tues Nov 1894.	2.40 - 2.65	2d Tues May 1898.	6.25 - 6.75	Barrel
Fruit: apples, evaporated, choice.	Apr 1897 .....	.03½ - .03¾	Feb 1891.....	.14½ - .15½	Pound
Fruit: apples, sun-dried, Southern, sliced.	May 1897.....	.01½ - .02½	May 1891 .....	.11 - .13	Pound
Fruit: currants, in barrels.	Apr, May 1894...	.01¼ - .01½	Oct 1900 .....	.12 - .12½	Pound
Fruit: prunes, California, in boxes.	June 1897 .....	.04 - .04½	Oct 1890 .....	.12½ - .13	Pound
Fruit: raisins, California, London layer.	Apr 1896 .....	.80 - .90	Jan 1890	2.25 - 2.75	Box
Glucose: 41° and 42° mixing.	June 1897 .....	.92½	June 1902.....	2.32	100 lbs
Lard: prime contract	4th Tues July 1896.	.0340	3d Tues Feb 1893.	.1315	Pound
Meal: corn, fine white.....	Sept 1896.....	.63 - .65	May 1891	1.69	100 lbs
Meal: corn, fine yellow....	Sept 1896.....	.62 - .63	May 1891	1.67 - 1.68	100 lbs
Meat: bacon, short clear sides.	4th Tues July, 1st Tues Aug 1896.	.04 - .04½	3d, 4th Tues Oct 1902.	.12½ - .12¾	Pound
Meat: bacon, short rib sides.	4th Tues July, 1st Tues Aug, all Sept 1896.	.03¾ - .04	4th Tues May 1893, 3d, 4th Tues Oct 1902.	.12 - .12½	Pound
Meat: beef, fresh, native sides.	4th Tues Mar 1894.	.05 - .07	2d, 3d, 4th, 5th Tues July 1902.	.09 - .12½	Pound
Meat: beef, salt, extra mess	2d, 3d, 4th weeks Aug 1892.	6.00 - 6.50	3d week May to 2d week June 1902.	14.00	Barrel
Meat: beef, salt, hams, Western.	4th Tues Oct 1890, 2d Tues Nov 1891, 3d Tues Oct 1892.	12.00 - 12.50	1st Tues Aug 1899.	27.50 - 29.00	Barrel
Meat: hams, smoked, packed.	3d, 4th Tues Sept, 1st Tues Oct 1898.	.07¼ - .07½	4th, 5th Tues Jan 1893.	.15 - .16	Pound
Meat: mutton, dressed	5th Tues Oct 1895.	.03 - .06	1st, 2d Tues May 1891, 4th Tues May 1892.	.10½ - .12	Pound
Meat: pork, salt, mess, old to new.	4th Tues July, 3d Tues Sept 1896.	7.50 - 8.00	5th Tues May 1893.	21.50 - 22.50	Barrel

LOWEST AND HIGHEST QUOTATIONS, 1890 TO 1902—Continued.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I, page 247 et seq.]

FOOD, ETC.—Concluded.

Article.	Lowest.		Highest.		Unit.
	Date.	Price.	Date.	Price.	
Milk: fresh	June 1897, June 1898.	\$0.0175	Dec 1902	\$0.0375	Quart
Molasses: New Orleans, open kettle, prime.	June, July 1897.	\$0.23 - .24	Jan to July 1900.	\$0.44 .55	Gallon
Rice: domestic, choice	May, July, Aug, Sept 1893.	.04 - .04½	Aug to Nov 1891.	.06⅝- .07	Pound
Salt: American.....	3d week Aug 1896 to 3d week Feb 1897, 1st, 2d, 3d weeks Oct 1898, 1st week May to 5th week Sept 1899.	.55	1st week Nov 1900 to 1st week Apr 1901.	1.15	Barrel
Salt: Ashton's	Oct 1894 to Mar 1901.	2.00 - 2.10	Jan to July 1890.	2.45 - 2.50	Bushel
Soda: bicarbonate of, American.	Oct, Nov 1901, June to Aug 1902.	.0095	Apr 1890, Mar to June 1891.	.0350	Pound
Spices: nutmegs.....	Aug to Oct 1902.	.18½- .19½	Mar 1890.	.64 - .65	Pound
Spices: pepper, Singapore.	Feb 1895, Jan, Feb 1896.	.04¼- .04½	Nov 1900.	.13¼- .13⅝	Pound
Starch: pure corn	July 1901.....	.04	Nov, Dec 1890...	.06¾	Pound
Sugar: 89° fair refining....	4th Thurs Apr, 1st Thurs May 1894.	.02310	1st, 2d Thurs Sept, 2d, 3d, 4th Thurs Oct 1890.	.05311	Pound
Sugar: 96° centrifugal.....	1st Thurs Jan, 3d Thurs Apr, 4th Thurs May 1894.	.02750	1st, 2d Thurs Sept 1890.	.05921	Pound
Sugar: granulated.....	1st, 2d Thurs Feb 1895.	.03680	1st Thurs June 1890.	.06615-.06676	Pound
Tallow	4th Tues May 1897.	.02⅞- .03	3d Tues Feb 1893	.08¼	Pound
Tea: Formosa, fine	May to Aug 1890.	.23 - .25	Sept 1890.....	.33 - .35	Pound
Vegetables, fresh: onions..	May 1896 .....	.50 - 1.00	Feb 1890	5.00 -10.00	Barrel
Vegetables, fresh: potatoes, Burbank.	3d week May, 3d, 4th weeks June 1896.	.10 - .15	2d week June 1891.	1.10 - 1.35	Bushel
Vinegar: cider, Monarch..	Oct 1895 to Sept 1898, July 1900 to Sept 1901, Nov, Dec 1902.	.13	Nov 1890 to May 1892.	.18	Gallon

CLOTHS AND CLOTHING.

Bags: 2-bushel, Amoskeag.	Jan to Mar 1895.	\$0.10½	Jan 1900	\$0.16½	Bag
Blankets: 11-4, 5 lbs. to the pair, all wool.	1895 to 1897 .....	.75	1890.....	.91	Pound
Blankets: 11-4, 5 lbs. to the pair, cotton warp, all wool filling.	1895.....	.54	1900.....	.75	Pound
Blankets: 11-4, 5 lbs. to the pair, cotton warp, cotton and wool filling.	1895, 1896.....	.40	1900.....	.52¼	Pound
Boots and shoes: men's brogans, split.	Jan to June 1898	.90	Jan 1890 to June 1892, July to Sept 1895.	1.05	Pair
Boots and shoes: men's calf bal. shoes, Goodyear welt, dongola top.	July 1898 to Dec 1900.	2.24	Jan 1890 to June 1898.	2.40	Pair
Boots and shoes: men's split boots, kip top 16-in., ½ double sole.	Jan to Dec 1895.	15.00	Oct to Dec 1901 .	19.00	12 pairs
Boots and shoes: men's vicr kid shoes, Goodyear welt.	Jan 1897 to Dec 1902.	2.00	Jan 1890 to Dec 1894.	2.50	Pair
Boots and shoes: women's solid grain shoes, leather, polish or polka	Jan 1893 to Dec 1894.	.75	Jan to July 1900.	.925	Pair
Broadcloths: first quality, black, 54-in , made from XXX wool.	Jan 1895 to Dec 1896.	1.38	Jan 1890 to Dec 1893.	1.97	Yard

LOWEST AND HIGHEST QUOTATIONS, 1890 TO 1902—Continued.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I, page 247 et seq.]

CLOTHS AND CLOTHING—Continued.

Article.	Lowest.		Highest.		Unit.
	Date.	Price.	Date.	Price.	
Calico: Cocheco prints	Jan 1898 to June 1899.	\$0.045	Jan to Dec 1890, Jan 1892 to June 1893.	\$0.065	Yard
Carpets: Brussels, 5-frame, Bigelow.	Jan 1894 to June 1897.	.936	Jan 1891 to Mar 1892.	1.128	Yard
Carpets: ingrain, 2-ply, Lowell.	July 1895 to June 1897.	.408	Jan to Dec 1891.	.552	Yard
Carpets: Wilton, 5-frame, Bigelow.	Jan 1895 to June 1897.	1.680	Jan to Dec 1891.	2.016	Yard
Cotton flannels: 2½ yds. to the pound.	Jan 1897 to Dec 1898.	.05½	Jan 1890 to Dec 1891.	.08½	Yard
Cotton flannels: 3½ yds. to the pound.	Jan to Dec 1898	.04½	Jan 1890 to Dec 1891.	.06½	Yard
Cotton thread: 6-cord, 200-yd. spools, J. & P. Coats.	July 1896 to Dec 1899.	.030503	Jan 1900 to Dec 1902.	.037240	Spool
Cotton yarns: carded, white, mule-spun, Northern, cones, 10/1.	Dec 1898 to June 1899.	.13½	Aug 1892.....	.19½	Pound
Cotton yarns: carded, white, mule-spun, Northern, cones, 22/1.	Dec 1898 to Mar 1899.	.16½	July 1892.....	.24	Pound
Denims: Amoskeag	Jan to Mar 1899.	.08½	Oct to Dec 1890, July to Dec 1893.	.12	Yard
Drillings: brown, Pepperell.	Nov 1898 to Jan 1899.	.04½	Aug, Sept, Nov, Dec 1890, Feb, Mar 1891.	.07	Yard
Drillings: 30-in., Stark A..	Feb 1898.....	.0410	Aug 1890.....	.0675	Yard
Flannels: white, 4-4, Ballard Vale No. 3.	Aug, Sept 1896..	.29	Jan 1890 to Oct 1892.	.44	Yard
Ginghams: Amoskeag.....	Apr to June 1895, July to Sept 1896, Apr to Sept 1897, Jan to Mar, July to Dec 1898.	.0425	Jan 1891 to Mar 1893.	.0650	Yard
Ginghams: Lancaster.....	Feb to May 1895, June to Aug 1896.	.04½	May 1890 to Mar 1893.	.07	Yard
Horse blankets: 6 lbs. each, all wool.	1896.....	.52	1900.....	.68	Pound
Hosiery: men's cotton half hose, seamless, fast black, 20 to 22 oz., 160 needles.	1901.....	.6860	1890.....	1.2740	12 pairs
Hosiery: men's cotton half hose, seamless, standard quality, 84 needles.	1899.....	.62½	1890, 1891 .....	.97½	12 pairs
Hosiery: women's combed Egyptian cotton hose, high spliced heel, double sole, full-fashioned.	1899.....	1.75	1901.....	2.00	12 pairs
Hosiery: women's cotton hose, seamless, fast black, 26 to 28 oz., 160 to 176 needles.	1901.....	.6615	1890.....	1.2250	12 pairs
Leather: harness, oak, country middles, 14 lbs. and up (except overweights, 20 lbs. and up). ^a	Aug, Sept 1894..	\$0.20 - .22	July to Nov 1895, Nov 1899 to Mar 1900.	\$0.32 - .34	Pound
Leather: harness, oak, packers' hides, heavy, No. 1. ^(b)	Sept 1902 .....	.32	Oct, Nov 1902...	.32 - .36	Pound
Leather: sole, hemlock, nonacid, Buenos Ayres, middle weights, 1st quality.	May 1892 .....	.16	Apr, May 1900 ..	.26 - .27	Pound
Leather: sole, oak.....	Sept to Nov 1896, June 1897.	.28 - .29	Dec 1901 to Feb 1902.	.38 - .40	Pound
Leather: wax calf, 30 to 40 lbs. to the doz., B grade.	Jan to June 1890, Feb, June 1891, Aug 1894 to Jan 1895, Sept, Oct 1896, Apr, June 1897.	.55 - .60	July to Nov 1895.	.80 - .85	Sq foot

^a Quotations for 1890 to 1901.^b Quotations for 1902 only.

LOWEST AND HIGHEST QUOTATIONS, 1890 TO 1902—Continued.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I, page 247 et seq.]

CLOTHS AND CLOTHING—Continued.

Article.	Lowest.		Highest.		Unit.
	Date.	Price.	Date.	Price.	
Linen shoe thread: 10s, Barbour.	Oct 1894 to Jan 1900.	\$0.8514	Nov 1893 to Sept 1894.	\$0.9405	Pound
Linen thread: 3-cord, 200-yard spools, Barbour.	Apr to Dec 1891.	.7623	Jan 1890 to Mar 1891, Aug 1897 to Dec 1902.	.8910	12spools
Overcoatings: beaver, Moscow, all wool, black.	1895 to 1897	1.7670	1900.....	2.4994	Yard
Overcoatings: chinchilla, B-rough, all wool.	1895 to 1897	1.8774	1900.....	2.4994	Yard
Overcoatings: chinchilla, cotton warp, C.C. grade.	Nov 1896.....	.41	Oct 1892, June, Sept 1893.	.55	Yard
Overcoatings: covert cloth, light weight, staple goods.	1897.....	1.9458	1890 to 1893	2.4616	Yard
Overcoatings: kersey, standard, 27 to 28 oz.	Jan to May 1897	1.00	Jan to Dec 1900.	1.575	Yard
Print cloths: 28-in., 64x64..	2d week May 1898.	.01875	2d week Dec 1892.	.04063	Yard
Shawls: standard, all wool, 72x144 in., 42-oz., made of high-grade wool.	Jan 1896 to Nov 1897, Apr 1898 to Dec 1899.	4.08	Jan 1890 to Dec 1895, Jan 1900 to Dec 1902.	4.90	Each
Sheetings: bleached, 10-4, Atlantic.	Nov 1898.....	.1402	May 1900 .....	.2359	Yard
Sheetings: bleached, 10-4, Pepperell.	Apr, May 1895 ..	.154	Mar to June 1900.	.25	Yard
Sheetings: bleached, 10-4, Wamsutta S. T.	Apr 1894 to Nov 1895.	.27	Oct 1890 to Jan 1891.	.3290	Yard
Sheetings: brown, 4-4, Atlantic A.	Dec 1898 .....	.0421	Oct 1890 .....	.0684	Yard
Sheetings: brown, 4-4, Indian Head.	June 1898, Jan 1899.	.05	Sept 1890 to Apr 1891.	.074	Yard
Sheetings: brown, 4-4, Massachusetts Mills, Flying Horse brand. (a)	Apr to Dec 1902.	.054	Jan to Mar 1902.	.054	Yard
Sheetings: brown, 4-4, Pepperell R.	Apr, Nov, Dec 1898.	.0450	Aug 1890.....	.0675	Yard
Sheetings: brown, 4-4, Stark A. A. (b)	Nov 1898.....	.0396	July 1890 .....	.0684	Yard
Shirtings: bleached, 4-4, Fruit of the Loom.	Dec 1898 .....	.0538	June 1890 to Jan 1891, Jan to June 1893.	.0855	Yard
Shirtings: bleached, 4-4, Hope.	Dec 1898 .....	.0475	June 1890 to Jan 1891.	.0736	Yard
Shirtings: bleached, 4-4, Lonsdale.	Dec 1898 .....	.0523	June 1890 to Jan 1891, Dec 1892 to June 1893.	.0855	Yard
Shirtings: bleached, 4-4, N. Y. Mills.	Mar to Nov 1899.	.0711	May 1890 to June 1891.	.0976	Yard
Shirtings: bleached, 4-4, Wamsutta $\begin{smallmatrix} <0> \\ X & X \end{smallmatrix}$.	Dec 1897 to Jan 1899.	.0807	June 1890 to June 1891, Apr to July 1893.	.1021	Yard
Silk: raw, Italian, classical	June 1894.....	\$3.4328-3.4825	Apr, May 1893 ..	\$5.7213-5.8456	Pound
Silk: raw, Japan, filatures	Aug 1896.....	2.9100-3.3950	Feb 1890, Dec 1899.	5.3350-5.5775	Pound
Suitings: clay worsted diagonal, 12-oz., Washington Mills.	Feb to Apr 1897.	.6370	Nov 1899.....	1.2012	Yard
Suitings: clay worsted diagonal, 16-oz., Washington Mills.	Feb to Apr 1897.	.7963	Jan 1900	1.4625	Yard
Suitings: indigo blue, all wool, 54-inch, 14-oz., Middlesex standard.	Jan to Dec 1897.	1.0465	Jan 1890 to June 1893.	1.5470	Yard
Suitings: indigo blue, all wool, 16-oz.	1895.....	1.5903	1900.....	2.2669	Yard
Suitings: serge, Washington Mills 6700.	Jan 1896 to Aug 1897.	.6143	Oct, Nov 1899...	.9328	Yard
Tickings: Amoskeag A. C. A.	Oct to Dec 1898.	.084	Oct to Dec 1890.	.124	Yard
Trouserings: fancy worsted, 22 to 23 oz.	Jan to Dec 1895.	1.7100	Jan to Dec 1900.	2.2871	Yard
Underwear: shirts and drawers, white, all wool, full-fashioned, 18-gauge.	Jan 1894 to Dec 1898.	21.6000	Jan 1891 to Dec 1893.	25.6500	12 garments

^a Quotations for 1902 only.^b Quotations for 1890-1901.

LOWEST AND HIGHEST QUOTATIONS, 1890 TO 1902—Continued.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I, page 247 et seq.]

CLOTHS AND CLOTHING—Concluded.

Article.	Lowest.		Highest.		Unit.
	Date.	Price.	Date.	Price.	
Underwear: shirts and drawers, white, merino, full-fashioned, 52% wool, 48% cotton, 24-gauge.	Jan to Dec 1899.	\$13.5000	Jan 1891 to Dec 1893.	\$17.5500	12 garments
Women's dress goods: alpaca, cotton warp, 22-in., Hamilton.	Jan 1895 to July 1899.	.0637	Jan 1890 to June 1892.	.0735	Yard
Women's dress goods: cashmere, all wool, 10-11 twill, 38-in., Atlantic Mills J.	Jan to Dec 1896.	.1960	Apr 1891 to Dec 1892, June to Aug 1900.	.3724	Yard
Women's dress goods: cashmere, cotton warp, 9-twill, 4-4, Atlantic Mills F.	Oct 1895 to May 1896.	.1127	Jan 1890 to Dec 1891, July to Dec 1892.	.1813	Yard
Women's dress goods: cashmere, cotton warp, 22-in., Hamilton.	July 1896 to July 1899.	.0686	Jan 1890 to June 1892.	.0833	Yard
Women's dress goods: cashmere, cotton warp, 27-in., Hamilton.	Oct 1896 to Mar 1899.	.0784	Jan 1890 to June 1892.	.0980	Yard
Women's dress goods: Franklin sackings, 6-4.	July 1896 to July 1897.	.40½	June to Sept 1900.	.66½	Yard
Wool: Ohio, fine fleece (X and XX grade), scoured.	June, 1895 .....	.3478	Dec 1899 to Feb 1900.	.7609	Pound
Wool: Ohio, medium fleece (½ and ⅔ grade), scoured.	June 1895, June to Sept 1896.	.2903	June, July, Aug. Nov 1890.	.6210	Pound
Worsted yarns: 2-40s, Australian fine.	Nov 1895 to Mar 1896, Oct to Dec 1896.	.7200	Nov 1899 to Apr 1900.	1.3000	Pound
Worsted yarns: 2-40s, XXX or its equivalent in quality, white, in skeins. (a)	Oct 1896 to Feb 1897.	.7000	Jan, Feb 1900...	1.3500	Pound

FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Candles: adamantine, 6s, 14-oz.	June 1897 to Jan 1900.	\$0.06½	Feb 1900 to Dec 1902.	\$0.11	Pound
Coal: anthracite, broken..	June 1899 to Aug 1899.	3.111	Dec 1902	4.011	Ton
Coal: anthracite, chestnut.	Sept 1895	2.701	Nov, Dec 1902...	4.950	Ton
Coal: anthracite, egg	Sept 1895	2.827	Nov, Dec 1902...	4.950	Ton
Coal: anthracite, stove	Aug 1895	2.891	Nov, Dec 1902...	4.950	Ton
Coal: bituminous, Georges Creek (at mine).	Apr to July 1894, Jan to June 1895, Jan to Mar 1896.	.75	Oct 1902	5.00	Ton
Coal: bituminous, Georges Creek (f. o. b. N. Y. Harbor).	Apr 1898 to Mar 1899.	2.10	Oct 1902	8.25	Ton
Coal: bituminous, Pittsburgh (Youghiogheny).	2d Tues Mar to 1st Tues Apr 1899.	\$0.04½-.04½	3d, 4th Tues Nov 1891.	.11	Bushel
Coke: Connellsville, furnace.	Apr, May 1894 ..	.92	Mar, Apr 1900...	\$3.25-4.25	Ton
Matches: parlor, domestic.	Sept 1894 to Mar 1895, May to Dec 1902.	1.50	Jan to Oct 1890..	2.00	144 boxes
Petroleum: crude	Oct 1892 .....	.51½	Apr 1895	1.79	Barrel
Petroleum: refined, for export.	May 1893 .....	.0510	Jan to Mar 1900.	.0990	Gallon
Petroleum: refined, 150° fire test, water white.	Feb, Mar 1893...	.07½	Jan to Mar 1900.	.12½	Gallon

a In 1902 designated as XXXX.

LOWEST AND HIGHEST QUOTATIONS, 1890 TO 1902—Continued.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I, page 247 et seq.]

METALS AND IMPLEMENTS.

Article.	Lowest.		Highest.		Unit.
	Date.	Price.	Date.	Price.	
Augers: extra, $\frac{3}{4}$ -in	Oct 1894 to Apr 1896, Feb 1899.	\$0. 1333	Dec 1899 to Dec 1900.	\$0. 2000	Each
Axes: M. C. O., Yankee....	Oct 1897 to Dec 1898.	. 3750	Jan 1890 to Sept 1891.	. 5650	Each
Bar iron: best refined, from mill (Pittsburg market).	July 1897.....	. 0095	Oct 1899.....	. 0260	Pound
Bar iron: best refined, from store (Philadelphia market).	Nov 1894, Jan, Feb 1895.	. 0120	Sept 1899 to Jan 1900.	. 0250	Pound
Barb wire: galvanized	Aug 1897.....	1. 6500	Dec 1899 to Mar 1900.	4. 1300	100 lbs
Butts: loose joint, cast, 3x3 inch.	Feb to July 1895, June 1897 to Jan 1900.	. 0292	Feb to May 1900	. 0430	Pair
Chisels: extra, socket firmer, 1-inch.	Apr 1894 to Dec 1895, Dec 1896 to Nov 1898.	. 1710	Jan to Dec 1902	. 2700	Each
Copper: ingot, lake	June 1894.....	\$0. 0890- . 0900	May 1899.....	. 1925	Pound
Copper: sheet, hot-rolled (base sizes).	Jan, Apr 1896 ...	. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	July 1890.....	. 25	Pound
Copper: wire, bare	July 1894 .....	. 11	July, Oct 1890, Apr 1899.	. 20	Pound
Doorknobs: steel, bronze plated.	Jan 1890 to Apr 1895, Mar 1896 to June 1900.	. 1660	May to Dec 1902	. 2280	Pair
Files: 8-inch mill bastard.	July 1896 to June 1897.	. 77	Nov 1899 to Aug 1900.	1. 10	Dozen
Hammers: Maydole No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	Jan 1890 to Nov 1895.	. 3500	May 1900 to Dec 1902.	. 4233	Each
Lead: pig.....	Sept 1896 .....	. 0273- . 0275	Oct 1890	\$0. 0538- . 0540	Pound
Lead pipe.....	Nov 1896 to Jan 1897.	3. 60	Oct to Dec 1890 .	6. 40	100 lbs
Locks: common mortise ..	Jan 1898 to Apr 1902.	. 0750	Sept 1895 to June 1896, May to Dec 1902.	. 0900	Each
Nails: cut, 8d., fence and common.	July to Sept 1898	1. 15	May to Nov 1896.	2. 90	100 lbs
Nails: wire, 8d., fence and common.	Dec 1896, Aug 1897, Aug, Dec 1898.	1. 35	Jan, Feb 1890 ...	3. 35- 3. 40	100 lbs
Pig iron: Bessemer.....	July 1897	9. 39	Dec 1899, Feb 1900.	25. 00	Ton
Pig iron: foundry No. 1 ...	July 1898	11. 25	Nov 1899 to Jan 1900.	25. 00	Ton
Pig iron: foundry No. 2 ...	June 1897.....	9. 40 - 9. 50	Nov 1902.....	24. 00-25. 00	Ton
Pig iron: gray forge, Southern, coke.	May 1897	8. 00	Aug 1902.....	20. 00-21. 00	Ton
Planes: Bailey No. 5	Mar 1895 to Dec 1899.	1. 23	Jan to Dec 1902	1. 51	Each
Quicksilver.....	Jan to Mar 1894.	. 45	Oct, Nov 1890...	. 79	Pound
Saws: crosscut, Disston....	Uniform during period.	1. 6038	Uniform during period.	1. 6038	Each
Saws: hand, Disston No. 7.	Jan 1891 to Dec 1902.	12. 60	Jan to Dec 1890	14. 40	Dozen
Shovels: Ames No. 2	Jan 1894 to Mar 1896.	7. 45	April to Nov 1902.	9. 61	Dozen
Silver: bar, fine	Dec 1902.....	. 48653	Aug 1890.....	1. 16995	Ounce
Spelter: Western	Feb 1895.....	. 0315- . 0325	May 1899.....	. 0695- . 0700	Pound
Steel billets	May 1897	13. 96	Sept, Oct 1899...	41. 50	Ton
Steel rails	July, Nov 1898..	17. 00	Jan 1890	35. 25	Ton
Steel sheets: black, No. 27.	May 1897 .....	. 0180- . 0185	Sept 1901.....	. 0375	Pound
Tin pig.....	Oct 1896 .....	. 1270	Mar 1900.....	. 3425	Pound
Tin plates: domestic, Bessemer, coke, 14 x 20.	Apr 1898.....	2. 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 2. 77 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dec 1899 to Sept 1900.	4. 84	100 lbs
Tin plates: imported, Bessemer, coke, I. C., 14 x 20.(a)	June to Aug 1896, Aug 1897.	3. 70	Apr, May 1893...	5. 50	108 lbs
Trowels: M. C. O., brick, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.	Uniform during period.	. 34	Uniform during period.	. 34	Each
Vises: solid box, 50-lb	July 1897 to Feb 1899.	3. 28	July 1901 to Dec 1902.	5. 13	Each
Wood screws: 1-in., No. 10, flat head.	Apr. to Dec 1897.	. 0800	Jan 1892 to Mar 1894.	. 2100	Gross
Zinc: sheet.....	May 1894	3. 56	June 1899	7. 59	100 lbs

a Quotations for 1890-1898.

LOWEST AND HIGHEST QUOTATIONS, 1890 TO 1902—Continued.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I, page 247 et seq.]

LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS.

Article.	Lowest.		Highest.		Unit.
	Date.	Price.	Date.	Price.	
Brick: common domestic	Sept 1894, Sept 1900.	\$4.25	Feb to Apr 1890.	\$7.50	M
Carbonate of lead: American, in oil.	Feb 1894.....	.0488	Nov 1890 to Jan 1891.	.0683	Pound
Cement: Portland, American.	Mar to May 1902	\$1.60- 1.90	Apr 1900.....	\$2 20- 2.35	Barrel
Cement: Rosendale.....	Nov 1898.....	.60	Apr 1892.....	1.20- 1.25	Barrel
Doors: pine.....	Last qr 1896, 1st 3 qrs 1897.	.80	Aug to Dec 1902	2.25	Door
Hemlock.....	Nov 1894 to Jan 1895.	10.75-11.25	Mar to May 1900	18.00	M feet
Lime: common.....	Sept to Dec 1896, July to Sept 1900.	.60	Jan to July, Oct to Nov 1890, Sept 1891, Sept 1892 to Apr 1893, May 1898.	1.00	Barrel
Linseed oil: raw.....	Feb, July 1897.	.29	July, Aug 1901.	.82	Gallon
Maple: hard.....	June to Sept 1901	24.00-27.00	Apr 1900.....	27.00-32.00	M feet
Oak: white, plain.....	June to Aug 1901	32.00-34.00	Oct to Dec 1902	40.00-45.00	M feet
Oak: white, quartered....	Jan, Feb 1890...	47.00-48.00	Nov 1899 to May 1900.	65.00-70.00	M feet
Oxide of zinc.....	Jan to June 1895.	.0325	Jan to June 1900.	.0475	Pound
Pine: white, boards, No. 2 barn.	May 1897 to Jan 1899.	15.00-16.00	Apr to Dec 1902	24.00	M feet
Pine: white, boards, uppers.	Jan to Nov 1890.	43.00-45.00	Oct to Dec 1902	80.00	M feet
Pine: yellow.....	Jan to Apr 1896, June to Nov 1897.	15.50-16.00	Nov 1899 to May 1900.	21.00-23.00	M feet
Plate glass: polished, un-silvered, area 3 to 5 sq. feet.	1897.....	.20	1890.....	.53	Sq. foot
Plate glass: polished, un-silvered, area 5 to 10 sq. feet.	1897.....	.32	1890.....	.70	Sq. foot
Poplar.....	Sept 1897 to Jan 1899.	29.00-31.00	Sept 1902.....	45.25	M feet
Putty.....	July 1901 to Apr 1902.	.0125	May to Dec 1902.	.0225	Pound
Resin: good, strained.....	Sept 1893.....	1.00	May 1896.....	2.02½	Barrel
Shingles: cypress.....	Jan to Dec 1897..	2.35	Jan to Dec 1890	3.35	M
Shingles: white pine, 16-inch.(a)	Jan to Mar 1902.	3.40	Apr to Dec 1902	3.65	M
Shingles: white pine, 18-inch.(b)	Jan 1890.....	3.40- 3.50	Apr to Dec 1901	4.25	M
Spruce.....	July to Oct 1894.	11.50-12.50	Mar to Aug 1902.	19.50-20.50	M feet
Tar.....	Sept 1893, Dec 1893 to May 1894, Jan to Apr, June 1896, Apr 1898.	.90	Sept 1891.....	2.00	Barrel
Turpentine: spirits of.....	Aug, Sept 1896..	.24	Apr 1900.....	.56	Gallon
Window glass: American, single, firsts, 6x8 to 10x15 inch.	May to July 1895.	1.3894	Apr 1901.....	4.80	50 sq. ft.
Window glass: American, single, thirds, 6x8 to 10x15 inch.	July, Aug 1892..	1.2113	Apr 1901.....	3.8250	50 sq. ft.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Alcohol: grain, 94%.....	Jan to May 1890.	\$1.98	Dec 1901.....	\$2.53	Gallon
Alcohol: wood, refined, 95%.	Nov, Dec 1896, Feb 1901 to Feb 1902.	.60	Feb to Sept 1893.	1.40	Gallon
Alum: lump.....	Dec 1891 to Feb 1892.	.0145	Jan to June 1890.	.0188	Pound
Brimstone: crude, seconds.	Sept, Dec 1895, Feb, Mar 1896.	15.00	Apr 1891, May 1898.	35.00	Ton
Glycerin: refined.....	Aug 1894.....	.11¼	Jan to Apr, June to Aug 1890.	.18	Pound
Muriatic acid: 20°.....	July 1895 to Dec 1896.	.0075	Nov 1901 to Apr 1902.	.0185	Pound

a Quotations for 1902 only.

b Quotations for 1890 to 1901.

LOWEST AND HIGHEST QUOTATIONS, 1890 TO 1902—Concluded.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I, page 247 et seq.]

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Concluded.

Article.	Lowest.		Highest.		Unit.
	Date.	Price.	Date.	Price.	
Opium: natural, in cases..	Aug 1892.....	\$1. 50	Aug 1898.....	\$3. 75	Pound
Quinine: American	Feb to July 1897.	.15	Apr 1899 .....	.40	Ounce
Sulphuric acid: 66°.....	Nov 1890 to Mar 1891, Apr to Aug, Oct, Nov 1894, Jan 1895 to Nov 1896.	.0070	Nov 1901 to Jan 1902.	.0140	Pound

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Earthenware: plates, cream-colored.	July 1895 to Dec 1897.	\$0. 3807	Jan 1901 to Dec 1902.	\$0. 4655	Dozen
Earthenware: plates, white granite.	July 1895 to Dec 1897.	. 3991	Jan 1901 to Dec 1902.	. 5096	Dozen
Earthenware: teacups and saucers, white granite.	July 1895 to Dec 1897.	3. 0907	Jan 1901 to Dec 1902.	3. 7632	Gross
Furniture: bedroom sets, ash.	Jan 1896 to Dec 1897.	8. 75	Jan 1890 to Dec 1892.	12. 00	Set
Furniture: chairs, bedroom, maple.	Jan 1897 to Sept 1898.	5. 00	Jan to Dec 1900.	8. 00	Dozen
Furniture: chairs, kitchen.	Jan to Sept 1898.	3. 25	Jan to Nov 1900.	5. 25	Dozen
Furniture: tables, kitchen.	Jan 1896 to June 1899.	13. 80	Dec 1899 to Dec 1902.	15. 60	Dozen
Glassware: nappies, 4-in...	Jan 1896 to Dec 1900.	. 10	Jan 1901 to Dec 1902.	. 14	Dozen
Glassware: pitchers, ½-gallon, common.	Jan 1897 to Dec 1900.	1. 00	Jan 1901 to Dec 1902.	1. 30	Dozen
Glassware: tumblers, ⅓-pint, common.	Jan to Dec 1899.	. 13	Jan to Dec 1891.	. 20	Dozen
Table cutlery: carvers, stag handles.	1897 to 1901, Jan to Dec 1902.	. 75	1893.....	. 95	Pair
Table cutlery: knives and forks, cocobolo handles.	1897.....	5. 00	1890, 1891.....	7. 75	Gross
Wooden ware: pails, oak-grained.	Apr 1895 to Jan 1896, Feb to May 1898.	1. 10	Jan to Nov 1890.	1. 60	Dozen
Wooden ware: tubs, oak-grained.	Oct 1894 to Nov 1899.	1. 25	Jan 1890 to Aug 1891.	1. 65	Nest of 3

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cotton-seed meal.....	Feb 1895	\$16. 00—\$17. 00	Jan 1902	\$33. 60	2,000 lbs
Cotton-seed oil: summer yellow, prime.	Nov, Dec 1897...	. 21½	Feb 1893 .....	. 61	Gallon
Jute: raw	Dec 1894, Mar, Apr, May 1895.	. 02¼ - . 03⅛	Mar 1892.....	\$0. 04½ - . 05½	Pound
Malt: Western made	July 1897 .....	. 50 - . 53	Apr to Aug 1891.	. 95 -1. 00	Bushel
Paper: news.....	Oct 1899 .....	. 0175- . 0200	Jan 1890 .....	. 0375- . 0450	Pound
Paper: wrapping, manila..	Apr 1898 .....	. 0375- . 0400	Sept 1893.....	. 0600- . 0675	Pound
Proof spirits	1st wk Jan to 3d wk May 1890.	1. 0300	1st wk Dec 1901 to 4th wk Jan 1902, 1st wk Sept to 3d wk Dec 1902.	1. 3200	Gallon
Rope: manila, ⅝-in.....	Aug, Sept 1896, Sept, Oct 1897.	. 0591	Dec 1899 .....	. 1576	Pound
Rubber: Para Island	Sept 1891.....	. 60 - . 63	Dec 1899, Apr 1900.	1. 07 -1. 08	Pound
Soap: castile, mottled, pure	May 1895 to Nov 1896, Mar 1897.	. 05	Apr 1901 to Dec 1902.	. 06⅔	Pound
Starch: laundry, large lump.	Aug, Sept, Oct 1896.	. 0275	Aug, Sept, Dec 1902.	. 0500	Pound
Tobacco: plug, Horseshoe..	July, Aug 1892, Oct 1896 to May 1897.	. 36	Jan to July 1901.	. 47	Pound
Tobacco: smoking, granulated, Seal of N. C.	Jan 1890 to June 1898.	. 50	Oet to Dec 1902 .	. 57	Pound

In a number of instances the lowest or highest price, as shown in the foregoing table, lasted for only a short time, in some cases but a

few days or even a part of a day. The groups of farm products and food, etc., show the widest variations. Good to choice steers varied from \$3.00–\$3.90 on the second Tuesday of January, 1890, to \$6.70–\$7.60 on the last three Tuesdays of August and the first two Tuesdays of September, 1902. Corn ranged from 19½–20 cents the second Tuesday of September, 1896, to \$0.48½–\$1.00 the fifth Tuesday of May, 1892, the high price being due to an attempt to corner corn in the Chicago market. The failure of those interested in the corner to take all corn offered at the high price, however, and the rumor that they had failed, resulted in a drop from \$1.00 to 48½ cents within a few hours. Cotton varied from 5⅕ cents on the first Tuesday of February and the first and second Tuesdays of November, 1898, to 12¼ cents on the fourth Tuesday of May, 1890. Heavy hogs on the fourth Tuesday of July, 1896, were \$2.50–\$3.15 and on the second Tuesday of February, 1893, \$8.10–\$8.65. Hops ranged from 6–7 cents in September, 1895, to 45–47 cents in November, 1890. Oats ranged from 14¾ cents on the second Tuesday of September, 1896, to 63½–64 cents on the fourth Tuesday of July, 1902. Native sheep ranged from \$0.75–\$3.25 on the fifth Tuesday of October, 1894, to \$5.25–\$6.65 on the fifth Tuesday of May, 1892. Western sheep show a similar range. Wheat ranged from 48⅞–49⅝ cents the fifth Tuesday of January, 1895, to \$1.73–\$1.85 the second Tuesday of May, 1898. The high price is said to have been due to an attempt to control the price of that commodity and also, to some extent, to the war with Spain and the fear of other foreign complications. The most marked variations in the food group are in fresh vegetables, onions having varied from \$0.50–\$1 in May, 1896, to \$5–\$10 in February, 1890, and potatoes from 10–15 cents the third week of May and the third and fourth weeks of June, 1896, to \$1.10–\$1.35 the second week of June, 1891. Currants and dried apples show wide variations. Eggs varied from 10¼–10½ cents the first Tuesday of April, 1897, to 42–43 cents the third Tuesday of January, 1893. Lard also shows a wide variation. Almost all the articles in the food group show wide variations, which may be seen by referring to the foregoing table. In the cloths and clothing group the variations are not so marked, as the price of many of the articles in this group depend more largely upon the cost of labor in producing them. Print cloths varied from 1.875 cents the second week of May, 1898, to 4.063 cents the second week of December, 1892. Of the raw materials in this group wool, medium fleece, scoured, varied from 29.03 cents in June, 1895, and June to September, 1896, to 62.10 cents in June, July, August, and November, 1890. In the fuel and lighting group Youghioghenny coal varied from 4½–4¾ cents (per bushel) in March and April, 1899, to 11 cents in November, 1891; coke from 92 cents in April and May, 1894, to \$3.25–\$4.25 in March and April, 1900; and petroleum, crude, from 51⅝ cents in October, 1892, to \$1.79 in April, 1895. In the group

of metals and implements best refined bar iron from mill varied from 0.95 cent (per pound) in July, 1897, to 2.60 cents in October, 1899; barb wire from \$1.65 in August, 1897, to \$4.13 in December, 1899, to March, 1900; pig iron, foundry No. 2, from \$9.40–\$9.50 (per ton) in June, 1897, to \$24–\$25 in November, 1902; while bar silver varied from 48.653 cents in December, 1902, to \$1.16995 in August, 1890. In lumber and building materials Rosendale cement, doors, linseed oil, plate glass, resin, tar, turpentine, and window glass varied widely. In drugs and chemicals quinine shows the greatest variation—from 15 cents in February to July, 1897, to 40 cents in April, 1899. In house furnishing goods, kitchen chairs were \$3.25 (per dozen) from January to September, 1898, and \$5.25 from January to November, 1900. In the miscellaneous group cotton-seed meal, cotton-seed oil, news paper, and rope show wide variations.

Of all the articles considered, 33 reached the highest price of the 13-year period during 1902; 22 others were at the highest price in 1902, but were equally high in some other year; 4 reached the lowest price in 1902, and 9 others were at the lowest price in 1902, but were equally low in some other year.

Owing to the unusual method of fixing the scale of prices of cut and wire nails and the difficulties encountered in securing satisfactory quotations of prices, it was thought best to enter into a somewhat lengthy explanation in Bulletin No. 39, and the reader is referred to pages 226 to 231 of that number.

A copy of both the cut and wire nail cards now in use follows:

NATIONAL NAIL CARD SCALE OF EXTRAS.

[Cut nail card adopted at New York April 30, 1902; wire nail card adopted at New York December 1, 1896.]

Cut nails.	Price above base per 100- pound keg.	Wire nails.	Price above base per 100- pound keg.
<i>Common, fence, hook-head brads, and sheathing.</i>		<i>Common, fence, flooring, and common brads.</i>	
20d. to 60d.....	Base.	20d. to 60d.....	Base.
10d. to 16d.....	\$0.05	10d. to 16d.....	\$0.05
8d. and 9d.....	.10	8d. and 9d.....	.10
6d. and 7d.....	.20	6d. and 7d.....	.20
4d. and 5d.....	.30	4d. and 5d.....	.30
3½d.....	.40	3d.....	.45
3d.....	.45	2d.....	.70
2d.....	.75		
		<i>Barbed common and barbed car.</i>	
		Advance over common.....	.15
<i>Casing, box, flooring, and finishing.</i>		<i>Casing and smooth box.</i>	
10d. and larger.....	.15	10d. and larger.....	.15
8d. and 9d.....	.25	8d. and 9d.....	.25
6d. and 7d.....	.35	6d. and 7d.....	.35
4d. and 5d.....	.50	4d. and 5d.....	.50
3d.....	.70	3d.....	.70
2d.....	1.00	2d.....	1.00
		<i>Barbed box.</i>	
		Advance over smooth.....	.15

NATIONAL NAIL CARD SCALE OF EXTRAS—Concluded.

[Cut nail card adopted at New York April 30, 1902; wire nail card adopted at New York December 1, 1896.]

Cut nails.	Price above base per 100- pound keg.	Wire nails.	Price above base per 100- pound keg.
<i>Fine.</i>		<i>Fine.</i>	
4d.....	\$0.50	3d.....	\$0.50
3d.....	.75	2d.....	1.00
2d.....	1.00		
3d fine (Eureka).....	1.25		
3d fine (light).....	1.25		
<i>Fine finishing.</i>		<i>Smooth finishing.</i>	
10d. and larger.....	.25	10d. and larger.....	.25
8d. and 9d.....	.35	8d. and 9d.....	.35
6d. and 7d.....	.45	6d. and 7d.....	.45
4d. and 5d.....	.50	4d. and 5d.....	.65
3d.....	.85	3d.....	.85
2d.....	1.15	2d.....	1.15
<i>Cut spikes.</i>		<i>Spikes.</i>	
All sizes.....	.10	All sizes.....	.10
<i>Light barrel and lining.</i>		<i>Lining.</i>	
1½-inch.....	.75	1-inch.....	.80
1-inch.....	.85	¾-inch.....	1.00
¾-inch.....	1.00	¾-inch.....	1.20
½-inch.....	1.20		
<i>Common barrel, roofing, cooper, and cement.</i>		<i>Barrel.</i>	
1½-inch.....	.30	1½-inch.....	.30
1½-inch.....	.40	1½-inch.....	.40
1¼-inch.....	.50	1¼-inch.....	.50
1½-inch.....	.60	1½-inch.....	.60
1-inch.....	.70	1-inch.....	.70
¾-inch.....	.85	¾-inch.....	.85
½-inch.....	1.00	½-inch.....	1.00
<i>Clinch, car, boat, chute, clout, hoop, and hinge.</i>		<i>Barbed roofing.</i>	
3-inch and larger.....	.45	2-inch.....	.35
2½ and 2¾ inch.....	.55	1½-inch.....	.45
2 and 2½ inch.....	.65	1½-inch.....	.45
1½ and 1¾ inch.....	.75	1¼-inch.....	.55
1¼-inch.....	.95	1¼-inch.....	.60
1½-inch.....	1.05	1-inch.....	.60
1-inch.....	1.15	¾-inch.....	.65
¾-inch.....	1.30	¾-inch.....	.75
½-inch.....	1.45		
<i>Slating.</i>		<i>Slating.</i>	
6d.....	.30	6d.....	.30
4d. and 5d.....	.40	4d. and 5d.....	.40
3d.....	.60	3d.....	.60
2d.....	.80	2d.....	.80
<i>Tobacco manufacturers box.</i>		<i>Barred dowel pins.</i>	
6d. and 7d. lining.....	.20	1½-inch.....	1.00
4d. and 5d.....	.30	1½-inch.....	1.00
5d. caddy.....	.30	1¼-inch.....	1.00
4d. caddy.....	.50	1½-inch.....	1.15
3d. caddy.....	.70	1-inch.....	1.25
<i>Tobacco warehouse.</i>		¾-inch.....	1.50
8d.....	.10	¾-inch.....	1.75
6d. and 7d.....	.20	½-inch.....	2.00
4d. and 5d.....	.40		

Table II.—Base prices (average for 1890–1899), and monthly actual and relative prices of commodities in 1902, pages 297 to 314.—This table shows for each commodity the base price (average price for the 10-year period, 1890–1899), either the average price or the price on some one day of each month, and the relative price for each month of 1902. In addition this table also shows for each commodity the average price and the relative price for the year 1902. The monthly prices for such articles as are quoted weekly in Table I were found by dividing the sum of the quotations in each month as shown in Table I by the number of quotations in each month. In Table I single quotations for 1902 are shown for 11 articles. The prices of six of these are maintained throughout the year and the prices of three others represent the bulk of the sales and are maintained generally; therefore for each of these nine articles the annual price has been shown in Table II as the price during each month. The other two articles for which single quotations for 1902 are shown in Table I have a September price which represents the bulk of the sales for the year, and the relative price for 1902 was, therefore, computed from that price, but the price at which sales were made from January to March was the price of September, 1901; from April to August the price of April, 1902, and from September to December the price of September, 1902; consequently these prices were used in this table presenting monthly prices.

It was impossible to secure quotations during all of the months of the year for a few of the 260 articles such, for instance, as anthracite coal, which, owing to the strike of the anthracite miners, was not on sale except in very limited quantities during some months of 1902; buckwheat flour, for which there is no demand during the summer months; fish, and a few other articles.

The average price for 1902 was obtained, as has already been explained, by dividing the sum of the quotations for the year as shown in Table I by the number of quotations for the year. The average price for the 10-year period, 1890 to 1899, was obtained by dividing the sum of the average prices of the 10 years by 10. This average price for 10 years has been adopted as the base for all relative prices. For the ten articles which do not show prices for the entire period of 10 years, 1890 to 1899, the base in each case is the average of the years prior to and including 1899. In explanation of the term base or standard as used in connection with relative prices or index numbers, it may be stated that in reducing a series of actual prices to relative prices a base must first be chosen, and this may be either a single quotation, the average price for 1 year, or the average for 2 or more years. If the price for a single year is chosen, it is essential that that year be a normal one, for if prices are high in the year chosen for the base any subsequent fall will be unduly emphasized, while, on the other hand, if prices are low any subsequent rise will be emphasized. Upon examination of the prices since 1890 it was found that all the commodi-

ties did not present a normal condition as regards prices in any one year. For this reason it was decided that an average price for a number of years would better reflect average or approximately normal conditions and form a more satisfactory base than would the price for any single year. The period chosen as this base was that from 1890 to 1899—a period of 10 years. The average price for the base period was found, as previously stated, by adding together the average prices for all of the 10 years and dividing by 10.

The relative prices as shown in this and succeeding tables have been calculated in the usual manner and represent simply the percentage which each monthly or yearly price is of the base price. The average price for the first 10 years of the period, or the base, always represents 100, and the percentages for each month or year enable the reader to measure readily the rise and fall from month to month or from year to year of the prices of each single commodity, of any group of commodities, or of all the 260 commodities involved. These commodities are arranged in alphabetical order under each of the nine general groups, as in Table I.

In order that the method pursued may be more readily understood, the reader is referred to the table itself, as given on pages 297 to 314. Taking up the first commodity shown, barley, we find that the average price per bushel for the base period, 1890 to 1899, inclusive, was 45.34 cents; the average price for January, 1902, was 62.85 cents; that for February was 63.31 cents; that for March 64.56 cents, etc. The relative price for the base period, as heretofore explained, is always placed at 100, and is so given in the table. The relative price for January, 1902, is shown to be 138.6, or 38.6 per cent higher than the base or average for the 10 years. In February the relative price was 139.6, or 39.6 per cent above the base; in March the relative price was 142.4, or 42.4 per cent above the base; in April it was 147.8 or 47.8 per cent above the base; in May it rose to 157.4, or 57.4 per cent above the base; in June it dropped to 152.4, or 52.4 per cent above the base; in July it reached the highest point shown for the year, 159.7, or 59.7 per cent above the base; from that point it declined until November, when there was a slight advance over October. The relative price for the year 1902 was 139.4, or 39.4 per cent above the base. The figures in each case were secured according to the method already explained, that for January, 1902, being expressed as follows:

Average price for base period	\$0. 4534
Average price for January, 1902.....	. 6285
Relative price for base period	100. 0
Relative price for January, 1902.....	138. 6

The remainder of the table may be analyzed in a similar manner.

The value of prices given in this relative form, it will readily be seen, consists in the means afforded for tracing and measuring the changes from month to month, from year to year, or from period to

period, and in the combination of prices of a sufficient number of commodities to show the general price level. It must not be assumed that a system of relative prices of representative commodities will enable one to trace the causes of changes in the general price level or to determine the effect of such changes on any class of consumers or on all consumers. The use of such a system is to show the general course of prices from time to time of one commodity, of a group of commodities, or of all commodities.

No attempt has been made in any way to go into the causes of the rise and fall of prices. The aim has been to give the prices as they actually prevailed in the market. The relative prices or index numbers must be accepted merely as showing the course of prices both of the individual articles and the market in general. The causes are too complex, the relative influence of each too uncertain, in some cases involving too many economic questions, to permit their discussion in connection with the present article. It will be sufficient to enumerate some of the influences that cause changes in prices. Such influences include variations in harvest, which not only restrict or increase the supply and consequently tend to increase or decrease the price of a commodity, but also restrict or increase, to a greater or less degree, the purchasing power of such communities as are dependent in whole or in part upon such commodity; changes in demand due to changes in fashions, seasons, etc.; legislation altering internal-revenue taxes, import duties, or bounties; use of substitutes, as, for instance, an advance in the price of beef will cause an increased consumption of pork and mutton, and, it may be added, a probable increase in the price of both pork and mutton; improvements in methods of production which will tend either to give a better article for the same price or an equal article for a lower price; cheapening of transportation or handling; speculative manipulation of supply; commercial panic or depression; overproduction; unusual demand owing to steady employment of consumers; short supply owing to disputes between labor and capital in industries of limited producing capacity, as in the anthracite coal industry in 1902; organization or combination of mills or producers, thus enabling, on the one hand, a greater or less control of prices or, on the other hand, economies in production or in transportation charges through the ability to supply the article from the point of production or manufacture nearest the purchaser. So far as individual commodities are concerned, no conclusion can safely be formed as to causes without an examination of the possible influence of several—in some cases perhaps all—of these causes. For example, the various internal-revenue and tariff acts have, in a marked degree, no doubt affected the prices of proof spirits, of tobacco, and of sugar. But, on the other hand, they have not been alone in their influences, and it probably would not in all cases be accurate to give the change

of tax or duty as representing the measure of a certain and definite influence on the prices of those commodities.

It is important that the greatest care be exercised in the choice of commodities in order that a simple average of their relative prices shall show a general price level. In the present compilation 260 commodities are shown, and it has been the aim of the Department to select only important and representative articles in each group. The number of articles included is larger than has heretofore been used in similar compilations, but the use of a large number of articles carefully selected minimizes the effect on the general price level of an unusual change in the price of one article or of a few articles. It will be seen that more than one series of prices have been given in the case of articles of great importance. This has been done for the purpose of giving due weight to these important commodities, no other method of accomplishing this having been found satisfactory in this country. The same means have been employed by Mr. Sauerbeck in his English prices, as explained in Bulletin No. 39, and the approximate accuracy of the same, as an indication of the variation of prices, has been proved by various tests based on the amount of production, etc.

Various methods of weighting have been attempted in connection with previous compilations of relative prices. One method employed by European statisticians is to measure the importance of each commodity by its annual consumption by the entire nation, the annual consumption being found by adding to the home production the amount imported and subtracting the amount exported. The impossibility of securing even approximately accurate figures for annual consumption in the United States of the commodities included in this compilation renders this method unavailable here. The method employed in the Aldrich report consisted in giving to the various commodities or groups of commodities an importance based upon their consumption in normal families. There are, of course, many commodities whose importance can not be measured by this method. It has been thought best in the present series of index numbers, after a careful consideration of all methods of weighting, simply to use a large number of representative staple articles, selecting them in such a manner as to make them, to a large extent, weight themselves. Upon a casual examination it may seem that by this method a comparatively unimportant commodity—such, for instance, as cotton-seed meal—has been given the same weight or importance as one of the more important commodities, such as wheat. A closer examination, however, shows that cotton-seed meal enters into no other commodity under consideration, while wheat is not only quoted as the raw material, but enters into the two descriptions of wheat flour, the two descriptions of crackers, and the three descriptions of loaf bread.

Material changes in the description of three articles have been made

for 1902. For two of the articles quoted for 1890 to 1901 the trade journals no longer supply regular quotations, and as to sheetings none of the particular grade "Stark A. A." were manufactured during 1902.

The articles in which changes occur are—"Leather: harness, oak, country middles, 14 pounds and up (except overweights, 20 pounds and up)," for which has been substituted "Leather: harness, oak, packers' hides, heavy No. 1;" "Sheetings: brown, 4-4, Stark A. A.," for which has been substituted "Sheetings: brown, 4-4, Massachusetts Mills, Flying Horse brand;" and "Shingles: white pine, 18 inches long, XXXX," for which has been substituted "Shingles: Michigan white pine, 16 inches long, XXXX."

In making these substitutions articles were supplied corresponding as closely as possible to those which had been previously used.

Some explanation of the method of computing the relative price of these three articles is necessary, and shingles will be used as an illustration. It must be understood that during the years when 18-inch shingles were quoted they were assumed to represent the several lengths and grades of white pine shingles; that is, that the course of prices of a standard grade of white pine shingles in an index number of prices, fairly represents the course of prices of the various grades of white pine shingles. Therefore when it became necessary to substitute, in 1902, the 16-inch shingles for the 18-inch, prices were secured for 16-inch shingles for both 1901 and 1902, and it was found that the price for the year 1902 was 9.96 per cent above the price for the year 1901. The relative price of 18-inch shingles in 1901, as shown in Table IV, was 111.9 (average price for the 10 years, 1890 to 1899, equals 100), and if 18-inch shingles represented white pine shingles at that time and 16-inch shingles now represent the class, shingles (shown by the increase in price of 16-inch shingles) advanced, in 1902, 9.96 per cent above the price in 1901, and the relative price in 1902 was therefore 109.96 per cent of 111.9, the relative price in 1901, which gives 123 as the relative price in 1902. The same method was followed in computing relative prices for each of the months of 1902.

Table III.—Relative prices of commodities in 1902, pages 314 to 326.—This table is taken from Table II and shows the relative prices of each of the commodities included there. In this table similar commodities have been grouped, and the average of the relative prices shown for the commodities in each subgroup and in each of the nine general groups. The averages in all cases were found by dividing the sum of the relative prices by the number of commodities in the group under consideration. It should be borne constantly in mind that the term commodity is used here and elsewhere in a specific sense, "native" and "Western" sheep, for example, being considered different commodities. The method of securing average relative prices in this and

other tables was as follows: The average relative price of cattle was found by adding the relative prices of the two grades of cattle and dividing the sum by 2. The average for hogs was found in the same manner, and also the average for sheep. The average for live stock was found by dividing the sum of the relative prices of the two grades of cattle, the two grades of hogs, and the two grades of sheep by 6, the total number of different descriptions of commodities or series of quotations in the live-stock group. The average relative price of each of the nine general groups was found by dividing the sum of the relative prices of the different descriptions of commodities for each month by the number of these commodities or series of quotations considered. The sum of the relative prices in January, 1902, of the commodities shown under the general group, "food, etc.," for example, is 6,014, which amount divided by 54, the number of different descriptions of commodities or series of quotations considered in that group, gives 111.4 the average for the group "food, etc.," for January, 1902. As explained in the discussion of Table II, it was impossible to secure quotations during all of the months of the year for 9 of the 260 articles. In order of arrangement these are herring, mackerel, buckwheat flour, dried apples, potatoes, and anthracite coal. In presenting monthly relative prices for these articles a nominal relative price (which is the same as the relative price for the month in which the article was last quoted) has been entered in this table for the months for which no price quotation is shown in Table I. This nominal price enters into the average for the subgroup, the general group, and "all commodities" for that month.

The average relative price of each of the nine general groups for each month of 1902 and for the year 1902, and the average relative price of all commodities for each month and for the year, are shown in the following summary:

SUMMARY OF RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902, BY GROUPS.

[Average price for 1890-1899 = 100.]

Month.	Farm products.	Food, etc.	Cloths and clothing.	Fuel and lighting.	Metals and implements.	Lumber and building materials.	Drugs and chemicals.	House furnishing goods.	Miscellaneous.	All commodities.
January	126.7	111.4	101.5	119.4	111.4	111.4	119.1	111.5	115.7	110.3
February	126.8	111.8	101.5	118.6	112.2	112.8	117.2	111.5	112.3	110.4
March	129.0	111.1	101.9	118.9	114.1	113.2	117.4	111.5	114.0	110.9
April	134.4	111.4	101.5	118.1	115.1	116.3	117.3	111.5	115.2	111.7
May	137.7	112.6	101.5	123.3	118.1	120.5	114.3	112.5	115.9	113.3
June	137.6	109.3	101.6	125.9	119.9	121.5	114.3	112.5	116.6	113.1
July	141.1	109.3	101.8	121.0	119.9	120.1	112.6	112.5	116.7	113.0
August	131.0	108.5	101.5	120.8	120.6	121.6	111.4	112.5	114.2	112.2
September	129.7	107.9	102.0	127.2	120.4	121.0	110.2	112.5	113.6	112.3
October	126.3	112.2	102.7	175.9	119.4	121.8	112.3	112.5	111.7	115.5
November	123.5	112.6	102.8	158.0	118.7	122.6	113.5	112.5	110.9	114.6
December	122.3	114.1	103.0	171.2	117.3	122.7	111.5	112.5	112.9	115.3
1902	130.5	111.3	102.0	134.3	117.2	118.8	114.2	112.2	114.1	112.9

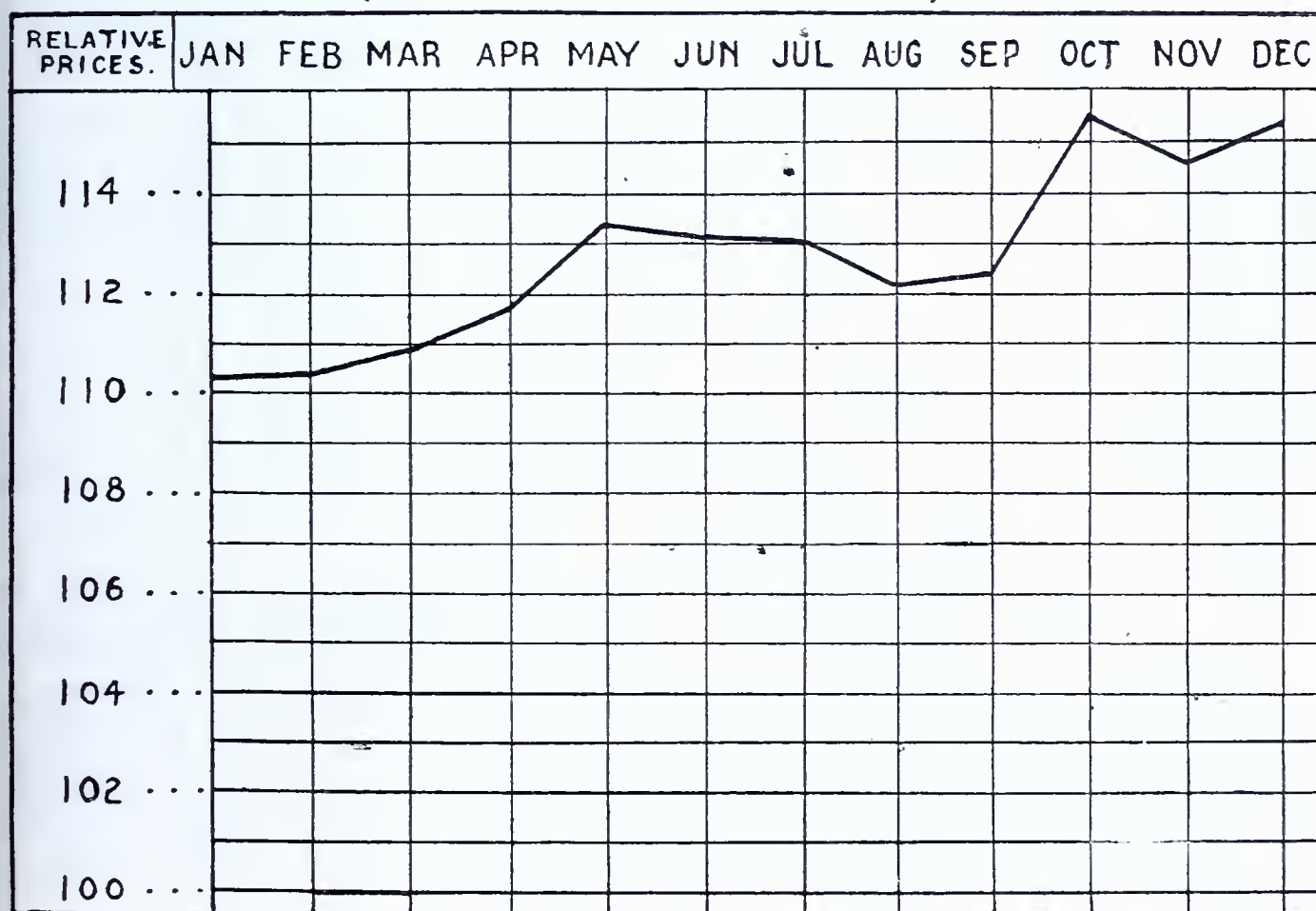
In this table the average relative prices of farm products are based on 16 articles; of food, etc., on 54 articles; of cloths and clothing, on 76 articles; of fuel and lighting, on 13 articles; of metals and implements, on 38 articles; of lumber and building materials, on 27 articles; of drugs and chemicals, on 9 articles; of house furnishing goods, on 14 articles; and of miscellaneous, on 13 articles. The average relative prices of all commodities are based on 260 articles.

The table shows that the group of farm products reached the lowest average in December and the highest in July; that of food, etc., the lowest in September and the highest in December; that of cloths and clothing, the lowest in January, February, April, May, and August, the relative price for those five months being the same, and the highest in December; that of fuel and lighting, the lowest in April and the highest in October; that of metals and implements, the lowest in January and the highest in August; that of lumber and building materials, the lowest in January and the highest in December; that of drugs and chemicals, the lowest in September and the highest in January; that of house furnishing goods, the lowest in the four months January to April and the highest in the eight months May to December; while in the miscellaneous group the lowest average was reached in November and the highest in July. All commodities combined reached the lowest average of the year in January and the highest in October.

The course of prices during the months of 1902 as represented by the 260 commodities is clearly shown in the graphic table which follows:

RELATIVE PRICES OF ALL COMMODITIES IN 1902.

(AVERAGE PRICE FOR 1890-1899 = 100.)



Many students of price statistics desire to distinguish between raw commodities and manufactured commodities, or those which have been prepared for consumption by the application of manufacturing processes and in which manufacturing labor forms a considerable part of the cost. To meet the wishes of this class of readers, therefore, the commodities included in this price series have been divided into the two classes, raw and manufactured, and simple averages made for each class. Of course, hard and fast definitions of these classes can not be made, but the commodities here designated as raw may be said to be such as are marketed in their natural state and such as have been subjected to only a preliminary manufacturing process, thus converting them into a marketable condition, but not to a suitable form for final consumption, while the commodities here designated as manufactured are such as have been subjected to more than a preliminary factory manipulation and in which the manufacturing labor cost constitutes an important element in the price. In the group designated as raw are included all farm products, beans, coffee, eggs, milk, rice, nutmegs, pepper, tea, vegetables, raw silk, wool, coal, crude petroleum, copper ingots, pig lead, pig iron, bar silver, spelter, pig tin, brimstone, jute, and rubber—a total of 50 articles.

All the other articles are classed as manufactured commodities.

The table follows:

RELATIVE PRICES OF RAW COMMODITIES, MANUFACTURED COMMODITIES, AND ALL COMMODITIES, IN 1902.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.]

Month.	Raw commodities.	Manufactured commodities.	All commodities.
January.....	117.0	108.7	110.3
February.....	116.2	109.0	110.4
March.....	117.0	109.5	110.9
April.....	117.5	110.3	111.7
May.....	122.8	111.0	113.3
June.....	121.1	111.2	113.1
July.....	121.8	110.9	113.0
August.....	119.8	110.4	112.2
September.....	119.6	110.6	112.3
October.....	131.3	111.7	115.5
November.....	128.7	111.2	114.6
December.....	131.4	111.5	115.3
1902.....	122.4	110.6	112.9

The raw commodities reached the lowest average of the year in February and the highest in December; manufactured commodities reached the lowest in January and the highest in October. The average for raw commodities ranged from 16.2 per cent to 31.4 per cent above the base price, while the average for manufactured commodities ranged from 8.7 per cent to 11.7 per cent above the base price.

The course of prices of raw and manufactured commodities during 1902 is shown in the graphic table which follows:

RELATIVE PRICES OF RAW AND MANUFACTURED COMMODITIES IN 1902.
(AVERAGE PRICE FOR 1890-1899 = 100.)

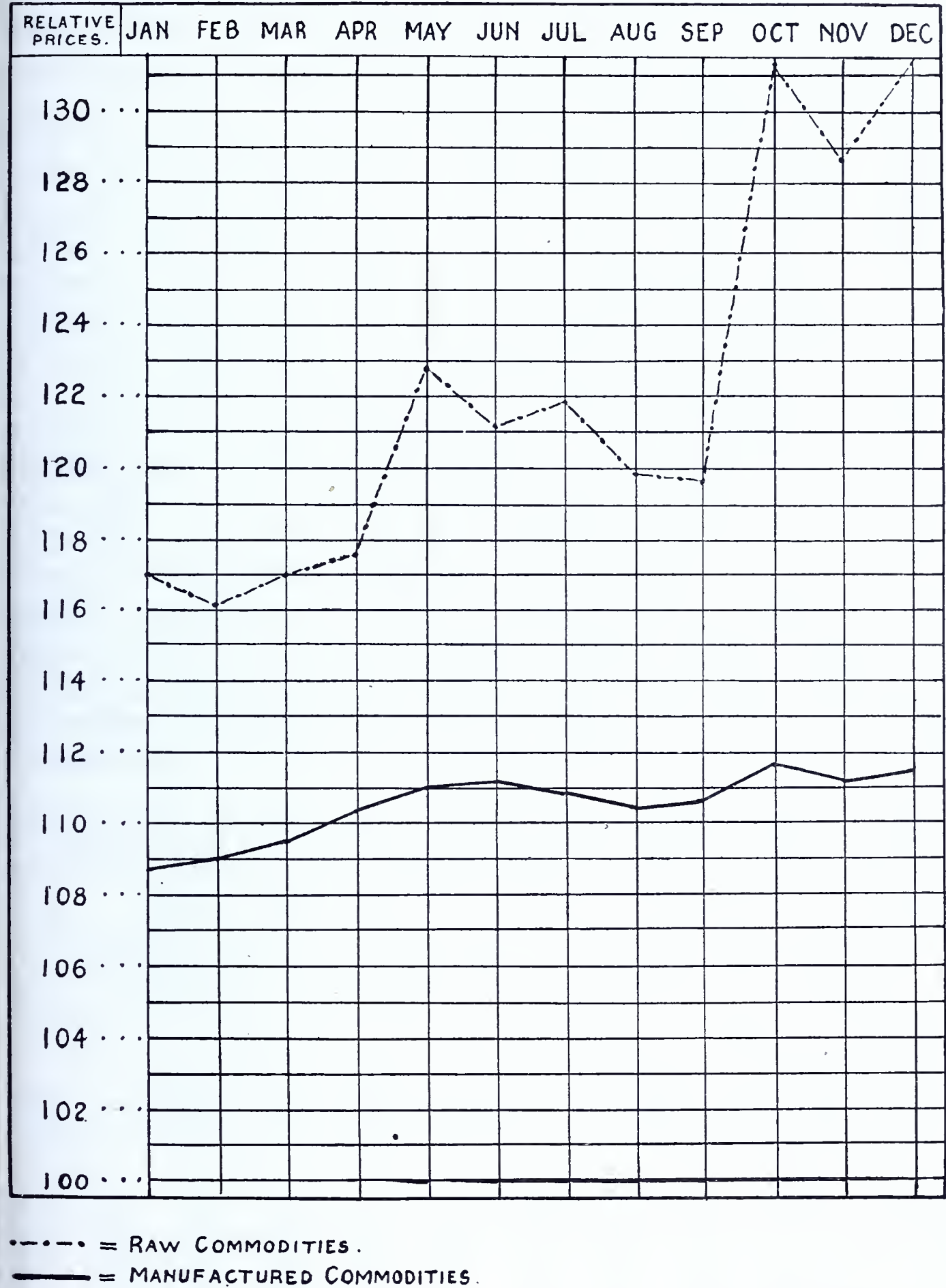


Table IV.—Base prices (average for 1890-1899), and average yearly actual and relative prices of commodities, 1890 to 1902, pages 326 to 344.— This table shows for each commodity the base price (average price for the 10-year period, 1890-1899), the average price for each of the 13

years from 1890 to 1902, and the relative price for each year. The average price for each year was obtained, as has been explained, by dividing the sum of the quotations for each year as shown in Table I by the number of quotations for each year. The average price for the 10-year period, 1890 to 1899, was obtained by dividing the sum of the average prices of the 10 years by 10. The relative prices for each year were computed in the same way as for each month, as explained in the discussion of Table II.

Table V.—Relative prices of commodities, 1890 to 1902, pages 344 to 356.—This table is taken from Table IV and shows the relative prices of each of the commodities included there. In this table similar commodities have been grouped, and the average of the relative prices shown for the commodities in each subgroup and in each of the nine general groups. The averages in all cases were found by dividing the sum of the relative prices by the number of commodities in the group under consideration, as explained in the discussion of Table III.

The average relative price of each of the nine general groups was found by dividing the sum of the relative prices of the different descriptions of commodities for each year by the number of these commodities or series of quotations considered in that year. The sum of the relative prices in 1890 of the commodities shown under the general group, "food, etc.," for example, is 5,958.2, which amount divided by 53, the number of different descriptions of commodities or series of quotations considered that year, gives 112.4 the average for the group "food, etc.," for 1890. For 1893 to 1902, 54 commodities are quoted in this group, and that number is accordingly the divisor for each of those years.

The average relative price of each of the nine general groups for each year of the period, and the average relative price of all commodities for each year, are shown in the following summary:

SUMMARY OF RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1902, BY GROUPS.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.]

Year.	Farm products.	Food, etc.	Cloths and clothing.	Fuel and lighting.	Metals and implements.	Lumber and building materials.	Drugs and chemicals.	House furnishing goods.	Miscellaneous.	All commodities.
1890	110.0	112.4	113.5	104.7	119.2	111.8	110.2	111.1	110.3	112.9
1891	121.5	115.7	111.3	102.7	111.7	108.4	103.6	110.2	109.4	111.7
1892	111.7	103.6	109.0	101.1	106.0	102.8	102.9	106.5	106.2	106.1
1893	107.9	110.2	107.2	100.0	100.7	101.9	100.5	104.9	105.9	105.6
1894	95.9	99.8	96.1	92.4	90.7	96.3	89.8	100.1	99.8	96.1
1895	93.3	94.6	92.7	98.1	92.0	94.1	87.9	96.5	94.5	93.6
1896	78.3	83.8	91.3	104.3	93.7	93.4	92.6	94.0	91.4	90.4
1897	85.2	87.7	91.1	96.4	86.6	90.4	94.4	89.8	92.1	89.7
1898	96.1	94.4	93.4	95.4	86.4	95.8	106.6	92.0	92.4	93.4
1899	100.0	98.3	96.7	105.0	114.7	105.8	111.3	95.1	97.7	101.7
1900	109.5	104.2	106.8	120.9	120.5	115.7	115.7	106.1	109.8	110.5
1901	116.9	105.9	101.0	119.5	111.9	116.7	115.2	110.9	107.4	108.5
1902	130.5	111.3	102.0	134.3	117.2	118.8	114.2	112.2	114.1	112.9

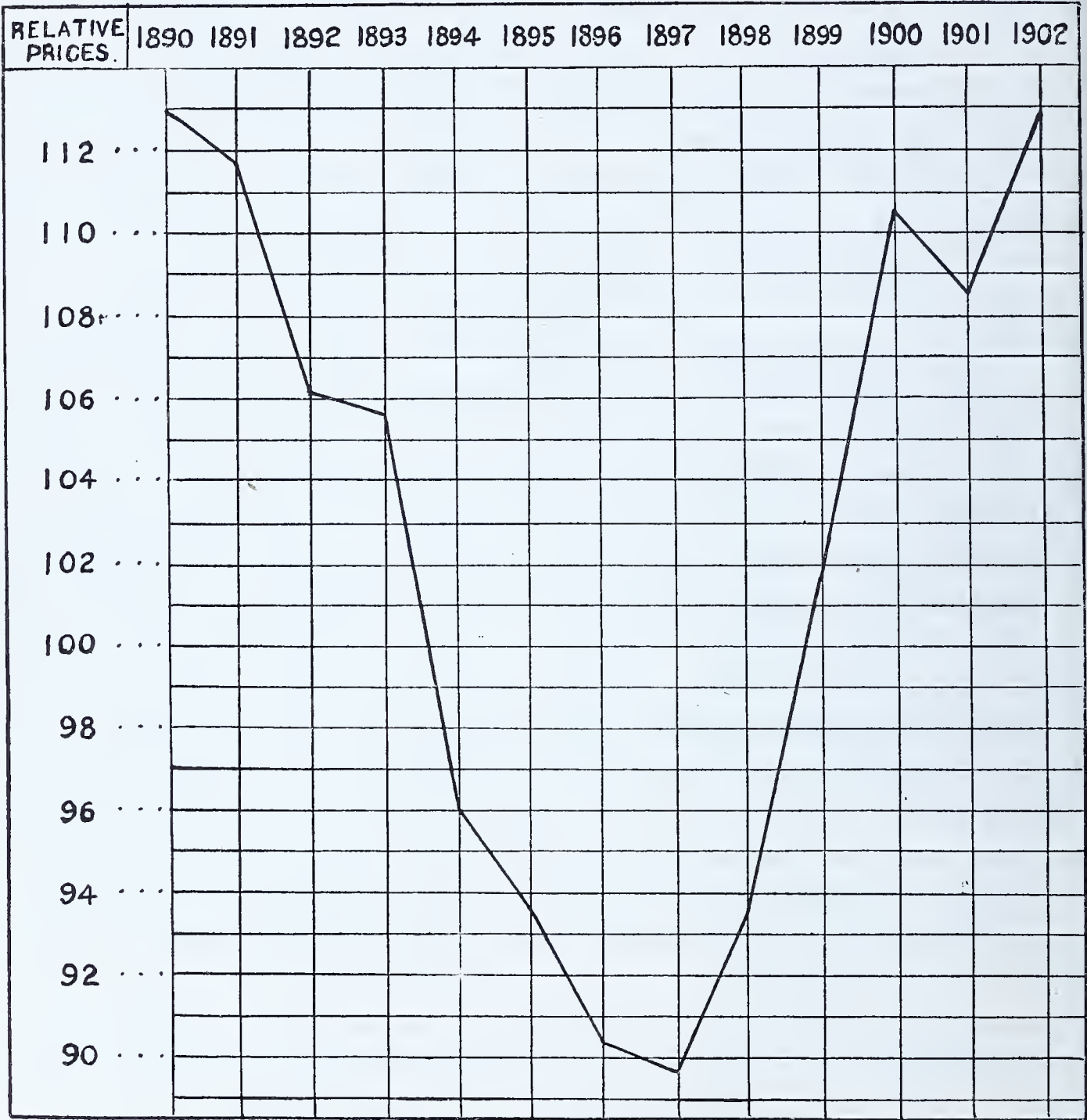
In this table the average relative prices of farm products are based on 16 articles; of food, etc., on 53 articles from 1890 to 1892, and 54 from 1893 to 1902; of cloths and clothing, on 70 articles in 1890 and 1891, 72 in 1892, 73 in 1893 and 1894, 75 in 1895 and 1896, and 76 from 1897 to 1902; of fuel and lighting, on 13 articles; of metals and implements, on 37 articles from 1890 to 1893, 38 in 1894 and 1895, and from 1899 to 1902, and 39 from 1896 to 1898; of lumber and building materials, on 26 articles from 1890 to 1894, and 27 from 1895 to 1902; of drugs and chemicals, on 9 articles; of house furnishing goods, on 14 articles; and of miscellaneous, on 13 articles. The average relative prices of all commodities are based on 251 articles in 1890 and 1891, on 253 in 1892, on 255 in 1893, on 256 in 1894, on 259 in 1895, on 260 in 1896 and from 1899 to 1902, and on 261 in 1897 and 1898.

A study of the table shows that the group of farm products reached the lowest average in 1896 and the highest in 1902; that of food, etc., the lowest in 1896 and the highest in 1891; that of cloths and clothing, the lowest in 1897 and the highest in 1890; that of fuel and lighting, the lowest in 1894 and the highest in 1902; that of metals and implements, the lowest in 1898 and the highest in 1900; that of lumber and building materials, the lowest in 1897 and the highest in 1902; that of drugs and chemicals, the lowest in 1895 and the highest in 1900; that of house furnishing goods, the lowest in 1897 and the highest in 1902, while in the miscellaneous group the lowest average was reached in 1896 and the highest in 1902. The average for all commodities combined was the lowest in 1897 and the highest in 1890 and 1902, the relative price for those two years being the same. Of the nine groups it is seen that one reached its lowest point in 1894, one in 1895, three in 1896, three in 1897, and one in 1898. The highest point was reached by one group in 1890, by one in 1891, by two in 1900, and by five in 1902.

The average relative prices of the 250 commodities for which quotations were secured for the entire period involved do not differ materially from the average relative prices of all commodities shown in the above table. Eliminating the 11 commodities for which quotations could be secured for only a portion of the period, we find that the average relative price of the 250 commodities remaining was 112.9 in 1890, 111.7 in 1891, 106.0 in 1892, 105.4 in 1893, 95.9 in 1894, 93.5 in 1895, 90.3 in 1896, 89.6 in 1897, 93.2 in 1898, 101.4 in 1899, 110.1 in 1900, 108.3 in 1901, and 112.8 in 1902.

The course of wholesale prices during the 13 years 1890 to 1902, as represented by all commodities considered, is shown in the graphic table which follows:

RELATIVE PRICES OF ALL COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1902
(AVERAGE PRICE FOR 1890-1899 = 100.)



In the table which follows, all commodities under consideration have been divided into two classes or groups. The 50 articles which are included in the group of raw commodities are shown on page 228. All the other articles are classed as manufactured commodities.

RELATIVE PRICES OF RAW COMMODITIES, MANUFACTURED COMMODITIES, AND ALL COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1902.

[Average price for 1890-1899 = 100.]

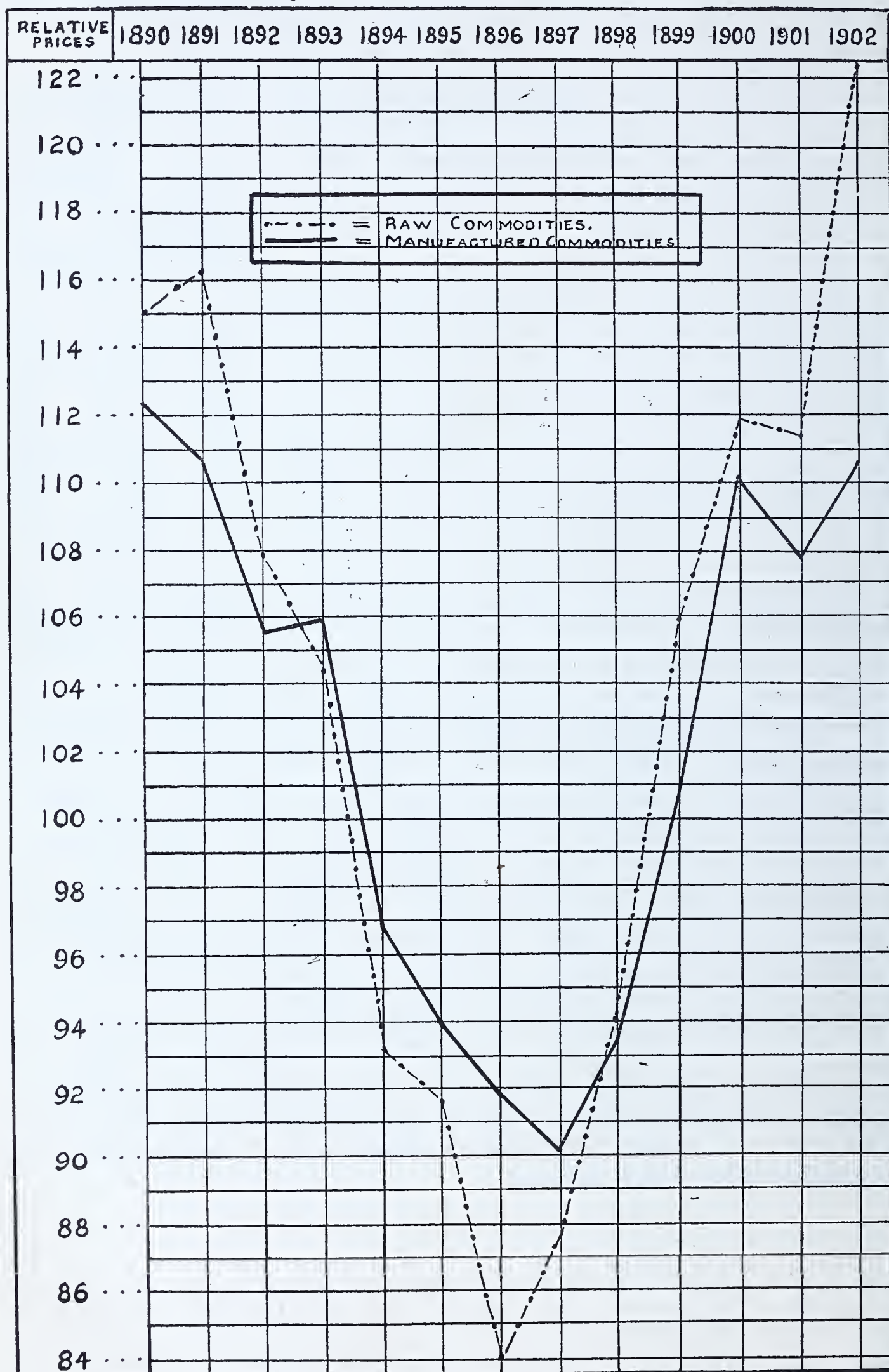
Year	Raw commodities.	Manufactured commodities.	All commodities.
1890.....	115.0	112.3	112.9
1891.....	116.3	110.6	111.7
1892.....	107.9	105.6	106.1
1893.....	104.4	105.9	105.6
1894.....	93.2	96.8	96.1
1895.....	91.7	94.0	93.6
1896.....	84.0	91.9	90.4
1897.....	87.6	90.1	89.7
1898.....	94.0	93.3	93.4
1899.....	105.9	100.7	101.7
1900.....	111.9	110.2	110.5
1901.....	111.4	107.8	108.5
1902.....	122.4	110.6	112.9

In 1890 and 1891, when prices in general were high, the raw commodities were higher than the manufactured, and remained so until 1893, when prices of raw commodities declined and manufactured commodities were slightly above the prices of 1892. From 1893 to 1897 there was a marked decline in both groups, the raw being lower than the manufactured in each of these years. From 1898 to 1900 there was a decided advance in both groups each year, raw advancing to a higher point than manufactured. In 1901 there was a very slight decline in raw and a more marked decline in manufactured. In 1902 raw commodities advanced to a point far beyond the highest point previously reached in the 13 years under consideration, and manufactured commodities advanced until they reached the exact level of their 1891 prices, but were still slightly lower than in 1890.

For the 13 years included in this table, with the single exception of 1893, it will be seen that during the years of high prices raw commodities were higher than manufactured, and during the years of low prices raw were lower than manufactured. This is clearly shown in the graphic table which follows.

RELATIVE PRICES OF RAW AND MANUFACTURED COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1902.

(AVERAGE PRICE FOR 1890-1899 = 100.)



The following table shows for each of the nine general groups the relative prices of 1902 compared with the average for 1890 to 1899. Only the 250 commodities for which quotations were secured for the whole period of thirteen years have been included. The average price for 1890 to 1899 is in every case the base or 100 per cent. It should be kept in mind in using this table that the comparison is between the prices for 1902 and the average prices for the base period.

RELATIVE PRICES, 1902 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE PRICE FOR 1890-1899.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I, page 247 et seq.]

Farm products, 16 articles.

Article.	Relative price, 1902.	Article.	Relative price, 1902.
PRICE INCREASED.		PRICE INCREASED—concluded.	
Sheep: native.....	100.6	Oats: cash.....	147.3
Rye: No. 2, cash.....	102.5	Hogs: light.....	152.4
Sheep: Western.....	105.7	Corn: No. 2, cash.....	156.9
Cotton: upland, middling.....	115.1	Hogs: heavy.....	158.0
Hay: timothy, No. 1.....	120.9		
Hops: New York State, choice.....	134.1	PRICE DECREASED.	
Flaxseed: No. 1.....	135.0	Wheat: contract grades, cash.....	98.7
Cattle: steers, good to choice.....	138.5		
Barley: by sample.....	139.4	Average for farm products.....	130.5
Cattle: steers, choice to extra.....	140.4		
Hides: green, salted, packers, heavy native steers.....	142.8		

Food, etc., 53 articles.

PRICE INCREASED.		PRICE INCREASED—concluded.	
Bread: loaf (Washington market).....	100.5	Meal: corn, fine yellow.....	150.0
Bread: loaf, homemade (N. Y. market) ...	101.0	Meat: pork, salt, mess, old to new.....	154.2
Bread: loaf, Vienna (N. Y. market).....	101.0	Meat: bacon, short clear sides.....	159.0
Salt: Ashton's.....	101.0	Meat: bacon, short rib sides.....	159.5
Flour: rye.....	103.8	Lard: prime contract.....	161.9
Tea: Formosa, fine.....	106.2	Spices: pepper, Singapore.....	167.6
Vegetables, fresh: onions.....	107.2		
Fruit: apples, evaporated, choice.....	108.7	PRICE DECREASED.	
Fish: salmon, canned.....	109.6	Rice: domestic, choice.....	99.6
Butter: creamery, Western (N. Y. market) ..	110.6	Fruit: apples, sun-dried, Southern, sliced.....	98.4
Butter: creamery, Elgin (Elgin market) ..	111.2	Meat: mutton, dressed.....	97.9
Fruit: raisins, California, London layer...	112.3	Bread: crackers, soda.....	97.5
Milk: fresh.....	112.9	Fish: mackerel, salt, large No. 3s.....	97.3
Cheese: New York State factory, full cream	114.1	Vinegar: cider, Monarch.....	95.3
Butter: dairy, New York State.....	114.5	Sugar: granulated.....	94.2
Beans: medium, choice.....	115.0	Sugar: 96° centrifugal.....	91.5
Flour: buckwheat.....	115.1	Fish: cod, dry, bank, large.....	91.2
Molasses: New Orleans, open kettle, prime	115.5	Flour: wheat, winter straights.....	90.7
Meat: beef, salt, hams, Western.....	118.0	Salt: American.....	90.3
Bread: crackers, Boston X.....	118.9	Sugar: 89° fair refining.....	89.3
Vegetables, fresh: potatoes, Burbank.....	119.4	Flour: wheat, spring patents.....	88.6
Eggs: new-laid, fancy, near-by.....	122.7	Starch: pure corn.....	80.3
Meat: hams, smoked, packed.....	123.1	Fruit: prunes, California, in boxes.....	71.2
Meat: beef, fresh, native sides.....	125.9	Soda: bicarbonate of, American.....	51.7
Fish: herring, shore, round.....	129.9	Spices: nutmegs.....	46.9
Fruit: currants, in barrels.....	131.7	Coffee: Rio No. 7.....	44.6
Tallow.....	144.6		
Meal: corn, fine white.....	146.4	Average for food, etc.....	110.5
Meat: beef, salt, extra mess.....	147.1		

RELATIVE PRICES, 1902 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE PRICE FOR 1890-1899—Continued.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I, page 247 et seq.]

Cloths and clothing, 70 articles.

Article.	Relative price, 1902.	Article.	Relative price, 1902.
PRICE SAME AS BASE.		PRICE INCREASED—concluded.	
Cotton flannels: 3½ yards to the pound ...	100.0	Leather: sole, oak.....	113.0
PRICE INCREASED.		Worsted yarns: 2-40s, XXX or its equivalent in quality, white, in skeins (a) ...	113.1
Ginghams: Lancaster.....	100.3	Leather: harness, oak.....	114.7
Underwear: shirts and drawers, white, all wool, full-fashioned, 18-gauge	100.4	Cotton thread: 6-cord, 200-yard spools, J. & P. Coats.....	120.1
Drillings: brown, Pepperell	100.5	Leather: sole, hemlock, nonacid, Buenos Ayres, middle weights, 1st quality.....	122.1
Denims: Amoskeag.....	100.6	PRICE DECREASED.	
Leather: wax calf, 30 to 40 pounds to the dozen, B grade.....	100.9	Sheetings: brown, 4-4, Indian Head.....	99.8
Blankets: 11-4, 5 pounds to the pair, all wool	101.2	Women's dress goods: cashmere, cotton warp, 22-inch, Hamilton	99.5
Carpets: ingrain, 2-ply, Lowell	101.9	Sheetings: brown, 4-4, Atlantic A.....	99.3
Linen shoe thread: 10s, Barbour.....	101.9	Sheetings: bleached, 10-4, Wamsutta S. T.	99.2
Shirtings: bleached, 4-4, Lonsdale.....	101.9	Suitings: indigo blue, all wool, 54-inch, 14-ounce, Middlesex standard.....	99.2
Women's dress goods: cashmere, cotton warp, 27-inch, Hamilton.....	102.0	Tickings: Amoskeag A. C. A.....	99.0
Carpets: Wilton, 5-frame, Bigelow.....	102.2	Ginghams: Amoskeag.....	98.1
Bags: 2-bushel, Amoskeag.....	102.4	Overcoatings: chinchilla, B-rough, all wool.....	97.7
Sheetings: brown, 4-4, Pepperell R.....	103.3	Overcoatings: covert cloth, light weight, staple goods	97.2
Carpets: Brussels, 5-frame, Bigelow	103.5	Wool: Ohio, medium fleece (¼ and ⅜ grade), scoured.....	97.2
Drillings: 30-inch, Stark A.....	103.5	Boots and shoes: men's calf bal. shoes, Goodyear welt, dongola top	96.8
Women's dress goods: alpaca, cotton warp, 22-inch, Hamilton.....	103.7	Silk: raw, Italian, classical	96.5
Shirtings: bleached, 4-4, Fruit of the Loom	103.8	Cotton yarns: carded, white, mule-spun, Northern, cones, 10/1	95.6
Sheetings: bleached, 10-4, Atlantic.....	104.4	Underwear: shirts and drawers, white, merino, full-fashioned, 52 per cent wool, 48 per cent cotton, 24-gauge	95.4
Wool: Ohio, fine fleece (X and XX grade), scoured	104.4	Silk: raw, Japan, filatures.....	95.1
Linen thread: 3-cord, 200-yard spools, Barbour	104.6	Boots and shoes: men's brogans, split....	94.1
Boots and shoes: women's solid grain shoes, leather, polish or polka.....	105.5	Shirtings: bleached, 4-4, Wamsutta <0> x x	93.4
Flannels: white, 4-4, Ballard Vale No. 3..	105.8	Sheetings: brown, 4-4, Stark A. A (b).....	92.6
Blankets: 11-4, 5 pounds to the pair, cotton warp, all wool filling	106.0	Cotton yarns: carded, white, mule-spun, Northern, cones, 22/1.....	92.4
Overcoatings: beaver, Moscow, all wool, black	106.1	Overcoatings: chinchilla, cotton, warp, C. C. grade.....	92.3
Shawls: standard, all wool, 72 x144 inch, 42-ounce, made of high-grade wool.....	107.0	Cotton flannels, 2¼ yards to the pound ...	92.1
Shirtings: bleached, 4-4, Hope	107.3	Calico: Coheco prints.....	90.4
Women's dress goods: cashmere, cotton warp, 9-twill, 4-4, Atlantic Mills F.....	108.0	Shirtings: bleached, 4-4, New York Mills.	87.4
Women's dress goods: Franklin sackings, 6-4	108.3	Boots and shoes: men's vici kid shoes, Goodyear welt	87.0
Print cloths: 28-inch, 64 x 64.....	108.9	Hosiery: men's cotton half hose, seamless, standard quality, 84 needles	85.0
Suitings: indigo blue, all wool, 16-ounce..	109.2	Hosiery: women's cotton hose, seamless, fast black, 26 to 28 ounce, 160 to 176 needles.....	78.9
Horse blankets: 6 pounds each, all wool...	109.9	Hosiery: men's cotton half hose, seamless, fast black, 20 to 22 ounce, 160 needles.....	76.9
Broadcloths: first quality, black, 54-inch, made from XXX wool.....	110.3	Average for cloths and clothing ...	
Worsted yarns: 2-40s, Australian fine ...	110.3		101.5
Boots and shoes: men's split boots, kip top, 16-inch, ½ double sole.....	111.1		
Women's dress goods: cashmere, all wool, 10-11 twill, 38-inch, Atlantic Mills J	111.3		
Sheetings: bleached, 10-4, Pepperell.....	111.5		
Blankets: 11-4, 5 pounds to the pair, cotton warp, cotton and wool filling.....	112.0		

Fuel and lighting, 13 articles.

PRICE INCREASED.		PRICE INCREASED—concluded.	
Coal: anthracite, broken	110.4	Coke: Connellsville, furnace.....	158.2
Petroleum: refined, for export	113.1	Coal: bituminous, Georges Creek (at mine)	239.1
Coal: anthracite, stove	117.6	PRICE DECREASED.	
Coal: anthracite, egg	121.5	Matches: parlor, domestic.....	90.1
Coal: bituminous, Pittsburg (Youghio-gheny).....	122.4	Average for fuel and lighting.....	
Coal: anthracite, chestnut.....	124.0		134.3
Petroleum: refined, 150° fire test, w. w ...	124.5		
Petroleum: crude.....	135.9		
Candles: adamantine, 6s, 14-ounce	140.7		
Coal: bituminous, Georges Creek (f. o. b. New York Harbor).....	148.0		

a In 1902 designated as XXXX. b In 1902 quotations are for Massachusetts Mills, Flying Horse brand.

RELATIVE PRICES, 1902 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE PRICE FOR 1890-1899—Continued.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I, page 247 et seq.]

Metals and implements, 36 articles.

Article.	Relative price, 1902.	Article.	Relative price, 1902.
PRICE SAME AS BASE.		PRICE INCREASED—concluded.	
Saws: crosscut, Disston	100.0	Bar iron: best refined, from store (Philadelphia market)	129.9
Trowels: M. C. O., brick, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch	100.0	Vises: solid box, 50-lb	131.5
PRICE INCREASED.		Bar iron: best refined, from mill (Pittsburg market)	133.8
Axes: M. C. O., Yankee	103.0	Steel billets	142.1
Locks: common mortise	104.0	Chisels: extra, socket firmer, 1-inch	142.6
Steel rails	107.4	Tin: pig	144.2
Copper: sheet, hot-rolled (base sizes)	107.5	Pig iron: foundry No. 1	149.9
Spelter: Western	107.7	Pig iron: Bessemer	150.0
Lead: pig	107.9	Pig iron: gray forge, Southern, coke	158.8
Zinc: sheet	107.9	Pig iron: foundry No. 2	162.7
Lead pipe	108.3	PRICE DECREASED.	
Augers: extra, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch	111.9	Saws: hand, Disston No. 7	98.6
Planes: Bailey No. 5	114.2	Copper: ingot, lake	97.3
Quicksilver	115.5	Nails: wire, 8-penny, fence and common	97.3
Nails: cut, 8-penny, fence and common	116.7	Copper: wire, bare	90.6
Barb wire: galvanized	116.9	Silver: bar, fine	70.5
Hammers: Maydole No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	117.2	Wood screws: 1-inch, No. 10, flat head	63.0
Shovels: Ames No. 2	118.9	Average for metals and implements.	
Files: 8-inch mill bastard	123.1		116.8
Butts: loose joint, cast, 3 x 3 inch	126.6		
Doorknobs: steel, bronze plated	126.9		

Lumber and building materials, 26 articles.

PRICE INCREASED.		PRICE INCREASED—concluded.	
Maple: hard	107.8	Pine: white, boards, uppers	160.7
Oak: white, plain	109.2	Doors: pine	194.1
Oxide of zinc	110.0	PRICE DECREASED.	
Tar	110.0	Cement: Rosendale	97.5
Resin: good, strained	112.0	Brick: common domestic	96.8
Pine: yellow	113.7	Lime: common	96.7
Oak: white, quartered	117.5	Shingles: cypress	94.7
Putty	121.5	Carbonate of lead: American, in oil	93.4
Shingles: white pine	123.0	Plate glass: polished, unsilvered, area 5 to 10 square feet	79.2
Linseed oil: raw	130.8	Plate glass: polished, unsilvered, area 3 to 5 square feet	70.9
Hemlock	132.4	Average for lumber and building materials	
Poplar	134.2		119.6
Spruce	134.2		
Pine: white, boards, No. 2 barn	137.3		
Window glass: American, single, thirds, 6 x 8 to 10 x 15 inch	141.0		
Turpentine: spirits of	141.8		
Window glass: American, single, firsts, 6 x 8 to 10 x 15 inch	149.6		

Drugs and chemicals, 9 articles.

PRICE INCREASED.		PRICE INCREASED—concluded.	
Glycerin: refined	103.2	Muriatic acid: 20°	161.5
Quinine: American	104.7	PRICE DECREASED.	
Alum: lump	104.8	Alcohol: wood, refined, 95 per cent	67.3
Alcohol: grain, 94 per cent	107.4	Average for drugs and chemicals ..	
Brimstone: crude, seconds	113.2		114.2
Opium: natural, in cases	120.0		
Sulphuric acid: 66°	146.1		

RELATIVE PRICES, 1902 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE PRICE FOR 1890-1899—Concluded.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I, page 247 et seq.]

House furnishing goods, 14 articles.

Article.	Relative price, 1902.	Article.	Relative price, 1902.
PRICE INCREASED.		PRICE INCREASED—concluded.	
Glassware: tumblers, $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint, common.....	104.2	Furniture: chairs, bedroom, maple	118.4
Table cutlery: knives and forks, cocobolo handles	107.3	Wooden ware: pails, oak-grained	119.3
Wooden ware: tubs, oak-grained	107.6	Glassware: nappies, 4-inch.....	125.0
Furniture: tables, kitchen.....	108.1	Furniture: chairs, kitchen	128.5
Earthenware: teacups and saucers, white granite.....	109.7	PRICE DECREASED.	
Glassware: pitchers, $\frac{1}{2}$ -gallon, common...	110.6	Table cutlery: carvers, stag handles.....	93.8
Furniture: bedroom sets, ash.....	111.3	Average for house furnishing goods.	
Earthenware: plates, cream-colored.....	112.5		112.2
Earthenware: plates, white granite.....	113.8		

Miscellaneous, 13 articles.

PRICE INCREASED.		PRICE INCREASED—concluded.	
Tobacco: smoking, granulated, Seal of North Carolina.....	109.9	Rope: manila, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.....	144.3
Malt: Western made.....	112.7	PRICE DECREASED.	
Proof spirits.....	114.3	Rubber: Para Island	90.8
Tobacco: plug, Horseshoe	114.6	Paper: wrapping, manila.....	89.9
Soap: castile, mottled, pure	116.5	Paper: news.....	80.9
Jute: raw	122.0	Average for miscellaneous.....	
Cotton-seed meal.....	123.5		114.1
Starch: laundry, large lump.....	130.5		
Cotton-seed oil: summer yellow, prime...	133.6		

The farm products group was 30.5 per cent higher in 1902 than the average price for the ten years, 1890 to 1899, only one of the 16 articles being lower in 1902 than the average price for 1890 to 1899.

The 1902 price compared with the average price for 1890 to 1899 shows heavy hogs, 58 per cent above; corn, 56.9 per cent above; light hogs, 52.4 per cent above; oats, 47.3 per cent above; hides, 42.8 per cent above; choice to extra steers, 40.4 per cent above; barley, 39.4 per cent above; good to choice cattle, 38.5 per cent above, etc. Wheat in 1902 was 1.3 per cent below the average price for 1890 to 1899.

Considering the articles shown in this table, it is seen that the food group was 10.5 per cent higher in 1902 than the average price for 1890 to 1899. Thirty-five of the 53 articles considered in this table were higher and 18 lower than the average price for 1890 to 1899.

In 1902 pepper was 67.6 per cent above the average price for 1890 to 1899; lard, 61.9 per cent above; bacon, short rib sides, 59.5 per cent above; bacon, short clear sides, 59 per cent above; mess pork, 54.2 per cent above; yellow corn meal, 50 per cent above; mess beef, 47.1 per cent above; white corn meal, 46.4 per cent above; fresh beef, 25.9 per cent above; eggs, 22.7 per cent above; dairy butter, 14.5 per cent above, etc. Coffee was 55.4 per cent below the average price for 1890 to 1899; spring wheat flour, 11.4 per cent below; winter wheat flour, 9.3 per cent below; granulated sugar, 5.8 per cent below, etc.

Of the 70 articles considered in the cloths and clothing group, the price of one article was the same in 1902 as the average price for 1890 to 1899; 42 were above and 27 below the average price for 1890 to 1899.

In 1902 hemlock sole leather was 22.1 per cent above the average price for 1890 to 1899; cotton thread, 20.1 per cent above; oak harness leather, 14.7 per cent above; oak sole leather, 13 per cent above, etc.

Men's hose, 160 needles, were 33.1 per cent below the average price for 1890 to 1899; women's hosiery, 21.1 per cent below; men's hose, 84 needles, 15 per cent below, etc.

Of the 13 articles included in the fuel and lighting group, in 1902 only 1 article was below the average price for 1890 to 1899. The average for the group was 34.3 per cent above the average price for 1890 to 1899.

Georges Creek coal at the mine was 139.1 per cent above the average price for 1890 to 1899. This relative price is based on the open market price of the coal. A large part of the output of the mines was sold under contract at a much lower price than the prevailing "open market" price during the latter months of 1902. The relative price for coke is based on the contract price, coke being sold largely under contract. During the latter part of 1902 the trade journals reported prices as high as \$10 to \$15 per ton for a few cars of quick delivery coke. That price was approximately three times the contract price. The difficulty, however, was not in securing the coke, but in obtaining immediate transportation. The contract price of coke in 1902 was 58.2 per cent above the average price for 1890 to 1899.

Georges Creek bituminous coal, f. o. b. New York Harbor, was 48 per cent above the average price for 1890 to 1899; crude petroleum, 35.9 per cent above; 150° refined petroleum, 24.5 per cent above; anthracite coal, chestnut size, was 24 per cent above; egg size, 21.5 per cent above; stove size, 17.6 per cent above, etc. The relative prices of anthracite coal are based on the prices of one of the large coal companies. A number of the coal operators during the latter part of 1902 made no attempt to fix prices, but sold at the highest price obtainable. In some cases extreme prices reported were about twice the price at which sales were made by the operators who sold at a fixed price.

Thirty-six articles are considered in the metals and implements group. Two were the same price in 1902, 28 were above, and 6 were below the average price for 1890 to 1899. Pig iron shows the highest price; foundry No. 2 was 62.7 per cent above the average for 1890 to 1899; gray forge, Southern, 58.8 per cent above; Bessemer, 50 per cent above; foundry No. 1, 49.9 per cent above; pig tin, 44.2 per cent above; steel billets, 42.1 per cent above, etc.

Wood screws were 37 per cent below the average for 1890 to 1899, bar silver was 29.5 per cent below, copper wire 9.4 per cent below, etc.

Of the 26 articles considered in the lumber and building materials

group, 19 were above and 7 were below the average price for 1890 to 1899. Pine doors were 94.1 per cent above; white pine boards, uppers, 60.7 per cent above; window glass, firsts, 49.6 per cent above, etc. Plate glass, area 3 to 5 square feet, was 29.1 per cent below the average price for 1890 to 1899; plate glass, area 5 to 10 square feet, 20.8 per cent below; carbonate of lead, 6.6 per cent below, etc.

Nine articles are included in the group of drugs and chemicals and only 1 shows the 1902 price lower than the average price for 1890 to 1899.

Of the 14 articles in the group of house furnishing goods, the 1902 price of 13 articles was above the average price for 1890 to 1899, and the price of 1 article was below that average.

Thirteen articles are included in the miscellaneous group, and prices of only 3 of that number were in 1902 below the average price for 1890 to 1899.

The facts presented in the foregoing table are summarized in the following, which shows the changes in prices of articles in each group, classified by per cent of change:

CHANGES IN PRICES OF ARTICLES IN EACH GROUP, CLASSIFIED BY PER CENT OF CHANGE, 1902 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE PRICE FOR 1890-1899.

Groups.	Num-ber of arti-cles.	Price increased.					Price same as base.	Price decreased.			
		100 per cent or more.	50 to 100 per cent.	25 to 50 per cent.	10 to 25 per cent.	Less than 10 per cent.		Less than 10 per cent.	10 to 25 per cent.	25 to 50 per cent.	50 per cent or more.
Farm products	16	.....	3	7	2	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Food, etc.....	53	.....	6	6	14	9	.....	11	3	2	2
Cloths and clothing.....	70	.....	.....	.....	11	31	1	22	5	.....	.....
Fuel and lighting.....	13	1	1	3	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Metals and implements	36	.....	3	9	8	8	2	4	.....	2	.....
Lumber and building mate-rials	26	.....	2	8	7	2	.....	5	1	1	.....
Drugs and chemicals.....	9	.....	1	1	2	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
House furnishing goods.....	14	.....	.....	2	6	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	13	.....	.....	3	6	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Total	250	1	16	39	63	63	3	46	11	6	2

It is seen in the above comparison of the prices of 1902 with the average for 1890 to 1899, that of the 16 articles in the farm products group, 15 show an increase and 1 a decrease; of the 53 in the food, etc., group, 35 show an increase and 18 a decrease; of the 70 in the cloths and clothing group, 42 show an increase, 1 shows the same price as the average for the base period, and 27 show a decrease; of the 13 in the fuel and lighting group, 12 show an increase and 1 a decrease; of the 36 in the metals and implements group, 28 show an increase, 2 show the same price as the average for the base period, and 6 show a decrease; of the 26 in the lumber and building materials group, 19 show an increase and 7 a decrease; of the 9 in the drugs and chemicals group,

8 show an increase and 1 a decrease; of the 14 in the house furnishing goods group, 13 show an increase and 1 a decrease; of the 13 in the miscellaneous group, 10 show an increase and 3 a decrease. Of the 250 commodities, for which prices were secured for the whole period from 1890 to 1902, 182 show an increase, 3 show the same price as the average for the base period, and 65 show a decrease.

The number of articles according to classified per cents of increase and decrease is also shown in this table. Of the 182 commodities that showed an increase in 1902 over the average for 1890 to 1899, 63 advanced less than 10 per cent, 63 advanced from 10 to 25 per cent, 39 advanced from 25 to 50 per cent, 16 advanced from 50 to 100 per cent, and 1 advanced 100 per cent or more. Of the 65 commodities which showed a decrease, 46 decreased less than 10 per cent, 11 decreased from 10 to 25 per cent, 6 decreased from 25 to 50 per cent, and 2 decreased 50 per cent or more.

The number and per cent of articles which showed each specified increase or decrease are given in the following table:

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF ARTICLES, BY CLASSIFIED PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE, 1902 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE PRICE FOR 1890-1899.

	Number of articles.	Per cent of articles.		Number of articles.	Per cent of articles.
Price increased:			Price decreased:		
100 per cent or more.....	1	0.4	Less than 10 per cent	46	18.4
50 to 100 per cent	16	6.4	10 to 25 per cent.....	11	4.4
25 to 50 per cent	39	15.6	25 to 50 per cent.....	6	2.4
10 to 25 per cent	63	25.2	50 per cent or more	2	.8
Less than 10 per cent.....	63	25.2			
Total	182	72.8	Total.....	65	26.0
Price same as base.....	3	1.2	Grand total	250	100.0

Of the 250 articles for which prices were secured for the whole period from 1890 to 1902, it is seen that 182, or 72.8 per cent, show an increase in price; 3 articles, or 1.2 per cent, show the same price as the average for the base period, and 65 articles, or 26 per cent, show a decrease in price in 1902 as compared with the average price for the base period.

Of the 260 commodities considered in this compilation of prices, the average price of 149 commodities was higher in 1902 than in 1901, the average price of 45 was the same in 1902 as in 1901, and the average price of 66 was lower in 1902 than in 1901.

The following table shows the relative prices of certain related articles, so grouped as to render easy a comparison of the course of their prices during the year 1902:

RELATIVE PRICES OF CERTAIN GROUPS OF RELATED ARTICLES IN 1902.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.]

Month.	Cattle and cattle products.						Dairy products.		
	Cattle.	Beef, fresh.	Beef, hams.	Beef, mess.	Tallow.	Hides.	Milk.	Butter.	Cheese.
Jan....	130.5	107.8	109.9	121.6	141.6	141.6	132.5	109.4	108.0
Feb....	127.9	110.2	111.9	122.0	141.6	132.6	127.5	126.4	110.2
Mar...	128.7	111.0	111.9	126.9	144.4	128.7	119.2	127.0	120.1
Apr....	133.3	130.4	114.1	138.0	147.8	126.9	112.5	128.6	122.9
May...	140.1	134.6	121.3	169.6	155.9	133.9	103.1	103.7	113.4
June...	145.2	135.4	121.6	171.5	143.7	137.1	88.2	100.8	98.8
July...	151.3	138.8	123.3	170.7	150.6	140.8	88.2	96.5	97.8
Aug...	153.0	133.7	124.4	165.3	148.3	155.6	94.9	91.8	98.7
Sept...	152.0	129.7	124.4	160.6	137.9	159.1	98.0	99.4	106.5
Oct....	150.8	129.7	116.8	152.8	148.7	155.2	117.6	110.1	121.6
Nov...	142.0	124.9	116.8	131.0	142.5	154.1	127.5	119.4	129.8
Dec....	119.6	121.3	117.5	133.3	135.2	147.5	147.1	131.2	138.6
1902....	139.5	125.9	118.0	147.1	144.6	142.8	112.9	112.1	114.1

Month.	Hogs and hog products.					Sheep and sheep products.		
	Hogs.	Bacon.	Hams, smoked.	Mess pork.	Lard.	Sheep.	Mutton.	Wool.
Jan....	141.0	138.3	108.9	144.8	150.9	101.6	91.2	97.0
Feb....	139.7	139.8	108.0	141.3	148.5	114.7	102.0	97.0
Mar...	143.8	138.0	109.7	138.1	148.9	119.9	111.9	97.0
Apr....	157.1	149.7	119.4	146.8	154.7	136.7	124.7	96.0
May...	159.0	158.8	124.8	156.1	161.5	136.5	131.8	96.1
June...	164.5	172.5	124.8	162.0	163.5	124.2	103.6	95.2
July...	173.5	175.6	132.4	166.1	170.3	93.8	90.8	98.9
Aug...	163.4	167.2	129.7	159.0	167.0	90.7	84.6	102.6
Sept...	172.4	170.7	125.8	159.5	167.9	82.9	82.9	104.6
Oct....	158.9	180.9	133.2	159.0	171.4	77.0	85.4	106.4
Nov...	142.7	172.3	134.0	157.4	169.1	73.7	80.4	108.1
Dec....	140.6	145.9	123.5	157.3	166.4	88.4	86.9	111.1
1902....	155.2	159.3	123.1	154.2	161.9	103.2	97.9	100.8

Month.	Corn, etc.			Flaxseed, etc.		Rye and rye flour.		Wheat and wheat flour.		Flour, etc.		
	Corn.	Glucose. (a)	Meal.	Flaxseed.	Linseed oil.	Rye.	Rye flour.	Wheat.	Wheat flour.	Wheat flour.	Crackers.	Loaf bread.
Jan....	160.3	125.9	150.1	148.7	121.3	115.5	105.5	102.2	90.5	90.5	108.2	100.8
Feb....	155.9	145.3	147.7	151.4	138.9	110.7	105.5	99.8	90.5	90.5	108.2	100.8
Mar...	154.9	156.5	150.1	151.4	138.9	106.9	104.8	97.5	90.6	90.6	108.2	100.8
Apr....	159.3	156.5	145.3	155.0	138.9	105.2	104.8	96.7	90.7	90.7	108.2	100.8
May...	162.9	156.5	145.3	151.4	145.5	107.4	100.2	99.5	93.0	93.0	108.2	100.8
June..	168.4	163.6	150.1	148.7	145.5	108.2	104.8	97.0	92.7	92.7	108.2	100.8
July...	184.7	156.5	152.5	139.2	147.7	109.7	105.5	100.7	91.9	91.9	108.2	100.8
Aug...	150.7	156.5	145.3	131.2	147.7	94.9	104.0	95.9	88.1	88.1	108.2	100.8
Sept...	155.6	156.5	152.6	121.9	132.3	94.0	104.8	102.6	86.9	86.9	108.2	100.8
Oct....	153.5	156.5	152.6	109.1	110.3	92.9	101.0	96.2	86.8	86.8	108.2	100.8
Nov...	143.1	156.5	145.3	106.0	101.4	94.3	103.3	96.8	87.1	87.1	108.2	100.8
Dec....	132.4	156.5	141.7	106.4	101.4	91.9	101.0	98.9	87.9	87.9	108.2	100.8
1902....	156.9	153.6	148.2	135.0	130.8	102.5	103.8	98.7	89.7	89.7	108.2	100.8

a Average for 1893-1899=100.

RELATIVE PRICES OF CERTAIN GROUPS OF RELATED ARTICLES IN 1902—Concluded.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.]

Month.	Cotton and cotton goods.									
	Cotton: upland, mid- dling.	Bags: 2-bushel, Amos- keag.	Calico: Cocheco prints.	Cotton flannels.	Cotton thread.	Cotton yarns.	Denims.	Drill- ings.	Ging- hams.	Ho- siery.
Jan....	106.5	100.1	90.4	96.1	120.1	91.1	100.6	104.0	97.1	81.5
Feb....	110.7	100.1	90.4	96.1	120.1	89.7	100.6	101.6	99.4	81.5
Mar...	116.3	100.1	90.4	96.1	120.1	90.3	100.6	101.5	99.4	81.5
Apr...	120.5	100.1	90.4	96.1	120.1	93.1	100.6	102.8	99.4	83.4
May...	122.6	103.6	90.4	96.1	120.1	93.1	100.6	103.7	99.4	84.2
June...	120.0	103.6	90.4	96.1	120.1	94.6	100.6	102.0	99.4	84.2
July...	118.7	103.6	90.4	96.1	120.1	91.7	100.6	98.2	99.4	84.2
Aug...	115.6	103.6	90.4	96.1	120.1	89.6	100.6	100.9	99.4	84.2
Sept...	115.2	103.6	90.4	96.1	120.1	92.4	100.6	102.8	99.4	85.5
Oct....	112.9	103.6	90.4	96.1	120.1	100.8	100.6	102.1	99.4	88.5
Nov...	108.7	103.6	90.4	96.1	120.1	100.8	100.6	102.3	99.4	85.5
Dec....	111.8	103.6	90.4	96.1	120.1	100.8	100.6	102.4	99.4	85.5
1902....	115.1	102.4	90.4	96.1	120.1	94.0	100.6	102.0	99.2	85.2

Month.	Cotton and cotton goods.				Wool and woolen goods.					
	Print cloths.	Sheet- ings.	Shirting.	Tick- ings.	Wool.	Blank- ets (all wool).	Broad- cloths.	Carpets.	Flan- nels.	Horse blank- ets.
Jan....	105.7	100.9	100.5	99.0	97.0	101.2	110.3	101.9	102.2	109.9
Feb....	110.1	100.1	100.5	99.0	97.0	101.2	110.3	101.9	102.2	109.9
Mar...	116.7	102.6	100.5	99.0	97.0	101.2	110.3	101.9	104.2	109.9
Apr....	117.8	100.4	98.5	99.0	96.0	101.2	110.3	101.9	104.2	109.9
May...	116.7	99.0	99.3	99.0	96.1	101.2	110.3	101.9	104.2	109.9
June...	111.2	100.9	99.1	99.0	95.2	101.2	110.3	101.9	104.2	109.9
July...	105.7	104.5	97.0	99.0	98.9	101.2	110.3	101.9	107.9	109.9
Aug...	102.2	100.1	97.8	99.0	102.6	101.2	110.3	101.9	107.9	109.9
Sept...	103.0	101.3	97.6	99.0	104.6	101.2	110.3	101.9	107.9	109.9
Oct....	104.6	102.8	98.8	99.0	106.4	101.2	110.3	101.9	107.9	109.9
Nov...	105.7	101.9	97.8	99.0	108.1	101.2	110.3	105.7	107.9	109.9
Dec....	105.7	102.8	97.8	99.0	111.1	101.2	110.3	105.7	108.8	109.9
1902....	108.9	101.4	98.8	99.0	100.8	101.2	110.3	102.5	105.8	109.9

Month.	Wool and woolen goods.						Hides, leather, and boots and shoes.			Petroleum.	
	Over- coat- ings (all wool).	Shawls.	Suit- ings.	Under- wear (all wool).	Wom- en's dress goods (all wool).	Worst- ed yarns.	Hides.	Leath- er.	Boots and shoes.	Crude.	Re- fined.
Jan....	105.3	107.0	106.6	100.4	108.7	108.6	141.6	114.1	98.9	126.3	117.3
Feb....	105.3	107.0	105.5	100.4	108.7	109.6	132.6	115.5	98.9	126.3	117.3
Mar...	105.3	107.0	105.5	100.4	108.7	110.6	128.7	115.3	98.3	126.3	117.3
Apr....	105.3	107.0	105.5	100.4	108.7	110.6	126.9	111.9	98.3	129.1	117.3
May...	105.3	107.0	105.8	100.4	108.7	110.6	133.9	110.5	98.3	131.8	118.8
June...	105.3	107.0	105.8	100.4	108.7	109.6	137.1	110.5	98.3	132.3	118.8
July...	105.3	107.0	105.8	100.4	108.7	110.9	140.8	111.2	98.3	134.0	118.8
Aug...	105.3	107.0	105.6	100.4	108.7	111.9	155.6	111.5	98.3	134.0	117.3
Sept...	105.3	107.0	105.6	100.4	111.0	111.9	159.1	111.8	99.5	134.0	117.3
Oct....	105.3	107.0	105.6	100.4	111.0	114.6	155.2	113.6	100.0	140.8	117.3
Nov...	105.3	107.0	105.6	100.4	113.3	115.8	154.1	113.6	100.0	151.9	119.2
Dec....	105.3	107.0	106.2	100.4	113.3	115.8	147.5	112.5	100.0	163.7	129.4
1902....	105.3	107.0	105.8	100.4	109.8	111.7	142.8	112.7	98.9	135.9	118.8

A study of this table shows that of the 6 articles grouped under cattle and cattle products (cattle, fresh beef, beef hams, mess beef, tallow, and hides) cattle and hides were lower in February than in January, tallow was the same in February as in January, and fresh beef, beef hams, and mess beef were higher in February than in January; March compared with February shows hides lower, hams

the same price, and cattle, fresh beef, mess beef, and tallow higher; April compared with March shows hides lower and cattle, fresh beef, beef hams, mess beef, and tallow higher; May compared with April shows all 6 articles higher; mess beef, however, advanced much more than any other article; June compared with May shows tallow lower and the other 5 articles higher; July compared with June shows mess beef lower and the other 5 articles higher; August compared with July shows fresh beef, mess beef, and tallow lower, and cattle, beef hams, and hides higher; September compared with August shows cattle, fresh beef, mess beef, and tallow lower, beef hams the same price, and hides higher; October compared with September shows cattle, beef hams, mess beef, and hides lower, fresh beef the same price, and tallow higher; November compared with October shows all the articles lower except beef hams, which were the same price; December compared with November shows cattle, fresh beef, tallow, and hides lower, and beef hams and mess beef higher.

The lowest monthly relative price during 1902 for cattle was 119.6 in December, the highest 153 in August; the lowest for fresh beef was 107.8 in January, the highest 138.8 in July; the lowest for beef hams 109.9 in January, the highest 124.4 in August and September, the relative price being the same for the two months; the lowest for mess beef 121.6 in January, the highest 171.5 in June; the lowest for tallow 135.2 in December, the highest 155.9 in May; the lowest for hides 126.9 in April, the highest 159.1 in September. The facts for the other groups may be seen by reference to the table.

In the following table a similar comparison of the course of prices for the 13-year period, 1890 to 1902, is shown by years:

RELATIVE PRICES OF CERTAIN GROUPS OF RELATED ARTICLES, 1890 TO 1902.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.]

Year.	Cattle and cattle products.						Dairy products.		
	Cattle.	Beef, fresh.	Beef, hams.	Beef, mess.	Tallow.	Hides.	Milk.	Butter.	Cheese.
1890.....	89.5	89.2	80.4	86.8	105.7	99.6	103.1	100.4	97.1
1891.....	109.2	106.2	85.8	104.4	111.0	101.5	104.7	116.1	102.4
1892.....	95.4	98.8	80.5	84.8	106.4	92.8	105.1	116.4	107.2
1893.....	103.0	105.4	98.6	102.2	125.1	79.9	109.4	121.3	109.0
1894.....	96.3	97.0	101.5	101.0	110.3	68.4	103.1	102.2	107.4
1895.....	103.7	102.7	95.9	101.4	99.8	109.7	99.2	94.5	94.1
1896.....	88.3	90.5	88.1	93.7	78.9	86.6	91.8	82.3	92.0
1897.....	99.5	99.7	125.1	95.7	76.3	106.3	92.2	84.1	98.1
1898.....	102.2	101.3	118.8	114.2	81.8	122.8	93.7	86.8	83.3
1899.....	113.2	108.3	125.6	115.9	104.1	131.8	99.2	95.8	108.9
1900.....	111.3	104.3	114.2	121.7	111.5	127.4	107.5	101.7	114.3
1901.....	116.6	102.1	112.6	116.3	119.1	132.0	102.7	97.7	102.4
1902.....	139.5	125.9	118.0	147.1	144.6	142.8	112.9	112.1	114.1

RELATIVE PRICES OF CERTAIN GROUPS OF RELATED ARTICLES, 1890 TO 1902—Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.]

Year.	Hogs and hog products.					Sheep and sheep products.		
	Hogs.	Bacon.	Hams, smoked.	Mess pork.	Lard.	Sheep.	Mutton.	Wool.
1890	89.2	89.3	101.1	104.4	96.8	119.3	123.7	132.1
1891	99.2	103.7	99.8	97.2	100.9	117.8	114.9	125.8
1892	115.7	116.6	109.3	99.1	117.9	125.2	121.2	113.2
1893	148.6	154.7	126.9	157.6	157.5	103.8	106.5	101.6
1894	112.2	111.8	103.6	121.4	118.2	73.6	80.2	79.1
1895	96.6	96.3	96.2	101.7	99.8	78.4	82.2	70.1
1896	78.3	73.1	95.8	76.8	71.7	78.7	82.9	70.6
1897	82.8	79.9	90.9	76.6	67.4	94.2	96.6	88.7
1898	85.6	89.4	82.0	84.8	84.4	104.9	98.0	108.3
1899	91.8	85.8	93.8	80.3	85.0	104.3	94.3	110.8
1900	115.5	111.5	104.2	107.5	105.5	112.0	96.4	117.7
1901	134.5	132.3	109.2	134.2	135.3	92.0	89.5	96.6
1902	155.2	159.3	123.1	154.2	161.9	103.2	97.9	100.8

Year.	Corn, etc.			Flaxseed, etc.		Rye and rye flour.		Wheat and wheat flour.		Flour, etc.		
	Corn.	Glu- cose. (a)	Meal.	Flax- seed.	Linseed oil.	Rye.	Rye flour.	Wheat.	Wheat flour.	Wheat flour.	Crack- ers.	Loaf bread.
1890	103.8	.....	100.8	125.5	135.8	103.0	101.4	118.9	120.9	120.9	107.7	100.8
1891	151.0	.....	142.0	97.1	106.8	157.6	148.3	128.1	125.6	125.6	107.7	100.8
1892	118.3	.....	114.0	91.4	90.0	127.7	121.1	104.9	104.2	104.2	104.3	100.8
1893	104.2	124.3	105.8	97.7	102.2	92.6	93.0	90.1	89.3	89.3	100.6	100.8
1894	113.7	111.4	105.6	121.6	115.6	88.1	83.8	74.4	77.6	77.6	98.8	100.8
1895	104.0	109.2	103.3	111.8	115.6	91.2	94.5	79.9	84.4	84.4	95.6	98.7
1896	67.8	81.7	77.4	72.9	81.2	66.5	80.9	85.4	91.2	91.2	94.1	94.4
1897	66.9	86.0	76.5	78.1	72.2	74.9	84.6	105.8	110.1	110.1	85.3	100.8
1898	82.6	91.8	83.7	99.8	86.5	93.8	92.9	117.8	109.0	109.0	107.3	100.8
1899	87.6	95.6	91.2	104.0	94.1	104.4	99.4	94.7	87.9	87.9	99.1	100.8
1900	100.2	104.9	97.0	145.7	138.7	97.9	103.3	93.7	88.3	88.3	102.7	100.8
1901	130.6	116.0	115.5	145.8	140.0	100.8	100.1	95.7	87.4	87.4	108.2	100.8
1902	156.9	153.6	148.2	135.0	130.8	102.5	103.8	98.7	89.7	89.7	108.2	100.8

Year.	Cotton and cotton goods.									
	Cotton: upland, mid- dling.	Bags: 2-bushel, Amos- keag.	Calico: Cochecho prints.	Cotton flannels.	Cotton thread.	Cotton yarns.	Denims.	Drill- ings.	Ging- hams.	Ho- siery.
1890	142.9	113.9	117.5	121.8	101.6	111.7	112.5	121.1	119.1	129.7
1891	110.8	111.7	104.0	121.8	100.7	112.8	109.6	114.6	122.1	122.8
1892	99.0	110.8	117.5	115.9	100.7	117.0	109.6	102.2	122.1	117.4
1893	107.2	106.8	113.0	101.4	100.7	110.5	112.5	105.6	114.9	109.4
1894	90.2	91.1	99.5	95.7	100.7	93.0	105.4	97.1	89.5	100.8
1895	94.0	82.2	94.9	91.7	100.7	92.1	94.6	93.2	87.0	94.4
1896	102.0	91.6	94.9	93.9	99.6	93.0	94.6	100.2	88.0	90.5
1897	92.2	92.9	90.4	88.6	98.4	90.6	89.2	90.4	84.2	86.7
1898	76.9	95.6	81.4	81.0	98.4	90.8	85.9	86.8	83.1	83.4
1899	84.7	103.4	87.3	88.0	98.4	88.5	85.8	88.5	89.7	82.5
1900	123.8	112.6	94.9	101.6	120.1	115.5	102.8	105.0	96.3	87.3
1901	111.1	101.0	90.4	95.4	120.1	98.3	100.2	102.2	92.3	85.9
1902	115.1	102.4	90.4	96.1	120.1	94.0	100.6	102.0	99.2	85.2

Year.	Cotton and cotton goods.				Wool and woolen goods.					
	Print cloths.	Sheet- ings.	Shirt- ings.	Tick- ings.	Wool.	Blan- kets (all wool).	Broad- cloths.	Carpets.	Flan- nels.	Horse blan- kets.
1890	117.7	117.6	112.9	113.1	132.1	108.3	113.7	105.3	116.8	109.1
1891	103.5	112.3	110.2	110.7	125.8	106.0	113.7	112.8	116.8	104.7
1892	119.3	103.8	107.4	108.4	113.2	107.1	113.7	104.5	115.9	109.1
1893	114.6	107.7	110.2	111.3	101.6	107.1	113.7	104.5	109.5	104.7
1894	96.8	95.9	99.9	102.2	79.1	101.2	91.2	98.7	94.1	96.0
1895	100.9	94.6	97.6	94.8	70.1	89.3	79.7	91.0	81.7	92.5
1896	90.9	97.4	97.9	96.0	70.6	89.3	79.7	90.2	85.4	90.8
1897	87.6	91.8	92.0	91.9	88.7	89.3	98.2	93.5	82.6	99.5
1898	72.6	86.7	83.8	84.3	108.3	107.1	98.2	100.2	97.8	99.5
1899	96.3	92.2	87.8	87.0	110.8	95.2	98.2	99.4	99.5	94.2
1900	108.6	105.9	100.4	102.2	117.7	107.1	108.0	102.7	108.7	118.7
1901	99.3	101.8	98.9	95.5	96.6	101.2	110.3	101.9	100.8	109.9
1902	108.9	101.4	98.8	99.0	100.8	101.2	110.3	102.5	105.8	109.9

a Average for 1893-1899=100.

RELATIVE PRICES OF CERTAIN GROUPS OF RELATED ARTICLES, 1890 TO 1902—Concluded.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.]

Year.	Wool and woolen goods.						Hides, leather, and boots and shoes.			Petroleum.	
	Overcoat-ings(all wool).	Shawls.	Suit-ings.	Under-wear (all wool).	Wom-en's dress goods (all wool).	Worst-ed yarns.	Hides.	Leath-er.	Boots and shoes.	Crude.	Re-fined.
1890....	111.9	107.0	113.1	106.2	117.6	122.3	99.6	100.6	104.8	95.4	112.4
1891....	111.9	107.0	113.1	110.0	123.0	123.4	101.5	100.9	103.5	73.6	102.2
1892....	111.9	107.0	113.4	110.0	124.1	117.2	92.8	97.0	102.7	61.1	91.5
1893....	108.6	107.0	112.7	110.0	114.7	109.5	79.9	96.9	100.9	70.3	81.0
1894....	97.5	107.0	98.3	92.7	90.6	91.3	68.4	91.5	99.4	92.2	80.5
1895....	90.8	107.0	89.2	92.7	82.7	74.0	109.7	108.0	98.7	149.2	106.6
1896....	86.7	89.1	87.8	92.7	74.1	72.9	86.6	95.2	99.6	129.5	112.5
1897....	87.8	89.5	88.7	92.7	82.2	82.5	106.3	96.1	97.2	86.5	96.6
1898....	97.1	90.2	103.4	92.7	88.5	100.5	122.8	104.4	96.3	100.2	99.5
1899....	100.6	89.1	106.1	100.4	102.7	106.7	131.8	109.3	96.8	142.1	118.0
1900....	116.1	107.0	115.8	100.4	118.7	118.4	127.4	113.2	99.4	148.5	132.6
1901....	105.3	107.0	104.9	100.4	107.9	102.2	132.0	110.8	99.2	132.9	119.3
1902....	105.3	107.0	105.8	100.4	109.8	111.7	142.8	112.7	98.9	135.9	118.8

This table shows for all of the 6 articles grouped under cattle and cattle products (cattle, fresh beef, beef hams, mess beef, tallow, and hides) an advance in price in 1891, but not in the same degree; in 1892, a decline in all of the articles in this group; in 1893, an increase, except for hides, for which there was a further decline in the relative price; in 1894, a decline, except for beef hams, which increased; in 1895, an increase, except for beef hams and tallow; in 1896, a decline in all of the articles; in 1897, an increase, except for tallow; in 1898, an increase for all of the articles, except beef hams; in 1899, an increase for all; in 1900, a decline, except for mess beef and tallow; in 1901, an increase for cattle, tallow, and hides, and a decline for fresh beef, beef hams, and mess beef, and in 1902, an increase for all.

For the 13 years from 1890 to 1902 the lowest relative price for cattle was 88.3 in 1896, the highest 139.5 in 1902; the lowest for fresh beef 89.2 in 1890, the highest 125.9 in 1902; the lowest for beef hams 80.4 in 1890, the highest 125.6 in 1899; the lowest for mess beef 84.8 in 1892, the highest 147.1 in 1902; the lowest for tallow 76.3 in 1897, the highest 144.6 in 1902; the lowest for hides 68.4 in 1894, the highest 142.8 in 1902. The facts for the other groups may be seen by reference to the table.

General Tables I, II, III, IV, and V follow.

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902.

FARM PRODUCTS.

BARLEY: Choice to fancy malting, by sample.

[Price per bushel in Chicago, weekly range; quotations furnished by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.60 - \$0.63 .61 - .64 .64 - .65½ .61 - .65 .61 - .64	Apr....	\$0.66 - \$0.67 .65 - .67 .66 - .68 .68 - .69	July ...	(a) \$0.71½ - \$0.72 .73 .72 - .73	Oct	\$0.57 - \$0.60 .55- .58 .52- .57 .53- .58 .54- .58
Feb.....	.63 - .64 .63 - .64 .63½ - .64 .62 - .63	May ...	.70 - .71½ .71 - .71½ .71 - .72 .71½ - .72 .71 - .72	Aug ...	.68 .56 - .63 .58 - .63 .58 - .63 .60 - .63	Nov....	.54- .60 .55- .60 .55- .60 .55- .60
Mar ....	.62 - .63 .63 - .65½ .65 - .67 .65 - .66	June ..	.67 - .70 .68 - .70 .69½ - .70 (a)	Sept ...	.58 - .63 .58 - .63 .58 - .63 .56 - .60	Dec ....	.55- .60 .55- .60 .54- .57 .54- .56
						Average	\$0.6321

CATTLE: Steers, choice to extra.

[Price per hundred pounds in Chicago on Tuesday of each week; quotations from the Daily Trade Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$6.70-\$7.70 6.60- 7.40 6.60- 7.40 6.50- 7.30	Apr....	\$6.75-\$7.40 6.90- 7.40 6.90- 7.40 6.85- 7.40 6.95- 7.50	July ...	\$7.60-\$8.50 7.60- 8.50 7.60- 8.70 7.60- 8.75 7.60- 8.75	Oct.....	\$7.60-\$8.75 7.60- 8.75 7.60- 8.70 7.60- 8.50
Feb.....	6.50- 7.30 6.40- 7.25 6.40- 7.25 6.50- 7.50	May ...	6.95- 7.30 7.05- 7.50 7.15- 7.60 7.15- 7.70	Aug ...	7.60- 8.75 7.60- 8.90 7.60- 9.00 7.60- 9.00	Nov....	7.60- 8.25 7.60- 8.25 7.60- 8.25 6.35- 7.15
Mar	6.40- 7.45 6.40- 7.30 6.40- 7.30 6.70- 7.30	June...	7.15- 7.70 7.15- 7.85 7.15- 8.00 7.50- 8.25	Sept ...	7.60- 9.00 7.60- 8.80 7.60- 8.75 7.60- 8.75 7.60- 8.75	Dec	6.60- 7.30 6.80- 7.20 5.75- 6.75 5.65- 6.40 5.65- 6.40
						Average	\$7.4721

CATTLE: Steers, good to choice.

[Price per hundred pounds in Chicago on Tuesday of each week; quotations from the Daily Trade Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$5.80-\$6.55 5.90- 6.40 5.90- 6.30 5.70- 6.30	Apr....	\$5.85-\$6.60 6.10- 6.80 6.10- 6.80 6.30- 6.80 6.40- 6.90	July ...	\$6.80-\$7.40 6.80- 7.40 6.70- 7.50 6.70- 7.50 6.70- 7.50	Oct.....	\$6.60-\$7.45 6.60- 7.50 6.60- 7.50 6.60- 7.40
Feb.....	5.70- 6.30 5.60- 6.30 5.60- 6.30 5.60- 6.40	May ...	6.40- 6.70 6.50- 6.95 6.65- 7.10 6.65- 7.20	Aug ...	6.70- 7.50 6.70- 7.60 6.70- 7.60 6.70- 7.60	Nov....	6.50- 7.25 6.50- 7.25 6.50- 7.35 5.60- 6.30
Mar	5.60- 6.35 5.60- 6.30 5.60- 6.40 5.85- 6.60	June...	6.65- 7.20 6.65- 7.25 6.65- 7.30 6.80- 7.40	Sept ...	6.70- 7.60 6.70- 7.60 6.70- 7.50 6.60- 7.45 6.60- 7.45	Dec	5.50- 6.50 5.60- 6.60 4.80- 5.70 4.85- 5.70 4.85- 5.70
						Average	\$6.5572

a No quotation for week.

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902—Continued.

FOOD, ETC.—Continued.

BREAD: Crackers, soda, N. B. C.

[Price per pound in New York on the first of each month; quotations from the Merchants' Review.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan	\$0.07	Apr....	\$0.07	July ...	\$0.07	Oct.....	\$0.07
Feb.....	.07	May ...	.07	Aug ...	.07	Nov ....	.07
Mar .....	.07	June ..	.07	Sept ...	.07	Dec ....	.07
						Average	\$0.0700

BREAD: Loaf, 1 pound after baking.

[Price per loaf in Washington, D. C. on the first of each month.]

Jan	\$0.04	Apr.....	\$0.04	July ...	\$0.04	Oct.....	\$0.04
Feb.....	.04	May ...	.04	Aug ...	.04	Nov....	.04
Mar ....	.04	June...	.04	Sept ...	.04	Dec ....	.04
						Average	\$0.0400

BREAD: Loaf, homemade, 1 pound and 4 ounces before baking.

[Price per loaf in New York on the first of each month. Standard weight and standard prices charged by the Bakers' Association, which includes leading bread manufacturers in New York, Brooklyn, and one or two in New Jersey who deliver their bread in Manhattan. Quotations furnished by Emil Braun.]

Jan.....	\$0.04	Apr.....	\$0.04	July...	\$0.04	Oct.....	\$0.04
Feb.....	.04	May...	.04	Aug...	.04	Nov....	.04
Mar....	.04	June...	.04	Sept...	.04	Dec....	.04
						Average	\$0.0400

BREAD: Loaf, Vienna, 1 pound and 2 ounces before baking.

[Price per loaf in New York on the first of each month. Standard weight and standard prices charged by the Bakers' Association, which includes leading bread manufacturers in New York, Brooklyn, and one or two in New Jersey who deliver their bread in Manhattan. Quotations furnished by Emil Braun.]

Jan.....	\$0.04	Apr.....	\$0.04	July...	\$0.04	Oct.....	\$0.04
Feb.....	.04	May...	.04	Aug...	.04	Nov....	.04
Mar....	.04	June...	.04	Sept...	.04	Dec....	.04
						Average	\$0.0400

BUTTER: Creamery, Elgin.

[Price per pound in Elgin, Ill., on Monday of each week; quotations furnished by D. W. Willson, editor of the Elgin Dairy Report.]

Jan.....	\$0.24 $\frac{1}{2}$	Apr....	\$0.30	July ...	\$0.21	Oct	\$0.22 $\frac{1}{2}$
	.24		.30		.21		.23 $\frac{1}{2}$
	.24		.27		.21		.24 $\frac{1}{2}$
	.24 $\frac{1}{2}$		.22		.20		.24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Feb.....	.25 $\frac{1}{2}$	May ...	.22	Aug ...	.20	Nov ....	.24 $\frac{1}{2}$
	.27		.22		.20		.25
	.29		.22		.20		.26 $\frac{1}{2}$
	.28		.22		.19		.27
					.19		
Mar ....	.27	June...	.22	Sept ...	.20	Dec ....	.28
	.26		.21 $\frac{1}{2}$		.22		.29
	.27		.21		.22 $\frac{1}{2}$		.29
	.27		.21 $\frac{1}{2}$		.22 $\frac{1}{2}$		.29
	.27		.21 $\frac{1}{2}$				.29
						Average	\$0.2413

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902—Continued.
FOOD, ETC.—Continued.

EGGS: New-laid, fancy, near-by.

[Price per dozen in New York on Tuesday of each week; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.35-\$0.36 .35- .36 .27- .28 .28- .29	Apr....	\$0.16½ \$0.17 - .17½ .17½- .18 .18½- .19 .18 - .18½	July ...	\$0.22 .22 .22 .22 .22 .22	Oct	\$0.23-\$0.25 .24- .26 .25- .27 .25- .26
Feb.....	.29 .28- .29 .37 .28	May ...	.17½- .18 .17½- .18 .17½- .18 .19	Aug ...	.22 .22 \$0.21- .21½ .22 .22	Nov....	.25- .26 .25- .27 .28- .30 .28- .32
Mar ....	.30 .17 .18 .17	June...	.18½- .19 .19 - .20 .19 - .20 .19 - .20	Sept ...	.23 .23 .23 .25- .26 .25- .26	Dec ....	.28- .32 .30- .34 .29- .35 .28- .33 .28- .33
						Average	\$0.2409

FISH: Cod, dry, bank, large.

[Price per quintal in Boston on the first of each month; quotations from the Boston Herald.]

Jan.....	\$5.75-\$6.00	Apr....	\$4.75-\$5.25	July ...	\$4.50	Oct.....	\$5.50
Feb.....	5.50- 5.75	May ...	4.75- 5.00	Aug ...	4.50	Nov....	5.50
Mar	5.00- 5.25	June ..	4.50	Sept ...	4.50	Dec	\$5.50- 5.75
						Average	\$5.0938

FISH: Herring, shore, round.

[Price per barrel in Boston on the first of each month; quotations from the Boston Herald.]

Jan.....	\$4.50-\$5.50	Apr....	\$4.00-\$4.50	July ...	(a)	Oct	\$5.00-\$5.50
Feb.....	4.50- 5.50	May ...	4.00- 4.50	Aug ...	(a)	Nov....	5.25- 5.50
Mar	4.00- 4.50	June...	(a)	Sept ...	(a)	Dec	5.75- 6.00
						Average	\$4.9063

FISH: Mackerel, salt, large No. 3s.

[Price per barrel in Boston on the first of each month; quotations from the Boston Herald.]

Jan.....	\$11.50-\$12.50	Apr....	\$12.25-\$12.75	July ...	\$11.50-\$12.50	Oct.....	\$18.00-\$19.00
Feb.....	11.50- 12.50	May ...	12.25- 12.75	Aug ...	11.50- 12.50	Nov....	18.00- 19.00
Mar	(a)	June ..	(a)	Sept ...	(a)	Dec	(a)
						Average	\$13.7500

FISH: Salmon, canned, Columbia River, 1-pound talls.

[Price per dozen cans in New York on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$1.65-\$1.70	Apr....	\$1.65-\$1.70	July ...	\$1.60-\$1.65	Oct.....	\$1.50-\$1.55
Feb.....	1.65- 1.70	May ...	1.65	Aug ...	1.60- 1.65	Nov....	1.50- 1.55
Mar	1.65- 1.70	June...	1.65	Sept ...	1.50	Dec	1.55- 1.60
						Average	\$1.6146

a No quotation for month.

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902—Continued.

FOOD, ETC.—Continued.

FLOUR: Buckwheat.

[Price per hundred pounds in New York on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$2.30	Apr....	(a)	July ...	(a)	Oct	\$2.50
Feb.....	\$2.05- 2.15	May ...	(a)	Aug ...	(a)	Nov ...	\$2.25- 2.30
Mar	2.15- 2.20	June ..	(a)	Sept ...	^b \$1.75-\$2.25	Dec	2.30
						Average	\$2.2357

FLOUR: Rye.

[Price per barrel in New York on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$3.25-\$3.75	Apr....	\$3.20-\$3.75	July...	\$3.25-\$3.75	Oct	\$3.10-\$3.60
Feb.....	3.25- 3.75	May ...	3.00- 3.65	Aug ...	3.15- 3.75	Nov	3.20- 3.65
Mar	3.20- 3.75	June...	3.25- 3.70	Sept ...	3.20- 3.75	Dec	3.10- 3.60
						Average	\$3.4417

FLOUR: Wheat, spring patents.

[Price per barrel in New York on Tuesday of each week; quotations furnished by the statistician of the New York Produce Exchange.]

Jan.....	\$3.65-\$4.25	Apr....	\$3.50-\$3.90	July...	\$3.75-\$4.15	Oct.....	\$3.50-\$4.00
	3.55- 4.10		3.50- 3.90		3.75- 4.15		3.50- 4.10
	3.55- 4.10		3.50- 4.00		3.55- 4.10		3.50- 4.10
	3.50- 4.00		3.50- 4.10		3.50- 4.05		3.50- 4.10
Feb.....	.....	May ...	3.55- 4.15	Aug ...	3.50- 4.00	Nov ....	.....
	3.50- 4.00		3.55- 4.15		3.50- 4.00		3.50- 4.10
	3.50- 4.00		3.65- 4.15		3.50- 4.10		3.50- 4.10
	3.50- 4.05		3.65- 4.15		3.50- 4.10		3.55- 4.15
Mar	3.50- 4.00	June ..	3.65- 4.10	Sept ...	3.50- 4.10	Dec	3.55- 4.15
	3.50- 4.00		3.65- 4.00		3.50- 4.10		3.55- 4.15
	3.50- 4.00		3.70- 4.10		3.50- 4.10		3.55- 4.15
	3.50- 3.90		3.70- 4.10		3.50- 4.00		3.55- 4.15
	.....		.....		3.50- 4.00		3.55- 4.15
						Average	\$3.8082

FLOUR: Wheat, winter straights.

[Price per barrel in New York on Tuesday of each week; quotations furnished by the statistician of the New York Produce Exchange.]

Jan.....	\$3.35-\$3.80	Apr....	\$3.40-\$3.80	July...	\$3.55-\$3.85	Oct.....	\$3.10-\$3.45
	3.30- 3.75		3.40- 3.80		3.55- 3.85		3.10- 3.45
	3.30- 3.75		3.40- 3.80		3.40- 3.80		3.10- 3.50
	3.25- 3.70		3.40- 3.80		3.40- 3.70		3.10- 3.50
Feb.....	.....	May ...	3.45- 3.85	Aug ...	3.40- 3.70	Nov ....	.....
	3.30- 3.80		3.45- 3.85		3.20- 3.60		3.10- 3.45
	3.40- 3.80		3.45- 3.85		3.20- 3.60		3.10- 3.45
	3.40- 3.85		3.55- 3.85		3.20- 3.60		3.10- 3.45
	3.40- 3.80		3.55- 3.90		3.20- 3.60		3.15- 3.50
Mar	3.40- 3.85	June...	3.50- 3.85	Sept ...	3.10- 3.50	Dec	3.15- 3.50
	3.40- 3.85		3.50- 3.80		3.10- 3.50		3.15- 3.50
	3.40- 3.85		3.50- 3.80		3.10- 3.50		3.10- 3.50
	3.40- 3.80		3.50- 3.80		3.10- 3.50		3.10- 3.50
	.....		.....		3.10- 3.50		3.10- 3.50
						Average	\$3.4885

^aNo quotation for month.

^bNew York Tribune.

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902—Continued.
FOOD, ETC.—Continued.

FRUIT: Apples, evaporated, choice.

[Price per pound in New York on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.09 $\frac{3}{4}$ -\$0.10	Apr....	\$0.09 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$0.10	July...	\$0.10 $\frac{1}{4}$ -\$0.11	Oct.....	\$0.07-\$0.07 $\frac{3}{4}$
Feb.....	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$ -.10	May...	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$ -.10	Aug...	.11-.11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Nov....	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$ -.06 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mar....	.09 $\frac{1}{2}$ -.10	June..	.10 $\frac{1}{4}$ -.10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sept...	.08-.10	Dec....	.05 $\frac{3}{4}$ -.06 $\frac{1}{2}$
						Average	\$0.0921

FRUIT: Apples, sun-dried, Southern, sliced.

[Price per pound in New York on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$0.04 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$0.06	Apr....	\$0.04 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$0.06	July...	(a)	Oct.....	\$0.04-\$0.05 $\frac{1}{2}$
Feb.....	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$ -.06	May...	.04-.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aug...	(a)	Nov....	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$ -.06
Mar....	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$ -.06	June...	(a)	Sept...	\$0.04 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$0.06	Dec....	.04-.05 $\frac{1}{2}$
						Average	\$0.0507

FRUIT: Currants, amalias, in barrels.

[Price per pound in New York on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$0.05 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$0.05 $\frac{5}{8}$	Apr....	\$0.05-\$0.05 $\frac{1}{16}$	July...	\$0.04 $\frac{5}{8}$	Oct....	\$0.04 $\frac{3}{4}$
Feb.....	.05 $\frac{9}{16}$ -.05 $\frac{5}{8}$	May...	.05-.05 $\frac{1}{4}$	Aug...	.04 $\frac{5}{8}$	Nov....	.04 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mar....	.05 $\frac{1}{4}$ -.05 $\frac{5}{16}$	June...	.05 $\frac{1}{8}$ -.05 $\frac{3}{16}$	Sept...	\$0.04 $\frac{1}{2}$ -.04 $\frac{5}{8}$	Dec....	.04 $\frac{3}{4}$
						Average	\$0.0494

FRUIT: Prunes, California, 60s to 70s, in 25-pound boxes.

[Price per pound in New York on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$0.05 $\frac{3}{4}$ -\$0.05 $\frac{7}{8}$	Apr....	\$0.05 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$0.05 $\frac{7}{8}$	July...	\$0.05 $\frac{1}{4}$	Oct.....	\$0.05 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$0.05 $\frac{3}{4}$
Feb.....	.05 $\frac{5}{8}$ -.05 $\frac{7}{8}$	May...	.05 $\frac{1}{4}$ -.05 $\frac{5}{8}$	Aug...	.05 $\frac{1}{4}$	Nov....	.05 $\frac{1}{4}$ -.05 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar....	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$ -.05 $\frac{7}{8}$	June...	.05 $\frac{1}{8}$ -.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sept...	\$0.05 $\frac{1}{2}$ -.05 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dec....	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$
						Average	\$0.0551

FRUIT: Raisins, California, London layer.

[Price per box in New York on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$1.70	Apr....	\$1.65-\$1.70	July...	\$1.65-\$1.70	Oct....	\$1.70
Feb.....	1.70	May...	1.65-1.70	Aug...	1.65-1.70	Nov....	\$1.60-1.70
Mar....	1.70	June..	1.65-1.70	Sept...	1.65-1.70	Dec....	1.65-1.80
						Average	\$1.6854

GLUCOSE: 41° and 42° mixing.

[Price per hundred pounds in New York on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$1.76-\$1.81	Apr....	\$2.22	July...	\$2.22	Oct....	\$2.22
Feb.....	2.06	May...	2.22	Aug...	2.22	Nov....	2.22
Mar....	2.22	June..	2.32	Sept...	2.22	Dec....	2.22
						Average	\$2.1788

^a No quotation for month.

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902—Continued.

FOOD, ETC.—Continued.

STARCH: Pure corn, for culinary purposes.

[Price per pound in New York on the first of each month; quotations from the Merchants' Review.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan	\$0.04 $\frac{1}{8}$	Apr....	\$0.04 $\frac{1}{4}$	July ...	\$0.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oct.....	\$0.04 $\frac{1}{2}$
Feb.....	.04 $\frac{1}{8}$	May ...	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aug ...	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nov ....	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar ....	.04 $\frac{1}{4}$	June ..	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sept ...	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dec ....	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$
						Average	\$0.0440

SUGAR: 89° fair refining.

[Price per pound in New York on Thursday of each week, including import duty of 1.44 cents per pound; quotations from Willett & Gray's Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal.]

Jan.....	\$0.03160	Apr....	\$0.03125	July...	\$0.02875	Oct.....	\$0.03000
	.03090		.02875		.02810		.03000
	.02875		.02875		.02810		.03000
	.03000		.02940		.02875		.03060
	.03190				.02875		.03125
Feb.....	.03190	May ...	.03000	Aug ...	.02875	Nov ....	.03125
	.03125		.03000		.02940		.03190
	.03125		.02875		.02875		.03310
	.03125		.02875		.02875		.03375
			.02875				
Mar ....	.02875	June...	.02875	Sept ...	.02875	Dec ....	.03440
	.02910		.03000		.03000		.03440
	.02940		.03000		.03000		.03440
	.03125		.02750		.03000		.03440
							.03440
						Average	\$0.03035

SUGAR: 96° centrifugal.

[Price per pound in New York on Thursday of each week, including import duty of 1.68½ cents per pound; quotations from Willett & Gray's Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal.]

Jan.....	\$0.03625	Apr.....	\$0.03625	July ...	\$0.03375	Oct	\$0.03500
	.03560		.03375		.03310		.03500
	.03375		.03375		.03310		.03560
	.03500		.03440		.03375		.03625
	.03690				.03375		.03625
Feb.....	.03690	May ...	.03500	Aug ...	.03400	Nov....	.03625
	.03625		.03500		.03400		.03690
	.03625		.03500		.03375		.03810
	.03625		.03440		.03375		.03875
			.03440				
Mar ....	.03375	June ..	.03440	Sept ...	.03410	Dec	\$0.03940-
	.03400		.03500		.03500		.04000
	.03440		.03500		.03470		.03940
	.03625		\$0.03250-.03310		.03500		.03940
							.03875
						Average	\$0.03542

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902—Continued.

FOOD, ETC.—Concluded.**VEGETABLES, FRESH: Potatoes, Burbank.**

[Price per bushel in Chicago, weekly range; quotations furnished by the secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.75-\$0.80 .70-.77 .70-.74 .70-.80	Apr....	\$0.72-\$0.82 .77-.83 .80-.84 .82-1.00	July ...	(a) (a) (a) (a)	Oct.....	\$0.30-\$0.33 .31-.36 .34-.42 .40-.44
Feb.....	.71-.76 .71-.76 .70-.76 .68-.73	May ...	.90-1.00 .85-.93 .70-.83 .58-.65 .54-.60	Aug ...	(a) (a) (a) (a) (a)	Nov....	.42-.44 .42-.44 .43-.48 .45-.48 .42-.46
Mar ....	......68-.73 .68-.75 .69-.75 .70-.80 .72-.80	June ..	.50-.55 .50-.60 .52-.60 .47-.58	Sept ...	\$0.34 \$0.32-.38 .32-.35 .30-.35	Dec ....	.42-.48 .46-.48 .43-.46 .44-.46
						Average	\$0.5958

VINEGAR: Cider, Monarch.

[Price per gallon in New York on the first of each month; quotations from the Merchants' Review.]

Jan.....	\$0.14	Apr....	\$0.14	July ...	\$0.14	Oct.....	\$0.15
Feb.....	.14	May ...	.14	Aug ...	.14	Nov....	.13
Mar ....	.14	June ..	.14	Sept ...	.16	Dec ....	.13
						Average	\$0.1408

CLOTHS AND CLOTHING.**BAGS: 2-bushel, Amoskeag.**

[Price per bag on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.14	Apr....	\$0.14	July ...	\$0.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oct.....	\$0.14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Feb.....	.14	May ...	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aug ...	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nov ....	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar ....	.14	June ..	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sept ...	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dec ....	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$
						Average	\$0.1433

BLANKETS: 11-4, 5 pounds to the pair, all wool.

[Price per pound maintained throughout the year.]

Year.	Price.
1902.....	\$0.85

BLANKETS: 11-4, 5 pounds to the pair, cotton warp, all wool filling.

[Price per pound maintained throughout the year.]

1902.....	\$0.65
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BLANKETS: 11-4, 5 pounds to the pair, cotton warp, cotton and wool filling.

[Price per pound maintained throughout the year.]

1902.....	\$0.47 $\frac{1}{2}$
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^a No quotation for week.

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902—Continued.

CLOTHS AND CLOTHING—Continued.

LINEN SHOE THREAD: 10s, Barbour.

[Price per pound on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan	\$0.891	Apr.....	\$0.891	July ...	\$0.891	Oct.....	\$0.891
Feb.....	.891	May ...	.891	Aug ...	.891	Nov ....	.891
Mar ....	.891	June...	.891	Sept ...	.891	Dec ....	.891
						Average	\$0.8910

LINEN THREAD: 3-cord, 200-yard spools, Barbour.

[Price per dozen spools on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.891	Apr.....	\$0.891	July ...	\$0.891	Oct	\$0.891
Feb.....	.891	May ...	.891	Aug ...	.891	Nov ....	.891
Mar ....	.891	June ..	.891	Sept ...	.891	Dec ....	.891
						Average	\$0.8910

OVERCOATINGS: Beaver, Moscow, all wool, black.

[Price per yard maintained, generally, throughout the year. Represents bulk of sales.]

Year.	Price.
1902.....	\$2.2088

OVERCOATINGS: Chinchilla, B-rough, all wool.

[Price per yard maintained, generally, throughout the year. Represents bulk of sales.]

Year.	Price.
1902.....	\$2.0925

OVERCOATINGS: Chinchilla, cotton warp, C. C. grade.

[Price per yard on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan	\$0.44	Apr.....	\$0.45½	July ...	\$0.45½	Oct	\$0.45
Feb.....	.45½	May ...	.45½	Aug ...	.44½	Nov ....	.45½
Mar ....	.45	June ..	.45½	Sept ...	.45½	Dec ....	.44
						Average	\$0.4508

OVERCOATINGS: Covert cloth, light weight, staple goods.

[Price per yard maintained throughout the year.]

Year.	Price.
1902.....	\$2.2625

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902—Continued.

CLOTHS AND CLOTHING—Concluded.**WORSTED YARNS: 2-40s, XXXX or its equivalent in quality, white, in skeins.**

[Price per pound on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$1.10	Apr....	\$1.14	July...	\$1.12	Oct.....	\$1.17
Feb.....	1.12	May...	1.14	Aug...	1.14	Nov.....	1.17
Mar.....	1.14	June...	1.12	Sept...	1.14	Dec.....	1.17
						Average	\$1.1392

FUEL AND LIGHTING.**CANDLES: Adamantine, 6s, 14-ounce.**

[Price per pound in New York on the first of each month; quotations from the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.11	Apr....	\$0.11	July...	\$0.11	Oct.....	\$0.11
Feb.....	.11	May...	.11	Aug...	.11	Nov.....	.11
Mar.....	.11	June..	.11	Sept...	.11	Dec.....	.11
						Average	\$0.1100

COAL: Anthracite, broken.

[Average monthly selling price per ton f. o. b. New York Harbor. Prices are those received by one of the large coal companies. During the latter months of the year sales were reported to have been made by some of the coal companies at prices about twice those entered in this table.]

Jan.....	\$3.519	Apr....	\$3.635	July...	(a)	Oct.....	(a)
Feb.....	3.543	May...	3.764	Aug...	(a)	Nov.....	\$4.007
Mar.....	3.551	June..	(a)	Sept...	(a)	Dec.....	4.011
						Average	\$3.7186

COAL: Anthracite, chestnut.

[Average monthly selling price per ton f. o. b. New York Harbor. Prices are those received by one of the large coal companies. During the latter months of the year sales were reported to have been made by some of the coal companies at prices about twice those entered in this table.]

Jan.....	\$4.451	Apr....	\$3.951	July...	(a)	Oct.....	(a)
Feb.....	4.451	May...	4.015	Aug...	(a)	Nov.....	\$4.950
Mar.....	4.450	June..	(a)	Sept...	(a)	Dec.....	4.950
						Average	\$4.4597

COAL: Anthracite, egg.

[Average monthly selling price per ton f. o. b. New York Harbor. Prices are those received by one of the large coal companies. During the latter months of the year sales were reported to have been made by some of the coal companies at prices about twice those entered in this table.]

Jan.....	\$4.214	Apr....	\$3.960	July...	(a)	Oct.....	(a)
Feb.....	4.230	May...	4.043	Aug...	(a)	Nov.....	\$4.950
Mar.....	4.224	June...	(a)	Sept...	(a)	Dec.....	4.950
						Average	\$4.3673

^aNo sales during month.

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902—Continued.
FUEL AND LIGHTING—Continued.

COAL: Anthracite, stove.

[Average monthly selling price per ton f. o. b. New York Harbor. Prices are those received by one of the large coal companies. During the latter months of the year sales were reported to have been made by some of the coal companies at prices about twice those entered in this table.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$4.450	Apr....	\$3.951	July...	(a)	Oct.....	(a)
Feb.....	4.452	May...	4.024	Aug...	(a)	Nov....	\$4.950
Mar....	4.462	June...	(a)	Sept...	(a)	Dec....	4.950
						Average	\$4.4627

COAL: Bituminous, Georges Creek.

[Price per ton at the mine on the first of each month. The prices reported for October, November, and December were the open-market prices. The bulk of the Georges Creek coal sold by the regular miners was, however, sold under contracts at prices prevailing during the first part of the year.]

Jan.....	\$1.30	Apr....	\$1.30	July...	\$1.50	Oct.....	\$5.00
Feb.....	1.20	May...	1.75	Aug...	1.50	Nov....	3.25
Mar....	1.20	June...	1.75	Sept...	1.75	Dec....	4.00
						Average	\$2.1250

COAL: Bituminous, Georges Creek.

[Price per ton, f. o. b. New York Harbor, on the first of each month. Owing to the strike in the anthracite coal regions and the consequent increased demand for bituminous coal no Georges Creek coal could be obtained in the New York market during several months of the year. For such months the prices are for other kinds of bituminous coal.]

Jan.....	\$2.85	Apr....	\$2.85	July...	\$3.20	Oct.....	\$8.25
Feb.....	2.85	May...	3.50	Aug...	3.20	Nov....	5.50
Mar.....	2.85	June...	4.40	Sept...	3.25	Dec....	6.00
						Average	\$4.0583

COAL: Bituminous, Pittsburg (Youghiogeny).

[Price per bushel on Tuesday of each week, Cincinnati, afloat; quotations furnished by the superintendent of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.]

Jan.....	\$0.06 - \$0.07½	Apr....	\$0.07	July...	\$0.07	Oct.....	\$0.08½
	.06½ - .07		.07		.07½		.08½
	.06½ - .07		.07		.07½		.10
	.06½ - .07		.07		.07½		.10
Feb.....	.06½ - .07	May...	.07	Aug...	\$0.07¼ - .07½	Nov....	.10
	.06½ - .07		.07		.07¼ - .07½		.10
	(b)		.07		.07¼ - .07½		.10
	(b)		.07		.07¼ - .07½		.10
Mar.....	.07	June...	.07	Sept...	.07½	Dec....	.10
	.07		.07		.08		.10
	.07		.07		.08		.10
	.07		.07		.08 - .08½		.10
					.08½		.10
						Average	\$0.0787

COKE: Connellsville, furnace.

[Contract price per ton, f. o. b. at the ovens, on the first of each month; quotations from the Iron Age. During the latter months of the year the trade journals reported prices as high as \$10 to \$15 per ton for small lots of prompt shipment coke. The difficulty, however, was not a shortage of coke, but to secure immediate shipment.]

Jan.....	\$2.25	Apr....	\$2.25-\$2.50	July...	\$2.25	Oct.....	\$4.00
Feb.....	2.25	May...	2.25	Aug...	2.25	Nov....	\$3.00- 3.50
Mar....	2.25	June...	2.25	Sept...	3.00	Dec....	3.75- 4.00
						Average	\$2.6875

a No sales during month. b No quotations for week.

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902—Continued.

FUEL AND LIGHTING—Concluded.**MATCHES: Parlor, domestic.**

[Price per gross of boxes (200s) in New York on the first of each month; quotations from the Merchants' Review.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$1.75	Apr.....	\$1.75	July...	\$1.50	Oct.....	\$1.50
Feb.....	1.75	May....	1.50	Aug...	1.50	Nov.....	1.50
Mar.....	1.75	June...	1.50	Sept...	1.50	Dec.....	1.50
						Average	\$1.5833

PETROLEUM: Crude, Pennsylvania.

[Average monthly price per barrel at wells; quotations furnished by Miss Belle Hill, of the U. S. Geological Survey.]

Jan.....	\$1.15	Apr.....	\$1.17 $\frac{1}{4}$	July...	\$1.22	Oct.....	\$1.28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Feb.....	1.15	May....	1.20	Aug...	1.22	Nov.....	1.38 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mar.....	1.15	June...	1.20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sept...	1.22	Dec.....	1.49
						Average	\$1.2369

PETROLEUM: Refined, in barrels, cargo lots, for export.

[Price per gallon, New York loading, on the first of each month; quotations from the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter.]

Jan.....	\$0.0720	Apr.....	\$0.0720	July...	\$0.0740	Oct.....	\$0.0720
Feb.....	.0720	May....	.0740	Aug...	.0720	Nov.....	.0745
Mar.....	.0720	June..	.0740	Sept...	.0720	Dec.....	.0805
						Average	\$0.0734

PETROLEUM: Refined, 150° fire test, water white, in barrels, packages included (jobbing lots).

[Price per gallon in New York on the first of each month; quotations from the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter.]

Jan.....	\$0.11	Apr.....	\$0.11	July...	\$0.11	Oct.....	\$0.11
Feb.....	.11	May....	.11	Aug...	.11	Nov.....	.11
Mar.....	.11	June...	.11	Sept...	.11	Dec.....	.12
						Average	\$0.1108

METALS AND IMPLEMENTS.**AUGERS: Extra, 3-4 inch.**

[Price each in New York on the first of each month.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.18	Apr.....	\$0.18	July...	\$0.18	Oct.....	\$0.18
Feb.....	.18	May....	.18	Aug...	.18	Nov.....	.18
Mar.....	.18	June...	.18	Sept...	.18	Dec.....	.18
						Average	\$0.1800

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902—Continued.

METALS AND IMPLEMENTS—Concluded.

STEEL SHEETS: Black, No. 27.

[Price per pound in Pittsburg on the first of each month: quotations from the Iron Age.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.0290-\$0.0300	Apr....	\$0.0300	July...	\$0.0290	Oct	\$0.0285-\$0.0290
Feb.....	.0300- .0310	May...	.0300	Aug ...	.0290	Nov....	.0265
Mar ....	.0300- .0310	June... \$0.0295-	.0300	Sept...	.0290	Dec ....	.0265
						Average	\$0.0291

TIN: Pig.

[Price per pound in New York on the first of each month: quotations from the Iron Age.]

Jan.....	\$0.2250-\$0.2300	Apr....	\$0.2640-\$0.2675	July ...	\$0.2800-\$0.2810	Oct.....	\$0.2530-\$0.2540
Feb.....	.2425	May ...	.2840	Aug ...	.2860- .2900	Nov ....	.2613- .2638
Mar ....	.2550- .2575	June...	.2965- .2990	Sept ...	.2705- .2710	Dec ....	.2475- .2495
						Average	\$0.2648

TIN PLATES: Domestic, Bessemer, coke, 14 by 20.

[Price per hundred pounds in New York on the first of each month; quotations from the Iron Age.]

Jan.....	\$4.19	Apr.....	\$4.19	July ...	\$4.19	Oct	\$4.19
Feb.....	4.19	May ...	4.19	Aug ...	4.19	Nov....	3.79
Mar	4.19	June...	4.19	Sept ...	4.19	Dec	3.79
						Average	\$4.1233

TROWELS: M. C. O., brick, 10½-inch.

[Price each in New York on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.34	Apr.....	\$0.34	July...	\$0.34	Oct	\$0.34
Feb.....	.34	May...	.34	Aug ...	.34	Nov....	.34
Mar ....	.34	June...	.34	Sept ...	.34	Dec ....	.34
						Average	\$0.3400

VISES: Solid box, 50-pound.

[Price each in New York on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$5.13	Apr....	\$5.13	July...	\$5.13	Oct.....	\$5.13
Feb.....	5.13	May...	5.13	Aug...	5.13	Nov....	5.13
Mar....	5.13	June...	5.13	Sept...	5.13	Dec....	5.13
						Average	\$5.1300

WOOD SCREWS: 1-inch, No. 10, flat head.

[Price per gross in New York on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.0983	Apr.....	\$0.0983	July ...	\$0.0920	Oct.....	\$0.0920
Feb.....	.0983	May ...	.0983	Aug ...	.0920	Nov....	.0920
Mar ....	.0983	June...	.0983	Sept ...	.0920	Dec ....	.0920
						Average	\$0.0952

ZINC: Sheet, ordinary numbers and sizes, packed in 600-pound casks.

[Price per hundred pounds, f. o. b. Lasalle, Ill., on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$5.52	Apr....	\$5.52	July...	\$5.98	Oct....	\$5.98
Feb.....	5.52	May...	5.52	Aug...	5.98	Nov....	5.98
Mar....	5.52	June...	5.52	Sept...	5.98	Dec....	5.75
						Average	\$5.7308

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902—Continued.

LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS—Continued

PUTTY: Bulk.

[Price per pound in New York on the first of each month; quotations from the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.01 $\frac{1}{4}$	Apr....	\$0.01 $\frac{1}{4}$	July ...	\$0.02 $\frac{1}{4}$	Oct.....	\$0.02 $\frac{1}{4}$
Feb.....	.01 $\frac{1}{4}$	May ...	.02 $\frac{1}{4}$	Aug ...	.02 $\frac{1}{4}$	Nov ....	.02 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mar ....	.01 $\frac{1}{4}$	June...	.02 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sept ...	.02 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dec ....	.02 $\frac{1}{4}$
						Average	\$0.0192

RESIN: Good, strained.

[Price per barrel in New York on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$1.55	Apr....	\$1.65 - \$1.67 $\frac{1}{2}$	July ...	\$1.57 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oct.....	\$1.55
Feb.....	\$1.52 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 1.57 $\frac{1}{2}$	May ...	1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 1.65	Aug ...	1.57 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nov	\$1.77 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 1.80
Mar	1.55	June...	1.57 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 1.60	Sept ...	1.55	Dec	1.77 $\frac{1}{2}$
						Average	\$1.6125

SHINGLES: Cypress, all heart, 5 and 6 inches wide, 16 inches long.

[Price per M, f. o. b. mills, on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$2.85	Apr.....	\$2.85	July ...	\$2.60	Oct.....	\$2.50
Feb.....	2.85	May ...	2.85	Aug ...	2.60	Nov....	2.50
Mar	2.85	June...	2.60	Sept ...	2.50	Dec . .	2.50
						Average	\$2.6708

SHINGLES: Michigan white pine, 16 inches long, XXXX.

[Price per M in Buffalo on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Lumber Trade Journal.]

Jan.....	\$3.40	Apr....	\$3.65	July ...	\$3.65	Oct	\$3.65
Feb.....	3.40	May ...	3.65	Aug ...	3.65	Nov....	3.65
Mar	3.40	June...	3.65	Sept ...	3.65	Dec	3.65
						Average	\$3.5875

SPRUCE: 6 to 9 inch, cargoes.

[Price per M feet in New York on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Lumber Trade Journal.]

Jan.....	\$18.50-\$19.50	Apr....	\$19.50-\$20.50	July ...	\$19.50-\$20.50	Oct	\$17.50-\$19.00
Feb.....	18.50- 19.50	May ...	19.50- 20.50	Aug ...	19.50- 20.50	Nov....	17.50- 19.00
Mar	19.50- 20.50	June...	19.50- 20.50	Sept ...	17.50- 19.00	Dec	17.50- 19.00
						Average	\$19.2500

TAR.

[Price per barrel in Wilmington, N. C., on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$1.20	Apr.....	\$1.20	July ...	\$1.10	Oct	\$1.50
Feb.....	1.20	May ...	1.20	Aug ...	1.50	Nov	1.40
Mar	1.20	June...	1.40	Sept ...	1.50	Dec	1.50
						Average	\$1.3250

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902.—Continued.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS—Concluded.

GLASSWARE: Nappies, 4-inch.

[Price per dozen, f. o. b. factory, on the first of each month.]

[illegible]

GLASSWARE: Pitchers, one-half gallon, common.

[Price per dozen, f. o. b. factory, on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$1.30	Apr....	\$1.30	July ...	\$1.30	Oct.....	\$1.30
Feb.....	1.30	May ...	1.30	Aug ...	1.30	Nov	1.30
Mar	1.30	June...	1.30	Sept ...	1.30	Dec	1.30
			.			Average	<hr/> \$1.30

GLASSWARE: Tumblers, table, one-third pint, common.

[Price per dozen, f. o. b. factory, on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Apr....	\$0.18 $\frac{1}{4}$	July ...	\$0.18 $\frac{1}{4}$	Oct.....	\$0.18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Feb.....	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	May ...	.18 $\frac{1}{4}$	Aug ...	.18 $\frac{1}{4}$	Nov....	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar ....	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	June...	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sept...	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dec ....	.18 $\frac{1}{2}$
						Average	\$0.1850

TABLE CUTLERY: Carvers, stag handles.

[Price per pair on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$0.75	Apr.....	\$0.75	July ...	\$0.75	Oct.....	\$0.75
Feb.....	.75	May ...	.75	Aug ...	.75	Nov ....	.75
Mar ....	.75	June...	.75	Sept ...	.75	Dec ....	.75
						Average	<u>\$0.75</u>

TABLE CUTLERY: Knives and forks, cocobolo handles, metal bolsters.

[Price per gross on the first of each month.]

Jan.....	\$6.50	Apr....	\$6.50	July ...	\$6.50	Oct.....	\$6.50
Feb.....	6.50	May ...	6.50	Aug ...	6.50	Nov....	6.50
Mar	6.50	June...	6.50	Sept ...	6.50	Dec	6.50
						Average	\$6.50

WOODEN WARE: Pails, oak-grained, 3-hoop, wire ear.

[Price per dozen in New York on the first of each month; quotations from the Merchants' Review.]

Jan.....	\$1.55	Apr....	\$1.55	July ...	\$1.55	Oct.....	\$1.55
Feb.....	1.55	May ...	1.55	Aug ...	1.55	Nov	1.55
Mar	1.55	June...	1.55	Sept ...	1.55	Dec	1.55
						Average	<u>\$1.5500</u>

WOODEN WARE: Tubs, oak-grained, 3 in nest.

[Price per nest of 3 in New York on the first of each month; quotations from the Merchants' Review.]

Jan.....	\$1.45	Apr....	\$1.45	July ...	\$1.45	Oct.....	\$1.45
Feb.....	1.45	May ...	1.45	Aug ...	1.45	Nov....	1.45
Mar	1.45	June...	1.45	Sept ...	1.45	Dec	1.45
						Average	<u>\$1.4500</u>

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

PROOF SPIRITS.

[Price per gallon, including tax, in Peoria, Ill. weekly range; quotations furnished by the secretary of the Peoria Board of Trade.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$1.32 1.32 1.32 1.32	Apr....	\$1.31 1.31 1.31 1.31	July...	\$1.31 1.31 1.31 1.31	Oct.....	\$1.32 1.32 1.32 1.32
Feb.....	1.31 1.31 1.31 1.31	May...	1.31 1.31 1.31 1.31 1.31	Aug...	1.31 1.31 1.31 1.31 1.31	Nov....	1.32 1.32 1.32 1.32 1.32
Mar....	1.31 1.31 1.31 1.31 1.31	June..	1.31 1.31 1.31 1.31	Sept...	1.32 1.32 1.32 1.32	Dec....	1.32 1.32 1.32 1.32
						Average	\$1.3138

ROPE: Manila, 3-8 inch.

[Price per pound, f. o. b. New York or factory, on the first of each month; quotations from the Iron Age.]

Jan.....	\$0.13 $\frac{1}{4}$ —\$0.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Apr....	\$0.14	July...	\$0.14	Oct.....	\$0.13
Feb.....	.13 - .13 $\frac{1}{2}$	May....	.14	Aug...	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nov....	.13
Mar....	.14	June...	.14	Sept...	\$0.13— .13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dec....	\$0.12— .12 $\frac{3}{4}$
						Average	\$0.1348

RUBBER: Para Island, new.

[Price per pound in New York on the first of each month; quotations from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.]

Jan.....	\$0.80—\$0.81	Apr....	\$0.71—\$0.72	July...	\$0.70—\$0.71	Oct.....	\$0.72 $\frac{1}{2}$ —\$0.73
Feb.....	.76	May....	.71 - .72	Aug...	.67 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .68	Nov....	.73 - .73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar....	.72— .73	June...	.70 $\frac{1}{2}$ — .71	Sept...	.73	Dec....	.72 - .73 $\frac{1}{2}$
						Average	\$0.7273

SOAP: Castile, mottled, pure.

[Price per pound in New York on the first of each month; quotations from the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter.]

Jan.....	\$0.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	Apr....	\$0.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	July...	\$0.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oct.....	\$0.06 $\frac{3}{8}$
Feb.....	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	May....	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aug...	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nov....	.06 $\frac{3}{8}$
Mar....	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	June...	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sept...	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dec....	.06 $\frac{3}{8}$
						Average	\$0.0663

STARCH: Laundry, large lump, in 40-pound boxes.

[Price per pound in New York on the first of each month; quotations from the Merchants' Review.]

Jan.....	\$0.04	Apr....	\$0.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	July...	\$0.04 $\frac{3}{4}$	Oct....	\$0.04 $\frac{1}{2}$
Feb.....	.04	May....	.04 $\frac{3}{4}$	Aug...	.05	Nov....	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar....	.04 $\frac{1}{4}$	June..	.04 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sept...	.05	Dec....	.05
						Average	\$0.0454

TABLE I.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902—Concluded.

MISCELLANEOUS—Concluded.

TOBACCO: Plug, Horseshoe.

[Price per pound in New York on the first of each month; quotations from the Merchants' Review.]

Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.	Month.	Price.
Jan.....	\$0.46	Apr....	\$0.46	July ...	\$0.46	Oct.....	\$0.45
Feb.....	.46	May ...	.46	Aug ...	.44	Nov....	.45
Mar ....	.46	June ..	.46	Sept ...	.44	Dec ....	.45
						Average	\$0.4542

TOBACCO: Smoking, granulated, Seal of North Carolina.

[Price per pound in New York on the first of each month; quotations from the Merchants' Review.]

Jan.....	\$0.56	Apr....	\$0.56	July ...	\$0.56	Oct.....	\$0.57
Feb.....	.56	May ...	.56	Aug ...	.54	Nov ....	.57
Mar ....	.56	June...	.56	Sept ...	.54	Dec ....	.57
						Average	\$0.5592

TABLE II.—BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899), AND MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I. Average for 1902 computed from quotations in Table I; for explanation of method see pages 207 and 208.]

Month.	Farm products.									
	Barley: by sample.		Cattle: steers, choice to extra.		Cattle: steers, good to choice.		Corn: No. 2, cash.		Cotton: upland, middling.	
	Price per bushel.	Relative price.	Price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.	Price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.	Price per bushel.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899	\$0.4534	100.0	\$5.3203	100.0	\$4.7347	100.0	\$0.3804	100.0	\$0.07762	100.0
Jan	.6285	138.6	7.0250	132.0	6.1063	129.0	.6099	160.3	.08266	106.5
Feb	.6331	139.6	6.8875	129.5	5.9750	126.2	.5930	155.9	.08594	110.7
Mar	.6456	142.4	6.9063	129.8	6.0375	127.5	.5891	154.9	.09031	116.3
Apr	.6700	147.8	7.1450	134.3	6.2650	132.3	.6060	159.3	.09350	120.5
May	.7135	157.4	7.3000	137.2	6.7688	143.0	.6196	162.9	.09516	122.6
June	.6908	152.4	7.5938	142.7	6.9875	147.6	.6405	168.4	.09313	120.0
July	.7242	159.7	8.1200	152.6	7.1000	150.0	.7025	184.7	.09213	118.7
Aug	.6200	136.7	8.2563	155.2	7.1375	150.7	.5731	150.7	.08969	115.6
Sept.	.5988	132.1	8.2050	154.2	7.0900	149.7	.5918	155.6	.08938	115.2
Oct.	.5620	124.0	8.1375	153.0	7.0313	148.5	.5838	153.5	.08763	112.9
Nov	.5738	126.6	7.6313	143.4	6.6563	140.6	.5444	143.1	.08438	108.7
Dec	.5638	124.3	6.4500	121.2	5.5800	117.9	.5038	132.4	.08680	111.8
Average, 1902	.6321	139.4	7.4721	140.4	6.5572	138.5	.5968	156.9	.08932	115.1

Month.	Farm products.									
	Flaxseed: No. 1.		Hay: timothy, No. 1.		Hides: green, salted, packers, heavy native steers.		Hogs: heavy.		Hogs: light.	
	Price per bushel.	Relative price.	Price per ton.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.	Price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899	\$1.1132	100.0	\$10.4304	100.0	\$0.0937	100.0	\$4.4123	100.0	\$4.4206	100.0
Jan	1.6550	148.7	12.5625	120.4	.1327	141.6	6.3656	144.3	6.0875	137.7
Feb	1.6850	151.4	12.5000	119.8	.1242	132.6	6.2844	142.4	6.0500	136.9
Mar	1.6850	151.4	12.7500	122.2	.1206	128.7	6.4313	145.8	6.2680	141.8
Apr	1.7250	155.0	12.8500	123.2	.1189	126.9	7.0725	160.3	6.7975	153.8
May	1.6850	151.4	13.3125	127.6	.1255	133.9	7.2063	163.3	6.8344	154.6
June	1.6500	148.7	13.2500	127.0	.1285	137.1	7.4625	169.1	7.0688	159.9
July	1.5500	139.2	14.1000	135.2	.1319	140.8	7.8575	178.1	7.4650	168.9
Aug	1.4600	131.2	12.8125	122.8	.1458	155.6	7.2875	165.2	7.1438	161.6
Sept.	1.3575	121.9	10.7000	102.6	.1491	159.1	7.6400	173.2	7.5875	171.6
Oct.	1.2150	109.1	12.3125	118.0	.1454	155.2	7.0875	160.6	6.9500	157.2
Nov	1.1800	106.0	11.9375	114.4	.1444	154.1	6.3438	143.8	6.2563	141.5
Dec	1.1850	106.4	12.4000	118.9	.1382	147.5	6.3475	143.9	6.0700	137.3
Average, 1902	1.5027	135.0	12.6154	120.9	.1338	142.8	6.9704	158.0	6.7353	152.4

Month.	Farm products.									
	Hops: New York State, choice.		Oats: cash.		Rye: No. 2, cash.		Sheep: native.		Sheep: Western.	
	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per bushel.	Relative price.	Price per bushel.	Relative price.	Price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.	Price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899	\$0.1771	100.0	\$0.2688	100.0	\$0.5288	100.0	\$3.7580	100.0	\$3.9541	100.0
Jan	.1475	83.3	.4402	163.8	.6110	115.5	3.5938	95.6	4.2563	107.6
Feb	.1525	86.1	.4247	158.0	.5853	110.7	4.0000	106.4	4.8625	123.0
Mar	.1750	98.8	.4289	159.6	.5653	106.9	4.2688	113.6	4.9875	126.1
Apr	.1850	104.5	.4237	157.6	.5565	105.2	5.2700	140.2	5.2625	133.1
May	.1950	110.1	.4268	158.8	.5678	107.4	5.0000	133.0	5.5300	139.9
June	.2125	120.0	.4185	155.7	.5722	108.2	4.5500	121.1	5.0313	127.2
July	.2300	129.9	.5443	202.5	.5803	109.7	3.4750	92.5	3.7550	95.0
Aug	.2525	142.6	.3675	136.7	.5019	94.9	3.3563	89.3	3.6375	92.0
Sept.	.2700	152.5	.3378	125.7	.4970	94.0	3.0150	80.2	3.3800	85.5
Oct.	.3000	169.4	.3111	115.7	.4913	92.9	2.9375	78.2	2.9938	75.7
Nov	.3600	203.3	.3005	111.8	.4988	94.3	2.7813	74.0	2.9000	73.3
Dec	.3700	208.9	.3183	118.4	.4860	91.9	3.1800	84.6	3.6450	92.2
Average, 1902	.2375	134.1	.3960	147.3	.5418	102.5	3.7817	100.6	4.1784	105.7

TABLE II.—BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899), AND MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902—Cont'd.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I. Average for 1902 computed from quotations in Table I; for explanation of method see pages 207 and 208.]

Month.	Farm products.		Food, etc.							
	Wheat: contract grades, cash.		Beans: medium, choice.		Bread: crackers, Boston X.		Bread: crackers, soda.		Bread: loaf (Washington market).	
	Price per bushel.	Relative price.	Price per bushel.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per loaf.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899	\$0. 7510	100.0	\$1. 6699	100.0	\$0. 0673	100.0	\$0. 0718	100.0	\$0. 0398	100.0
Jan	. 7674	102.2	2. 0250	121.3	. 0800	118.9	. 0700	97.5	. 0400	100.5
Feb	. 7497	99.8	1. 8000	107.8	. 0800	118.9	. 0700	97.5	. 0400	100.5
Mar	. 7322	97.5	1. 7625	105.5	. 0800	118.9	. 0700	97.5	. 0400	100.5
Apr	. 7261	96.7	1. 5750	94.3	. 0800	118.9	. 0700	97.5	. 0400	100.5
May	. 7470	99.5	1. 7375	104.0	. 0800	118.9	. 0700	97.5	. 0400	100.5
June	. 7285	97.0	1. 7000	101.8	. 0800	118.9	. 0700	97.5	. 0400	100.5
July	. 7564	100.7	1. 7125	102.6	. 0800	118.9	. 0700	97.5	. 0400	100.5
Aug	. 7199	95.9	2. 0250	121.3	. 0800	118.9	. 0700	97.5	. 0400	100.5
Sept	. 7704	102.6	1. 9750	118.3	. 0800	118.9	. 0700	97.5	. 0400	100.5
Oct	. 7224	96.2	1. 9375	116.0	. 0800	118.9	. 0700	97.5	. 0400	100.5
Nov	. 7268	96.8	2. 4500	146.7	. 0800	118.9	. 0700	97.5	. 0400	100.5
Dec	. 7429	98.9	2. 3375	140.0	. 0800	118.9	. 0700	97.5	. 0400	100.5
Average, 1902	. 7414	98.7	1. 9198	115.0	. 0800	118.9	. 0700	97.5	. 0400	100.5

Month.	Food, etc.									
	Bread: loaf, homemade (N. Y. market).		Bread: loaf, Vienna (N. Y. market).		Butter: creamery, Elgin (Elgin market).		Butter: creamery, Western (N. Y. market).		Butter: dairy, New York State.	
	Price per loaf.	Relative price.	Price per loaf.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899	\$0. 0396	100.0	\$0. 0396	100.0	\$0. 2170	100.0	\$0. 2242	100.0	\$0. 2024	100.0
Jan	. 0400	101.0	. 0400	101.0	. 2425	111.8	. 2419	107.9	. 2194	108.4
Feb	. 0400	101.0	. 0400	101.0	. 2738	126.2	. 2850	127.1	. 2550	126.0
Mar	. 0400	101.0	. 0400	101.0	. 2680	123.5	. 2850	127.1	. 2638	130.3
Apr	. 0400	101.0	. 0400	101.0	. 2725	125.6	. 2840	126.7	. 2705	133.6
May	. 0400	101.0	. 0400	101.0	. 2200	101.4	. 2275	101.5	. 2188	108.1
June	. 0400	101.0	. 0400	101.0	. 2150	99.1	. 2219	99.0	. 2113	104.4
July	. 0400	101.0	. 0400	101.0	. 2075	95.6	. 2120	94.6	. 2010	99.3
Aug	. 0400	101.0	. 0400	101.0	. 1960	90.3	. 2013	89.8	. 1931	95.4
Sept	. 0400	101.0	. 0400	101.0	. 2175	100.2	. 2170	96.8	. 2050	101.3
Oct	. 0400	101.0	. 0400	101.0	. 2375	109.4	. 2416	107.8	. 2288	113.0
Nov	. 0400	101.0	. 0400	101.0	. 2575	118.7	. 2650	118.2	. 2456	121.3
Dec	. 0400	101.0	. 0400	101.0	. 2880	132.7	. 2905	129.6	. 2660	131.4
Average, 1902	. 0400	101.0	. 0400	101.0	. 2413	111.2	. 2480	110.6	. 2318	114.5

Month.	Food, etc.									
	Cheese: N. Y. State factory, full cream.		Coffee: Rio No. 7.		Eggs: new-laid, fancy, near-by.		Fish: cod, dry, bank, large.		Fish: herring, shore, round.	
	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per dozen.	Relative price.	Price per quintal.	Relative price.	Price per barrel.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899	\$0. 0987	100.0	\$0. 1313	100.0	\$0. 1963	100.0	\$5. 5849	100.0	\$3. 7763	100.0
Jan	. 1066	108.0	. 0728	55.4	. 3175	161.7	5. 8750	105.2	5. 0000	132.4
Feb	. 1088	110.2	. 0600	45.7	. 3063	156.0	5. 6250	100.7	5. 0000	132.4
Mar	. 1185	120.1	. 0594	45.2	. 2050	104.4	5. 1250	91.8	4. 2500	112.5
Apr	. 1213	122.9	. 0606	46.2	. 1768	90.1	5. 0000	89.5	4. 2500	112.5
May	. 1119	113.4	. 0572	43.6	. 1806	92.0	4. 8750	87.3	4. 2500	112.5
June	. 0975	98.8	. 0572	43.6	. 1931	98.4	4. 5000	80.6	(a)	-----
July	. 0965	97.8	. 0550	41.9	. 2200	112.1	4. 5000	80.6	(a)	-----
Aug	. 0974	98.7	. 0606	46.2	. 2181	111.1	4. 5000	80.6	(a)	-----
Sept	. 1051	106.5	. 0575	43.8	. 2400	122.3	4. 5000	80.6	(a)	-----
Oct	. 1200	121.6	. 0541	41.2	. 2513	128.0	5. 5000	98.5	5. 2500	139.0
Nov	. 1281	129.8	. 0550	41.9	. 2763	140.8	5. 5000	98.5	5. 3750	142.3
Dec	. 1368	138.6	. 0538	41.0	. 3100	157.9	5. 6250	100.7	5. 8750	155.6
Average, 1902	. 1126	114.1	. 0586	44.6	. 2409	122.7	5. 0938	91.2	4. 9063	129.9

a No quotation for month.

TABLE II.—BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899), AND MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902—Cont'd.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I. Average for 1902 computed from quotations in Table I; for explanation of method see pages 207 and 208.]

Month.	Food, etc.									
	Fish: mackerel, salt, large No. 3s.		Fish: salmon, canned.		Flour: buck-wheat.		Flour: rye.		Flour: wheat, spring patents.	
	Price per barrel.	Relative price.	Price per 12 cans.	Relative price.	Price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.	Price per barrel.	Relative price.	Price per barrel.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$14.1306	100.0	\$1.4731	100.0	\$1.9428	100.0	\$3.3171	100.0	\$4.2972	100.0
Jan	12.0000	84.9	1.6750	113.7	2.3000	118.4	3.5000	105.5	3.8375	89.3
Feb	12.0000	84.9	1.6750	113.7	2.1000	108.1	3.5000	105.5	3.7563	87.4
Mar	(a)	.....	1.6750	113.7	2.1750	112.0	3.4750	104.8	3.7375	87.0
Apr	12.5000	88.5	1.6750	113.7	(a)	.....	3.4750	104.8	3.7600	87.5
May	12.5000	88.5	1.6500	112.0	(a)	.....	3.3250	100.2	3.8750	90.2
June	(a)	.....	1.6500	112.0	(a)	.....	3.4750	104.8	3.8750	90.2
July	12.0000	84.9	1.6250	110.3	(a)	.....	3.5000	105.5	3.8500	89.6
Aug	12.0000	84.9	1.6250	110.3	(a)	.....	3.4500	104.0	3.7750	87.8
Sept	(a)	.....	1.5000	101.8	2.0000	102.9	3.4750	104.8	3.7800	88.0
Oct	18.5000	130.9	1.5250	103.5	2.5000	128.7	3.3500	101.0	3.7875	88.1
Nov	18.5000	130.9	1.5250	103.5	2.2750	117.1	3.4250	103.3	3.8125	88.7
Dec	(a)	.....	1.5750	106.9	2.3000	118.4	3.3500	101.0	3.8500	89.6
Average, 1902	13.7500	97.3	1.6146	109.6	2.2357	115.1	3.4417	103.8	3.8082	88.6

Month.	Food, etc.									
	Flour: wheat, winter straights.		Fruit: apples, evaporated, choice.		Fruit: apples, sun-dried, Southern, sliced.		Fruit: currants, in barrels.		Fruit: prunes, California, in boxes.	
	Price per barrel.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$3.8450	100.0	\$0.0847	100.0	\$0.0515	100.0	\$0.0375	100.0	\$0.0774	100.0
Jan	3.5250	91.7	.0988	116.6	.0525	101.9	.0556	148.3	.0581	75.1
Feb	3.5938	93.5	.0975	115.1	.0525	101.9	.0559	149.1	.0575	74.3
Mar	3.6188	94.1	.0975	115.1	.0525	101.9	.0528	140.8	.0569	73.5
Apr	3.6100	93.9	.0975	115.1	.0525	101.9	.0503	134.1	.0569	73.5
May	3.6813	95.7	.0975	115.1	.0475	92.2	.0513	136.8	.0544	70.3
June	3.6563	95.1	.1050	124.0	(a)	.....	.0516	137.6	.0531	68.6
July	3.6200	94.1	.1088	128.5	(a)	.....	.0463	123.5	.0525	67.8
Aug	3.4000	88.4	.1113	131.4	(a)	.....	.0463	123.5	.0525	67.8
Sept	3.3000	85.8	.0900	106.3	.0525	101.9	.0456	121.6	.0563	72.7
Oct	3.2875	85.5	.0738	87.1	.0475	92.2	.0475	126.7	.0563	72.7
Nov	3.2875	85.5	.0663	78.3	.0525	101.9	.0450	120.0	.0538	69.5
Dec	3.3100	86.1	.0613	72.4	.0463	89.9	.0450	120.0	.0525	67.8
Average, 1902	3.4885	90.7	.0921	108.7	.0507	98.4	.0494	131.7	.0551	71.2

Month.	Food, etc.									
	Fruit: raisins, California, London layer.		Glucose: 41° and 42° mixing.		Lard: prime contract.		Meal: corn, fine white.		Meal: corn, fine yellow.	
	Price per box.	Relative price.	Price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.	Price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$1.5006	100.0	^b \$1.4182	100.0	\$0.0654	100.0	\$1.0486	100.0	\$1.0169	100.0
Jan	1.7000	113.3	1.7850	125.9	.0987	150.9	1.5500	147.8	1.5500	152.4
Feb	1.7000	113.3	2.0600	145.3	.0971	148.5	1.5500	147.8	1.5000	147.5
Mar	1.7000	113.3	2.2200	156.5	.0974	148.9	1.5500	147.8	1.5500	152.4
Apr	1.6750	111.6	2.2200	156.5	.1012	154.7	1.5000	143.0	1.5000	147.5
May	1.6750	111.6	2.2200	156.5	.1056	161.5	1.5000	143.0	1.5000	147.5
June	1.6750	111.6	2.3200	163.6	.1069	163.5	1.5500	147.8	1.5500	152.4
July	1.6750	111.6	2.2200	156.5	.1114	170.3	1.6000	152.6	1.5500	152.4
Aug	1.6750	111.6	2.2200	156.5	.1092	167.0	1.5000	143.0	1.5000	147.5
Sept	1.6750	111.6	2.2200	156.5	.1098	167.9	1.5750	150.2	1.5750	154.9
Oct	1.7000	113.3	2.2200	156.5	.1121	171.4	1.5750	150.2	1.5750	154.9
Nov	1.6500	110.0	2.2200	156.5	.1106	169.1	1.5000	143.0	1.5000	147.5
Dec	1.7250	115.0	2.2200	156.5	.1088	166.4	1.4750	140.7	1.4500	142.6
Average, 1902	1.6854	112.3	2.1788	153.6	.1059	161.9	1.5354	146.4	1.5250	150.0

^aNo quotation for month.^bAverage for 1893-1899.

TABLE II.—BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899), AND MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902—Cont'd.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I. Average for 1902 computed from quotations in Table I; for explanation of method see page 207 and 208.]

Month.	Food, etc.									
	Meat: bacon, short clear sides.		Meat: bacon, short rib sides.		Meat: beef, fresh, native sides.		Meat: beef, salt, extra mess.		Meat: beef, salt, hams, Western.	
	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per barrel.	Relative price.	Price per barrel.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.0675	100.0	\$0.0656	100.0	\$0.0771	100.0	\$8.0166	100.0	\$18.0912	100.0
Jan .....	.0935	138.5	.0906	138.1	.0831	107.8	9.7500	121.6	19.8750	109.9
Feb .....	.0947	140.3	.0913	139.2	.0850	110.2	9.7813	122.0	20.2500	111.9
Mar .....	.0937	138.8	.0900	137.2	.0856	111.0	10.1750	126.9	20.2500	111.9
Apr .....	.1012	149.9	.0981	149.5	.1005	130.4	11.0625	138.0	20.6500	114.1
May .....	.1069	158.4	.1044	159.1	.1038	134.6	13.6000	169.6	21.9375	121.3
June .....	.1160	171.9	.1135	173.0	.1044	135.4	13.7500	171.5	22.0000	121.6
July .....	.1181	175.0	.1155	176.1	.1070	138.8	13.6875	170.7	22.3000	123.3
Aug .....	.1125	166.7	.1100	167.7	.1031	133.7	13.2500	165.3	22.5000	124.4
Sept .....	.1146	169.8	.1125	171.5	.1000	129.7	12.8750	160.6	22.5000	124.4
Oct .....	.1219	180.6	.1188	181.1	.1000	129.7	12.2500	152.8	21.1250	116.8
Nov .....	.1160	171.9	.1133	172.7	.0963	124.9	10.5000	131.0	21.1250	116.8
Dec .....	.0983	145.6	.0959	146.2	.0935	121.3	10.6875	133.3	21.2500	117.5
Average, 1902 .....	.1073	159.0	.1046	159.5	.0971	125.9	11.7885	147.1	21.3413	118.0

Month.	Food, etc.									
	Meat. hams, smoked, packed.		Meat: mutton, dressed.		Meat: pork, salt, mess, old to new.		Milk: fresh.		Molasses: New Orleans, open kettle, prime.	
	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per barrel.	Relative price.	Price per quart.	Relative price.	Price per gallon.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.0984	100.0	\$0.0754	100.0	\$11.6332	100.0	\$0.0255	100.0	\$0.3151	100.0
Jan .....	.1072	108.9	.0688	91.2	16.8438	144.8	.0338	132.5	.3750	119.0
Feb .....	.1063	108.0	.0769	102.0	16.4375	141.3	.0325	127.5	.3750	119.0
Mar .....	.1079	109.7	.0844	111.9	16.0625	138.1	.0304	119.2	.3750	119.0
Apr .....	.1175	119.4	.0940	124.7	17.0750	146.8	.0287	112.5	.3700	117.4
May .....	.1228	124.8	.0994	131.8	18.1563	156.1	.0263	103.1	.3700	117.4
June .....	.1228	124.8	.0781	103.6	18.8438	162.0	.0225	88.2	.3700	117.4
July .....	.1303	132.4	.0685	90.8	19.3250	166.1	.0225	88.2	.3700	117.4
Aug .....	.1276	129.7	.0638	84.6	18.5000	159.0	.0242	94.9	.3700	117.4
Sept .....	.1238	125.8	.0625	82.9	18.5500	159.5	.0250	98.0	.3500	111.1
Oct .....	.1311	133.2	.0644	85.4	18.5000	159.0	.0300	117.6	.3500	111.1
Nov .....	.1319	134.0	.0606	80.4	18.3125	157.4	.0325	127.5	.3500	111.1
Dec .....	.1215	123.5	.0655	86.9	18.3000	157.3	.0375	147.1	.3400	107.9
Average, 1902 .....	.1211	123.1	.0738	97.9	17.9399	154.2	.0288	112.9	.3638	115.5

Month.	Food, etc.									
	Rice: domestic, choice		Salt: American.		Salt: Ashton's.		Soda: bicarbonate of, American		Spices: nutmegs.	
	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per barrel.	Relative price.	Price per bushel.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.0561	100.0	\$0.7044	100.0	\$2.2033	100.0	\$0.0209	100.0	\$0.4322	100.0
Jan .....	.0550	98.0	.6250	88.7	2.2250	101.0	.0100	47.8	.2125	49.2
Feb .....	.0550	98.0	.6750	95.8	2.2250	101.0	.0100	47.8	.2175	50.3
Mar .....	.0550	98.0	.6750	95.8	2.2250	101.0	.0100	47.8	.2175	50.3
Apr .....	.0550	98.0	.6275	89.1	2.2250	101.0	.0100	47.8	.2175	50.3
May .....	.0550	98.0	.6190	87.9	2.2250	101.0	.0100	47.8	.2050	47.4
June .....	.0550	98.0	.6500	92.3	2.2250	101.0	.0095	45.5	.1950	45.1
July .....	.0563	100.4	.6750	95.8	2.2250	101.0	.0095	45.5	.1950	45.1
Aug .....	.0600	107.0	.6750	95.8	2.2250	101.0	.0095	45.5	.1900	44.0
Sept .....	.0556	99.1	.6250	88.7	2.2250	101.0	.0100	47.8	.1900	44.0
Oct .....	.0556	99.1	.6250	88.7	2.2250	101.0	.0100	47.8	.1900	44.0
Nov .....	.0556	99.1	.5850	83.0	2.2250	101.0	.0100	47.8	.1913	44.3
Dec .....	.0575	102.5	.5750	81.6	2.2250	101.0	.0125	59.8	.2125	49.2
Average, 1902 .....	.0559	99.6	.6360	90.3	2.2250	101.0	.0108	51.7	.2028	46.9

TABLE II.—BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899), AND MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902—Cont'd.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I. Average for 1902 computed from quotations in Table I; for explanation of method see pages 207 and 208.]

Month.	Food, etc.									
	Spices: pepper, Singapore.		Starch: pure corn.		Sugar: 89° fair refining.		Sugar: 96° centrifugal.		Sugar: granulated.	
	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$0.0749	100.0	\$0.0548	100.0	\$0.03398	100.0	\$0.03869	100.0	\$0.04727	100.0
Jan .....	.1288	172.0	.0413	75.4	.03063	90.1	.03550	91.8	.04464	94.4
Feb .....	.1269	169.4	.0413	75.4	.03141	92.4	.03641	94.1	.04510	95.4
Mar .....	.1256	167.7	.0425	77.6	.02963	87.2	.03460	89.4	.04498	95.2
Apr .....	.1238	165.3	.0425	77.6	.02954	86.9	.03454	89.3	.04510	95.4
May .....	.1231	164.4	.0450	82.1	.02925	86.1	.03476	89.8	.04430	93.7
June .....	.1175	156.9	.0450	82.1	.02906	85.5	.03430	88.7	.04420	93.5
July .....	.1181	157.7	.0450	82.1	.02849	83.8	.03349	86.6	.04410	93.3
Aug .....	.1231	164.4	.0450	82.1	.02891	85.1	.03388	87.6	.04410	93.3
Sept .....	.1281	171.0	.0450	82.1	.02969	87.4	.03470	89.7	.04430	93.7
Oct .....	.1338	178.6	.0450	82.1	.03037	89.4	.03562	92.1	.04414	93.4
Nov .....	.1313	175.3	.0450	82.1	.03250	95.6	.03750	96.9	.04358	92.2
Dec .....	.1263	168.6	.0450	82.1	.03440	101.2	.03933	101.7	.04600	97.3
Average, 1902 .....	.1255	167.6	.0440	80.3	.03035	89.3	.03542	91.5	.04455	94.2

Month.	Food, etc.									
	Tallow.		Tea: Formosa, fine.		Vegetables, fresh: onions.		Vegetables, fresh: potatoes, Burbank.		Vinegar: cider, Monarch.	
	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per barrel.	Relative price.	Price per bushel.	Relative price.	Price per gallon.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$0.0435	100.0	\$0.2839	100.0	\$3.3995	100.0	\$0.4991	100.0	\$0.1478	100.0
Jan .....	.0616	141.6	.2875	101.3	4.7500	139.7	.7450	149.3	.1400	94.7
Feb .....	.0616	141.6	.2875	101.3	4.2500	125.0	.7263	145.5	.1400	94.7
Mar .....	.0628	144.4	.2875	101.3	5.2500	154.4	.7300	146.3	.1400	94.7
Apr .....	.0643	147.8	.2875	101.3	3.5000	103.0	.8250	165.3	.1400	94.7
May .....	.0678	155.9	.2875	101.3	6.2500	183.9	.7580	151.9	.1400	94.7
June .....	.0625	143.7	.2875	101.3	2.5000	73.5	.5400	108.2	.1400	94.7
July .....	.0655	150.6	.3000	105.7	2.2500	66.2	(a)	.....	.1400	94.7
Aug .....	.0645	148.3	.3000	105.7	2.1250	62.5	(a)	.....	.1400	94.7
Sept .....	.0600	137.9	.3050	107.4	1.8750	55.2	.3375	67.6	.1600	108.3
Oct .....	.0647	148.7	.3225	113.6	2.7500	80.9	.3625	72.6	.1500	101.5
Nov .....	.0620	142.5	.3325	117.1	3.2500	95.6	.4440	89.0	.1300	88.0
Dec .....	.0588	135.2	.3325	117.1	5.0000	147.1	.4538	90.9	.1300	88.0
Average, 1902 .....	.0629	144.6	.3015	106.2	3.6458	107.2	.5958	119.4	.1408	95.3

Month.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Bags: 2-bushel, Amoskeag.		Blankets: 11-4, 5 pounds to the pair, all wool.		Blankets: 11-4, 5 pounds to the pair, cotton warp, all wool filling.		Blankets: 11-4, 5 pounds to the pair, cotton warp, cotton and wool filling.		Boots and shoes: men's brogans, split.	
	Price per bag.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pair.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.1399	100.0	\$0.84	100.0	\$0.613	100.0	\$0.424	100.0	\$0.9894	100.0
Jan .....	.1400	100.1	.85	101.2	.650	106.0	.475	112.0	.9250	93.5
Feb .....	.1400	100.1	.85	101.2	.650	106.0	.475	112.0	.9250	93.5
Mar .....	.1400	100.1	.85	101.2	.650	106.0	.475	112.0	.9250	93.5
Apr .....	.1400	100.1	.85	101.2	.650	106.0	.475	112.0	.9250	93.5
May .....	.1450	103.6	.85	101.2	.650	106.0	.475	112.0	.9250	93.5
June .....	.1450	103.6	.85	101.2	.650	106.0	.475	112.0	.9250	93.5
July .....	.1450	103.6	.85	101.2	.650	106.0	.475	112.0	.9250	93.5
Aug .....	.1450	103.6	.85	101.2	.650	106.0	.475	112.0	.9250	93.5
Sept .....	.1450	103.6	.85	101.2	.650	106.0	.475	112.0	.9250	93.5
Oct .....	.1450	103.6	.85	101.2	.650	106.0	.475	112.0	.9500	96.0
Nov .....	.1450	103.6	.85	101.2	.650	106.0	.475	112.0	.9500	96.0
Dec .....	.1450	103.6	.85	101.2	.650	106.0	.475	112.0	.9500	96.0
Average, 1902 .....	.1433	102.4	.85	101.2	.650	106.0	.475	112.0	.9313	94.1

a No quotation for month.

TABLE II.—BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899), AND MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902—Cont'd.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I. Average for 1902 computed from quotations in Table I; for explanation of method see pages 207 and 208.]

Month.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Boots and shoes: men's calf bal. shoes, Good-year welt.		Boots and shoes: men's split boots, kip top, etc.		Boots and shoes: men's vici kid shoes, Good-year welt.		Boots and shoes: women's solid grain shoes.		Broadcloths: first quality, black, 54-inch, XXX wool.	
	Price per pair.	Relative price.	Price per 12 pairs.	Relative price.	Price per pair.	Relative price.	Price per pair.	Relative price.	Price per yard.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$2. 376	100. 0	\$16. 350	100. 0	\$2. 30	100. 0	\$0. 8175	100. 0	\$1. 732	100. 0
Jan	2. 300	96. 8	18. 000	110. 1	2. 00	87. 0	. 8750	107. 0	1. 910	110. 3
Feb	2. 300	96. 8	18. 000	110. 1	2. 00	87. 0	. 8750	107. 0	1. 910	110. 3
Mar	2. 300	96. 8	18. 000	110. 1	2. 00	87. 0	. 8500	104. 0	1. 910	110. 3
Apr	2. 300	96. 8	18. 000	110. 1	2. 00	87. 0	. 8500	104. 0	1. 910	110. 3
May	2. 300	86. 8	18. 000	110. 1	2. 00	87. 0	. 8500	104. 0	1. 910	110. 3
June	2. 300	96. 8	18. 000	110. 1	2. 00	87. 0	. 8500	104. 0	1. 910	110. 3
July	2. 300	96. 8	18. 000	110. 1	2. 00	87. 0	. 8500	104. 0	1. 910	110. 3
Aug	2. 300	96. 8	18. 000	110. 1	2. 00	87. 0	. 8500	104. 0	1. 910	110. 3
Sept	2. 300	96. 8	18. 500	113. 1	2. 00	87. 0	. 8750	107. 0	1. 910	110. 3
Oct	2. 300	96. 8	18. 500	113. 1	2. 00	87. 0	. 8750	107. 0	1. 910	110. 3
Nov	2. 300	96. 8	18. 500	113. 1	2. 00	87. 0	. 8750	107. 0	1. 910	110. 3
Dec	2. 300	96. 8	18. 500	113. 1	2. 00	87. 0	. 8750	107. 0	1. 910	110. 3
Average, 1902.....	2. 300	96. 8	18. 167	111. 1	2. 00	87. 0	. 8625	105. 5	1. 910	110. 3

Month.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Calico: Coheco prints.		Carpets: Brussels, 5-frame, Bigelow.		Carpets: ingrain, 2-ply, Lowell.		Carpets: Wilton, 5-frame, Bigelow.		Cotton flannels: 2½ yards to the pound.	
	Price per yard.	Relative price.	Price per yard.	Relative price.	Price per yard.	Relative price.	Price per yard.	Relative price.	Price per yard.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0. 0553	100. 0	\$1. 0008	100. 0	\$0. 4752	100. 0	\$1. 8432	100. 0	\$0. 0706	100. 0
Jan .....	. 0500	90. 4	1. 0320	103. 1	. 4800	101. 0	1. 8720	101. 6	. 0650	92. 1
Feb .....	. 0500	90. 4	1. 0320	103. 1	. 4800	101. 0	1. 8720	101. 6	. 0650	92. 1
Mar .....	. 0500	90. 4	1. 0320	103. 1	. 4800	101. 0	1. 8720	101. 6	. 0650	92. 1
Apr .....	. 0500	90. 4	1. 0320	103. 1	. 4800	101. 0	1. 8720	101. 6	. 0650	92. 1
May .....	. 0500	90. 4	1. 0320	103. 1	. 4800	101. 0	1. 8720	101. 6	. 0650	92. 1
June .....	. 0500	90. 4	1. 0320	103. 1	. 4800	101. 0	1. 8720	101. 6	. 0650	92. 1
July .....	. 0500	90. 4	1. 0320	103. 1	. 4800	101. 0	1. 8720	101. 6	. 0650	92. 1
Aug .....	. 0500	90. 4	1. 0320	103. 1	. 4800	101. 0	1. 8720	101. 6	. 0650	92. 1
Sept .....	. 0500	90. 4	1. 0320	103. 1	. 4800	101. 0	1. 8720	101. 6	. 0650	92. 1
Oct .....	. 0500	90. 4	1. 0320	103. 1	. 4800	101. 0	1. 8720	101. 6	. 0650	92. 1
Nov .....	. 0500	90. 4	1. 0560	105. 5	. 5040	106. 1	1. 9440	105. 5	. 0650	92. 1
Dec .....	. 0500	90. 4	1. 0560	105. 5	. 5040	106. 1	1. 9440	105. 5	. 0650	92. 1
Average, 1902.....	. 0500	90. 4	1. 0360	103. 5	. 4840	101. 9	1. 8840	102. 2	. 0650	92. 1

Month.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Cotton flannels: 3½ yards to the pound.		Cotton thread: 6-cord, 200-yard spools, J. & P. Coats.		Cotton yarns: carded, white, mule-spun, Northern, cones, 10/1.		Cotton yarns: carded, white, mule-spun, Northern, cones, 22/1.		Denims: Amoskeag.	
	Price per yard.	Relative price.	Price per spool. (a)	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per yard.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0. 0575	100. 0	\$. 031008	100. 0	\$0. 1608	100. 0	\$0. 1969	100. 0	\$0. 1044	100. 0
Jan .....	. 0575	100. 0	. 037240	120. 1	. 1500	93. 3	. 1750	88. 9	. 1050	100. 6
Feb .....	. 0575	100. 0	. 037240	120. 1	. 1475	91. 7	. 1725	87. 6	. 1050	100. 6
Mar .....	. 0575	100. 0	. 037240	120. 1	. 1475	91. 7	. 1750	88. 9	. 1050	100. 6
Apr .....	. 0575	100. 0	. 037240	120. 1	. 1525	94. 8	. 1800	91. 4	. 1050	100. 6
May .....	. 0575	100. 0	. 037240	120. 1	. 1525	94. 8	. 1800	91. 4	. 1050	100. 6
June .....	. 0575	100. 0	. 037240	120. 1	. 1550	96. 4	. 1825	92. 7	. 1050	100. 6
July .....	. 0575	100. 0	. 037240	120. 1	. 1500	93. 3	. 1775	90. 1	. 1050	100. 6
Aug .....	. 0575	100. 0	. 037240	120. 1	. 1450	90. 2	. 1750	88. 9	. 1050	100. 6
Sept .....	. 0575	100. 0	. 037240	120. 1	. 1500	93. 3	. 1800	91. 4	. 1050	100. 6
Oct .....	. 0575	100. 0	. 037240	120. 1	. 1650	102. 6	. 1950	99. 0	. 1050	100. 6
Nov .....	. 0575	100. 0	. 037240	120. 1	. 1650	102. 6	. 1950	99. 0	. 1050	100. 6
Dec .....	. 0575	100. 0	. 037240	120. 1	. 1650	102. 6	. 1950	99. 0	. 1050	100. 6
Average, 1902.....	. 0575	100. 0	. 037240	120. 1	. 1538	95. 6	. 1819	92. 4	. 1050	100. 6

TABLE II.—BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899), AND MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902—Cont'd.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I. Average for 1902 computed from quotations in Table I; for explanation of method see pages 207 and 208.]

Month.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Drillings: brown, Pepperell.		Drillings: 30-inch, Stark A.		Flannels: white, 4-4, Bal- lard Vale No. 3.		Ginghams: Amoskeag.		Ginghams: Lancaster.	
	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$0.0572	100.0	\$0.0521	100.0	\$0.3768	100.0	\$0.0533	100.0	\$0.0573	100.0
Jan .....	.0575	100.5	.0560	107.5	.3850	102.2	.0500	93.8	.0575	100.3
Feb .....	.0575	100.5	.0535	102.7	.3850	102.2	.0525	98.5	.0575	100.3
Mar .....	.0575	100.5	.0534	102.5	.3925	104.2	.0525	98.5	.0575	100.3
Apr .....	.0575	100.5	.0547	105.0	.3925	104.2	.0525	98.5	.0575	100.3
May .....	.0575	100.5	.0557	106.9	.3925	104.2	.0525	98.5	.0575	100.3
June .....	.0575	100.5	.0539	103.5	.3925	104.2	.0525	98.5	.0575	100.3
July .....	.0575	100.5	.0499	95.8	.4067	107.9	.0525	98.5	.0575	100.3
Aug .....	.0575	100.5	.0528	101.3	.4067	107.9	.0525	98.5	.0575	100.3
Sept .....	.0575	100.5	.0547	105.0	.4067	107.9	.0525	98.5	.0575	100.3
Oct .....	.0575	100.5	.0540	103.6	.4067	107.9	.0525	98.5	.0575	100.3
Nov .....	.0575	100.5	.0542	104.0	.4067	107.9	.0525	98.5	.0575	100.3
Dec .....	.0575	100.5	.0543	104.2	.4100	108.8	.0525	98.5	.0575	100.3
Average, 1902 .....	.0575	100.5	.0539	103.5	.3986	105.8	.0523	98.1	.0575	100.3

Month.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Horse blankets: 6 pounds each, all wool.		Hosiery: men's cotton half hose, seamless, fast black, 20 to 22 oz.		Hosiery: men's cotton half hose, seamless, 84 needles.		Hosiery: wom- en's combed Egyptian cot- ton hose, high spliced heel.		Hosiery: wom- en's cotton hose, seamless, fast black, 26 to 28 oz.	
	Price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Price per 12 pairs.	Rela- tive price.	Price per 12 pairs.	Rela- tive price.	Price per 12 pairs.	Rela- tive price.	Price per 12 pairs.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$0.573	100.0	\$0.9555	100.0	\$0.7845	100.0	^a \$1.850	100.0	\$0.9310	100.0
Jan .....	.630	109.9	<i>b</i> .6860	<i>b</i> 71.8	.6500	82.9	1.850	100.0	<i>b</i> .6615	<i>b</i> 71.1
Feb .....	.630	109.9	<i>b</i> .6860	<i>b</i> 71.8	.6500	82.9	1.850	100.0	<i>b</i> .6615	<i>b</i> 71.1
Mar .....	.630	109.9	<i>b</i> .6860	<i>b</i> 71.8	.6500	82.9	1.850	100.0	<i>b</i> .6615	<i>b</i> 71.1
Apr .....	.630	109.9	.7105	74.4	.6500	82.9	1.850	100.0	.7105	76.3
May .....	.630	109.9	<i>c</i> .7105	<i>c</i> 74.4	.6750	86.0	1.850	100.0	<i>c</i> .7105	<i>c</i> 76.3
June .....	.630	109.9	<i>c</i> .7105	<i>c</i> 74.4	.6750	86.0	1.850	100.0	<i>c</i> .7105	<i>c</i> 76.3
July .....	.630	109.9	<i>c</i> .7105	<i>c</i> 74.4	.6750	86.0	1.850	100.0	<i>c</i> .7105	<i>c</i> 76.3
Aug .....	.630	109.9	<i>c</i> .7105	<i>c</i> 74.4	.6750	86.0	1.850	100.0	<i>c</i> .7105	<i>c</i> 76.3
Sept .....	.630	109.9	.7350	76.9	.6750	86.0	1.850	100.0	.7350	78.9
Oct .....	.630	109.9	<i>d</i> .7350	<i>d</i> 76.9	.6750	86.0	1.850	100.0	<i>d</i> .7350	<i>d</i> 78.9
Nov .....	.630	109.9	<i>d</i> .7350	<i>d</i> 76.9	.6750	86.0	1.850	100.0	<i>d</i> .7350	<i>d</i> 78.9
Dec .....	.630	109.9	<i>d</i> .7350	<i>d</i> 76.9	.6750	86.0	1.850	100.0	<i>d</i> .7350	<i>d</i> 78.9
Average, 1902 .....	.630	109.9	<i>e</i> .7350	<i>e</i> 76.9	.6667	85.0	1.850	100.0	<i>e</i> .7350	<i>e</i> 78.9

Month.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Leather: harness, oak, packers' hides, heavy, No. 1.		Leather: sole, hemlock, nonacid, Buenos Ayres.		Leather: sole, oak.		Leather: wax calf, 30 to 40 lbs. to the dozen, B grade.		Linen shoe thread: 10s, Barbour.	
	Price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Price per sq. foot.	Rela- tive price.	Price per pound.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	^f \$0.2590	100.0	\$0.1939	100.0	\$0.3363	100.0	\$0.6545	100.0	\$0.8748	100.0
Jan .....	.3400	<i>g</i> 117.3	.2475	127.6	.3900	116.0	.6250	95.5	.8910	101.9
Feb .....	.3400	<i>g</i> 117.3	.2475	127.6	.3900	116.0	.6625	101.2	.8910	101.9
Mar .....	.3400	<i>g</i> 117.3	.2475	127.6	.3800	113.0	.6750	103.1	.8910	101.9
Apr .....	.3300	<i>g</i> 113.8	.2350	121.2	.3750	111.5	.6625	101.2	.8910	101.9
May .....	.3250	<i>g</i> 112.1	.2300	118.6	.3700	110.0	.6625	101.2	.8910	101.9
June .....	.3250	<i>g</i> 112.1	.2300	118.6	.3700	110.0	.6625	101.2	.8910	101.9
July .....	.3250	<i>g</i> 112.1	.2325	119.9	.3750	111.5	.6625	101.2	.8910	101.9
Aug .....	.3250	<i>g</i> 112.1	.2350	121.2	.3750	111.5	.6625	101.2	.8910	101.9
Sept .....	.3200	<i>g</i> 110.4	.2350	121.2	.3850	114.5	.6625	101.2	.8910	101.9
Oct .....	.3400	<i>g</i> 117.3	.2350	121.2	.3850	114.5	.6625	101.2	.8910	101.9
Nov .....	.3400	<i>g</i> 117.3	.2350	121.2	.3850	114.5	.6625	101.2	.8910	101.9
Dec .....	.3400	<i>g</i> 117.3	.2300	118.6	.3800	113.0	.6625	101.2	.8910	101.9
Average, 1902 .....	.3325	<i>g</i> 114.7	.2367	122.1	.3800	113.0	.6604	100.9	.8910	101.9

^a Average for 1893-1899.^b September, 1901, price.^c April, 1902, price.^d September, 1902, price.^e September, 1902, price. Represents bulk of sales.^f Leather: harness, oak, country middles, 14 lbs. and up (except overweights, 20 lbs. and up).^g For method of computing relative price see pages 224 and 225. Average price for 1901, \$0.3325.

TABLE II.—BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899), AND MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902—Cont'd.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I. Average for 1902 computed from quotations in Table I; for explanation of method see pages 207 and 208.]

Month.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Linen thread: 3-cord, 200-yard spools, Barbour.		Overcoatings: beaver, Moscow, all wool, black.		Overcoatings: chinchilla, B-rough, all wool.		Overcoatings: chinchilla, cot- ton warp, C. C. grade.		Overcoatings: covert cloth, light weight, staple.	
	Price per dozen spools.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899	\$0.8522	100.0	\$2.0817	100.0	\$2.1419	100.0	\$0.4883	100.0	\$2.3286	100.0
Jan	.8910	104.6	2.2088	106.1	2.0925	97.7	.4400	90.1	2.2625	97.2
Feb	.8910	104.6	2.2088	106.1	2.0925	97.7	.4550	93.2	2.2625	97.2
Mar	.8910	104.6	2.2088	106.1	2.0925	97.7	.4500	92.2	2.2625	97.2
Apr	.8910	104.6	2.2088	106.1	2.0925	97.7	.4550	93.2	2.2625	97.2
May	.8910	104.6	2.2088	106.1	2.0925	97.7	.4550	93.2	2.2625	97.2
June	.8910	104.6	2.2088	106.1	2.0925	97.7	.4550	93.2	2.2625	97.2
July	.8910	104.6	2.2088	106.1	2.0925	97.7	.4550	93.2	2.2625	97.2
Aug	.8910	104.6	2.2088	106.1	2.0925	97.7	.4450	91.1	2.2625	97.2
Sept	.8910	104.6	2.2088	106.1	2.0925	97.7	.4550	93.2	2.2625	97.2
Oct	.8910	104.6	2.2088	106.1	2.0925	97.7	.4500	92.2	2.2625	97.2
Nov	.8910	104.6	2.2088	106.1	2.0925	97.7	.4550	93.2	2.2625	97.2
Dec	.8910	104.6	2.2088	106.1	2.0925	97.7	.4400	90.1	2.2625	97.2
Average, 1902	.8910	104.6	2.2088	106.1	2.0925	97.7	.4508	92.3	2.2625	97.2

Month.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Overcoatings: kersey, stand- ard, 27 to 28 ounce.		Print cloths: 28-inch, 64x64.		Shawls: stand- ard, all wool, 72x144 in., 42-oz.		Sheetings: bleached, 10-4, Atlantic.		Sheetings: bleached, 10-4, Pepperell.	
	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price each.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899	\$1.2472	100.0	\$0.02838	100.0	\$4.5787	100.0	\$0.1836	100.0	\$0.1884	100.0
Jan	1.5000	120.3	.030000	105.7	4.9000	107.0	.1865	101.6	.2100	111.5
Feb	1.5000	120.3	.031250	110.1	4.9000	107.0	.1741	94.8	.2100	111.5
Mar	1.5000	120.3	.033125	116.7	4.9000	107.0	.2047	111.5	.2100	111.5
Apr	1.5000	120.3	.033438	117.8	4.9000	107.0	.1842	100.3	.2100	111.5
May	1.5000	120.3	.033125	116.7	4.9000	107.0	.1632	88.9	.2100	111.5
June	1.5000	120.3	.031563	111.2	4.9000	107.0	.1862	101.4	.2100	111.5
July	1.5000	120.3	.030000	105.7	4.9000	107.0	.2252	122.7	.2100	111.5
Aug	1.5000	120.3	.029000	102.2	4.9000	107.0	.1771	96.5	.2100	111.5
Sept	1.5000	120.3	.029219	103.0	4.9000	107.0	.1901	103.5	.2100	111.5
Oct	1.5000	120.3	.029688	104.6	4.9000	107.0	.2091	113.9	.2100	111.5
Nov	1.5000	120.3	.030000	105.7	4.9000	107.0	.1953	106.4	.2100	111.5
Dec	1.5000	120.3	.030000	105.7	4.9000	107.0	.2052	111.8	.2100	111.5
Average, 1902	1.5000	120.3	.030901	108.9	4.9000	107.0	.1917	104.4	.2100	111.5

Month.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Sheetings: bleached, 10-4, Wamsutta S. T.		Sheetings: brown, 4-4, Atlantic A.		Sheetings: brown, 4-4, In- dian Head.		Sheetings; brown, 4-4, Mass. Mills, Flying Horse brand.		Sheetings: brown, 4-4, Pepperell R.	
	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899	\$0.2949	100.0	\$0.0553	100.0	\$0.0626	100.0	^b \$0.0525	100.0	\$0.0551	100.0
Jan	.2925	99.2	.0530	95.8	.0625	99.8	.0575	^c 94.1	.0575	104.4
Feb	.2925	99.2	.0534	96.6	.0625	99.8	.0575	^c 94.1	.0575	104.4
Mar	.2925	99.2	.0541	97.8	.0625	99.8	.0575	^c 94.1	.0575	104.4
Apr	.2925	99.2	.0529	95.7	.0625	99.8	.0562½	^c 92.1	.0575	104.4
May	.2925	99.2	.0538	97.3	.0625	99.8	.0562½	^c 92.1	.0575	104.4
June	.2925	99.2	.0541	97.8	.0625	99.8	.0562½	^c 92.1	.0575	104.4
July	.2925	99.2	.0563	101.8	.0625	99.8	.0562½	^c 92.1	.0575	104.4
Aug	.2925	99.2	.0563	101.8	.0625	99.8	.0562½	^c 92.1	.0550	99.8
Sept	.2925	99.2	.0557	100.7	.0625	99.8	.0562½	^c 92.1	.0562½	102.1
Oct	.2925	99.2	.0559	101.1	.0625	99.8	.0562½	^c 92.1	.0562½	102.1
Nov	.2925	99.2	.0565	102.2	.0625	99.8	.0562½	^c 92.1	.0562½	102.1
Dec	.2925	99.2	.0569	102.9	.0625	99.8	.0562½	^c 92.1	.0562½	102.1
Average, 1902	.2925	99.2	.0549	99.3	.0625	99.8	.0566	^c 92.6	.0569	103.3

^a Average for 1897-1899.
^b Sheetings: brown, 4-4, Stark A. A.

TABLE II.—BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899), AND MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902—Cont'd.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I. Average for 1902 computed from quotations in Table I; for explanation of method see pages 207 and 208.]

Month.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Shirtings: bleached, 4-4, Fruit of the Loom.		Shirtings: bleached, 4-4, Hope.		Shirtings: bleached, 4-4, Lonsdale.		Shirtings: bleached, 4-4, New York Mills.		Shirtings: bleached, 4-4, Wamsutta <0>. ××	
	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$0.0728	100.0	\$0.0630	100.0	\$0.0727	100.0	\$0.0876	100.0	\$0.0948	100.0
Jan .....	.0775	106.5	.0713	113.2	.0762	104.9	.0768	87.7	.0855	90.2
Feb .....	.0775	106.5	.0713	113.2	.0762	104.9	.0768	87.7	.0855	90.2
Mar .....	.0775	106.5	.0713	113.2	.0762	104.9	.0768	87.7	.0855	90.2
Apr .....	.0775	106.5	.0650	103.2	.0762	104.9	.0768	87.7	.0855	90.2
May .....	.0775	106.5	.0665	105.6	.0762	104.9	.0743	84.8	.0900	94.9
June .....	.0775	106.5	.0665	105.6	.0725	99.7	.0780	89.0	.0900	94.9
July .....	.0737 $\frac{1}{2}$	101.3	.0665	105.6	.0725	99.7	.0732	83.6	.0900	94.9
Aug .....	.0737 $\frac{1}{2}$	101.3	.0665	105.6	.0725	99.7	.0768	87.7	.0900	94.9
Sept .....	.0737 $\frac{1}{2}$	101.3	.0665	105.6	.0725	99.7	.0756	86.3	.0900	94.9
Oct .....	.0737 $\frac{1}{2}$	101.3	.0665	105.6	.0725	99.7	.0810	92.5	.0900	94.9
Nov .....	.0737 $\frac{1}{2}$	101.3	.0665	105.6	.0725	99.7	.0765	87.3	.0900	94.9
Dec .....	.0737 $\frac{1}{2}$	101.3	.0665	105.6	.0725	99.7	.0765	87.3	.0900	94.9
Average, 1902 .....	.0756	103.8	.0676	107.3	.0741	101.9	.0766	87.4	.0885	93.4

Month.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Silk: raw, Italian, clas- sical.		Silk: raw, Japan, filatures.		Suitsings: clay worsted diago- nal, 12-ounce, Wash. Mills.		Suitsings: clay worsted diago- nal, 16-ounce, Wash. Mills.		Suitsings: indigo blue, all wool. 54-in., 14-oz., Middlesex.	
	Price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$4.2558	100.0	\$4.0187	100.0	^a \$0.8236	100.0	^a \$1.0068	100.0	\$1.3230	100.0
Jan	3.9848	93.6	3.6375	90.5	.9450	114.7	1.1250	111.7	1.2513	94.6
Feb	3.9848	93.6	3.7345	92.9	.9000	109.3	1.0800	107.3	1.2968	98.0
Mar	3.9848	93.6	3.8315	95.3	.9000	109.3	1.0800	107.3	1.2968	98.0
Apr	3.9600	93.0	3.7588	93.5	.9000	109.3	1.0800	107.3	1.2968	98.0
May	4.0095	94.2	3.7345	92.9	.9000	109.3	1.0800	107.3	1.3195	99.7
June	4.1085	96.5	3.7588	93.5	.9000	109.3	1.0800	107.3	1.3195	99.7
July	4.1333	97.1	3.7830	94.1	.9000	109.3	1.0800	107.3	1.3195	99.7
Aug	4.1333	97.1	3.7830	94.1	.9225	112.0	1.1025	109.5	1.3195	99.7
Sept	4.1580	97.7	3.8073	94.7	.9225	112.0	1.1025	109.5	1.3195	99.7
Oct	4.3313	101.8	4.0377	100.5	.9225	112.0	1.1025	109.5	1.3195	99.7
Nov	4.2570	100.0	4.0013	99.6	.9225	112.0	1.1025	109.5	1.3195	99.7
Dec	4.2570	100.0	4.0013	99.6	.9225	112.0	1.1025	109.5	1.3650	103.2
Average, 1902	4.1085	96.5	3.8224	95.1	.9131	110.9	1.0931	108.6	1.3119	99.2

Month.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Suitsings: indi- go blue, all wool, 16-ounce.		Suitsings: serge, Wash- ington Mills 6700.		Tickings: Amoskeag A. C. A.		Trouserings: fancy worsted, 22 to 28 ounce.		Underwear: shirts and drawers, white, all wool, etc.	
	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Price per 12 gar- ments.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$1.9154	100.0	^b \$0.7526	100.0	\$0.1061	100.0	^b \$1.9456	100.0	\$23.31	100.0
Jan	2.0925	109.2	.8100	107.6	.1050	99.0	1.9800	101.8	23.40	100.4
Feb	2.0925	109.2	.8100	107.6	.1050	99.0	1.9800	101.8	23.40	100.4
Mar	2.0925	109.2	.8100	107.6	.1050	99.0	1.9800	101.8	23.40	100.4
Apr	2.0925	109.2	.8100	107.6	.1050	99.0	1.9800	101.8	23.40	100.4
May	2.0925	109.2	.8100	107.6	.1050	99.0	1.9800	101.8	23.40	100.4
June	2.0925	109.2	.8100	107.6	.1050	99.0	1.9800	101.8	23.40	100.4
July	2.0925	109.2	.8100	107.6	.1050	99.0	1.9800	101.8	23.40	100.4
Aug	2.0925	109.2	.7650	101.6	.1050	99.0	1.9800	101.8	23.40	100.4
Sept	2.0925	109.2	.7650	101.6	.1050	99.0	1.9800	101.8	23.40	100.4
Oct	2.0925	109.2	.7650	101.6	.1050	99.0	1.9800	101.8	23.40	100.4
Nov	2.0925	109.2	.7650	101.6	.1050	99.0	1.9800	101.8	23.40	100.4
Dec	2.0925	109.2	.7650	101.6	.1050	99.0	1.9800	101.8	23.40	100.4
Average, 1902	2.0925	109.2	.7913	105.1	.1050	99.0	1.9800	101.8	23.40	100.4

^a Average for 1895-1899.^b Average for 1892-1899.

TABLE II.—BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899), AND MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902—Cont'd.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I. Average for 1902 computed from quotations in Table I; for explanation of method see pages 207 and 208.]

Month.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Underwear: shirts and drawers, white, merino, 52% wool, etc.		Women's dress goods: alpaca, cotton warp, 22-inch, Hamilton.		Women's dress goods: cashmere, all wool, 10-11 twill, 38-inch, Atlantic J.		Women's dress goods: cashmere, cotton warp, 9-twill, 4-4, Atlantic F.		Women's dress goods: cashmere, cotton warp, 22-inch, Hamilton.	
	Price per 12 garments.	Relative price.	Price per yard.	Relative price.	Price per yard.	Relative price.	Price per yard.	Relative price.	Price per yard.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$15.57	100.0	\$0.0680	100.0	\$0.2905	100.0	\$0.1520	100.0	\$0.0758	100.0
Jan	14.85	95.4	.0711	104.6	.3234	111.3	.1642	108.0	.0760	100.3
Feb	14.85	95.4	.0711	104.6	.3234	111.3	.1642	108.0	.0760	100.3
Mar	14.85	95.4	.0711	104.6	.3234	111.3	.1642	108.0	.0760	100.3
Apr	14.85	95.4	.0711	104.6	.3234	111.3	.1642	108.0	.0760	100.3
May	14.85	95.4	.0711	104.6	.3234	111.3	.1642	108.0	.0760	100.3
June	14.85	95.4	.0711	104.6	.3234	111.3	.1642	108.0	.0760	100.3
July	14.85	95.4	.0711	104.6	.3234	111.3	.1642	108.0	.0760	100.3
Aug	14.85	95.4	.0711	104.6	.3234	111.3	.1642	108.0	.0760	100.3
Sept	14.85	95.4	.0711	104.6	.3234	111.3	.1642	108.0	.0760	100.3
Oct	14.85	95.4	.0686	100.9	.3234	111.3	.1642	108.0	.0735	97.0
Nov	14.85	95.4	.0686	100.9	.3234	111.3	.1642	108.0	.0735	97.0
Dec	14.85	95.4	.0686	100.9	.3234	111.3	.1642	108.0	.0735	97.0
Average, 1902	14.85	95.4	.0705	103.7	.3234	111.3	.1642	108.0	.0754	99.5

Month.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Women's dress goods: cashmere, cotton warp, 27-inch, Hamilton.		Women's dress goods: Franklin sackings, 6-4.		Wool: Ohio, fine fleece (X and XX grade), scoured.		Wool: Ohio, medium fleece ($\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$ grade), scoured.		Worsted yarns: 2-40s, Australian fine.	
	Price per yard.	Relative price.	Price per yard.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$0.0883	100.0	\$0.5151	100.0	\$0.5526	100.0	\$0.4564	100.0	\$1.0183	100.0
Jan .....	.0907	102.7	.5462 $\frac{1}{2}$	106.0	.5543	100.3	.4274	93.6	1.1000	108.0
Feb .....	.0907	102.7	.5462 $\frac{1}{2}$	106.0	.5543	100.3	.4274	93.6	1.1000	108.0
Mar .....	.0907	102.7	.5462 $\frac{1}{2}$	106.0	.5543	100.3	.4274	93.6	1.1000	108.0
Apr .....	.0907	102.7	.5462 $\frac{1}{2}$	106.0	.5435	98.4	.4274	93.6	1.1000	108.0
May .....	.0907	102.7	.5462 $\frac{1}{2}$	106.0	.5543	100.3	.4194	91.9	1.1000	108.0
June .....	.0907	102.7	.5462 $\frac{1}{2}$	106.0	.5435	98.4	.4194	91.9	1.1000	108.0
July .....	.0907	102.7	.5462 $\frac{1}{2}$	106.0	.5652	102.3	.4355	95.4	1.1250	110.5
Aug .....	.0907	102.7	.5462 $\frac{1}{2}$	106.0	.5870	106.2	.4516	98.9	1.1250	110.5
Sept .....	.0907	102.7	.5700	110.7	.6087	110.2	.4516	98.9	1.1250	110.5
Oct .....	.0882	99.9	.5700	110.7	.6087	110.2	.4677	102.5	1.1500	112.9
Nov .....	.0882	99.9	.5937 $\frac{1}{2}$	115.3	.6087	110.2	.4839	106.0	1.1750	115.4
Dec .....	.0882	99.9	.5937 $\frac{1}{2}$	115.3	.6413	116.1	.4839	106.0	1.1750	115.4
Average, 1902 .....	.0901	102.0	.5581	108.3	.5770	104.4	.4436	97.2	1.1229	110.3

Month.	Cloths and clothing.		Fuel and lighting.							
	Worsted yarns: 2-40s, XXXX, white, in skeins.		Candles: adamantine, 6s, 14-ounce.		Coal: anthracite, broken.		Coal: anthracite, chestnut.		Coal: anthracite, egg.	
	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per ton.	Relative price.	Price per ton.	Relative price.	Price per ton.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$1.0071	100.0	\$0.0782	100.0	\$3.3669	100.0	\$3.5953	100.0	\$3.5936	100.0
Jan	1.1000	109.2	.1100	140.7	3.5190	104.5	4.4510	123.8	4.2140	117.3
Feb	1.1200	111.2	.1100	140.7	3.5430	105.2	4.4510	123.8	4.2300	117.7
Mar	1.1400	113.2	.1100	140.7	3.5510	105.5	4.4500	123.8	4.2240	117.5
Apr	1.1400	113.2	.1100	140.7	3.6350	108.0	3.9510	109.9	3.9600	110.2
May	1.1400	113.2	.1100	140.7	3.7640	111.8	4.0150	111.7	4.0430	112.5
June	1.1200	111.2	.1100	140.7	(a)	.....	(a)	.....	(a)	.....
July	1.1200	111.2	.1100	140.7	(a)	.....	(a)	.....	(a)	.....
Aug	1.1400	113.2	.1100	140.7	(a)	.....	(a)	.....	(a)	.....
Sept	1.1400	113.2	.1100	140.7	(a)	.....	(a)	.....	(a)	.....
Oct	1.1700	116.2	.1100	140.7	(a)	.....	(a)	.....	(a)	.....
Nov	1.1700	116.2	.1100	140.7	4.0070	119.0	4.9500	137.7	4.9500	137.7
Dec	1.1700	116.2	.1100	140.7	4.0110	119.1	4.9500	137.7	4.9500	137.7
Average, 1902	1.1392	113.1	.1100	140.7	3.7186	110.4	4.4597	124.0	4.3673	121.5

(a) No sales during month.

TABLE II.—BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899), AND MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902—Cont'd.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I. Average for 1902 computed from quotations in Table I; for explanation of method see pages 207 and 208.]

Month.	Fuel and lighting.									
	Coal: anthracite, stove.		Coal: bituminous, Georges Creek (at mine).		Coal: bituminous, Georges Creek (f. o. b. N. Y. Harbor).		Coal: bituminous, Pittsburg (Youghiogheny).		Coke: Connellsville, furnace.	
	Price per ton.	Relative price.	Price per ton.	Relative price.	Price per ton.	Relative price.	Price per bushel.	Relative price.	Price per ton.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$3.7949	100.0	\$0.8887	100.0	\$2.7429	100.0	\$0.0643	100.0	\$1.6983	100.0
Jan	4.4500	117.3	1.3000	146.3	2.8500	103.9	.0675	105.0	2.2500	132.5
Feb	4.4520	117.3	1.2000	135.0	2.8500	103.9	.0675	105.0	2.2500	132.5
Mar	4.4620	117.6	1.2000	135.0	2.8500	103.9	.0700	108.9	2.2500	132.5
Apr	3.9510	104.1	1.3000	146.3	2.8500	103.9	.0700	108.9	2.3750	139.8
May	4.0240	106.0	1.7500	196.9	3.5000	127.6	.0700	108.9	2.2500	132.5
June	(a)	.....	1.7500	196.9	4.4000	160.4	.0700	108.9	2.2500	132.5
July	(a)	.....	1.5000	168.8	3.2000	116.7	.0738	114.8	2.2500	132.5
Aug	(a)	.....	1.5000	168.8	3.2000	116.7	.0741	115.2	2.2500	132.5
Sept	(a)	.....	1.7500	196.9	3.2500	118.5	.0805	125.2	3.0000	176.6
Oct	(a)	.....	5.0000	562.6	8.2500	300.8	.0925	143.9	4.0000	235.5
Nov	4.9500	130.4	3.2500	365.7	5.5000	200.5	.1000	155.5	3.2500	191.4
Dec	4.9500	130.4	4.0000	450.1	6.0000	218.7	.1000	155.5	3.8750	228.2
Average, 1902	4.4627	117.6	2.1250	239.1	4.0583	148.0	.0787	122.4	2.6875	158.2

Month.	Fuel and lighting.								Metals and implements.	
	Matches: parlor, domestic.		Petroleum: crude.		Petroleum: refined, for export.		Petroleum: refined, 150° fire test, w. w.		Augers: extra, ¾-inch.	
	Price per gross of boxes (200s).	Relative price.	Price per barrel.	Relative price.	Price per gallon.	Relative price.	Price per gallon.	Relative price.	Price each.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$1.7563	100.0	\$0.9102	100.0	\$0.0649	100.0	\$0.0890	100.0	\$0.1608	100.0
Jan	1.7500	99.6	1.1500	126.3	.0720	110.9	.1100	123.6	.1800	111.9
Feb	1.7500	99.6	1.1500	126.3	.0720	110.9	.1100	123.6	.1800	111.9
Mar	1.7500	99.6	1.1500	126.3	.0720	110.9	.1100	123.6	.1800	111.9
Apr	1.7500	99.6	1.1750	129.1	.0720	110.9	.1100	123.6	.1800	111.9
May	1.5000	85.4	1.2000	131.8	.0740	114.0	.1100	123.6	.1800	111.9
June	1.5000	85.4	1.2038	132.3	.0740	114.0	.1100	123.6	.1800	111.9
July	1.5000	85.4	1.2200	134.0	.0740	114.0	.1100	123.6	.1800	111.9
Aug	1.5000	85.4	1.2200	134.0	.0720	110.9	.1100	123.6	.1800	111.9
Sept	1.5000	85.4	1.2200	134.0	.0720	110.9	.1100	123.6	.1800	111.9
Oct	1.5000	85.4	1.2813	140.8	.0720	110.9	.1100	123.6	.1800	111.9
Nov	1.5000	85.4	1.3825	151.9	.0745	114.8	.1100	123.6	.1800	111.9
Dec	1.5000	85.4	1.4900	163.7	.0805	124.0	.1200	134.8	.1800	111.9
Average, 1902	1.5833	90.1	1.2369	135.9	.0734	113.1	.1108	124.5	.1800	111.9

Month.	Metals and implements.									
	Axes: M. C. O., Yankee.		Bar iron: best refined, from mill (Pittsburg market).		Bar iron: best refined, from store (Philadelphia market).		Barb wire: galvanized.		Butts: loose joint, cast, 3 x 3 inch.	
	Price each.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.	Price per pair.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$0.4693	100.0	\$0.0145	100.0	\$0.0164	100.0	\$2.5261	100.0	\$0.0316	100.0
Jan .....	.4500	95.9	.0187	129.0	.0190	115.9	3.0100	119.2	.0400	126.6
Feb .....	.4500	95.9	.0190	131.0	.0200	122.0	3.1000	122.7	.0400	126.6
Mar .....	.4800	102.3	.0190	131.0	.0210	128.0	3.1000	122.7	.0400	126.6
Apr .....	.4800	102.3	.0195	134.5	.0210	128.0	3.1000	122.7	.0400	126.6
May .....	.4800	102.3	.0202	139.3	.0210	128.0	3.1000	122.7	.0400	126.6
June .....	.4800	102.3	.0210	144.8	.0220	134.1	3.1000	122.7	.0400	126.6
July .....	.4800	102.3	.0186	128.3	.0220	134.1	3.0600	121.1	.0400	126.6
Aug .....	.5000	106.5	.0195	134.5	.0220	134.1	3.0000	118.8	.0400	126.6
Sept .....	.5000	106.5	.0200	137.9	.0220	134.1	3.0000	118.8	.0400	126.6
Oct .....	.5000	106.5	.0192	132.4	.0220	134.1	2.6800	106.1	.0400	126.6
Nov .....	.5000	106.5	.0185	127.6	.0220	134.1	2.6000	102.9	.0400	126.6
Dec .....	.5000	106.5	.0200	137.9	.0220	134.1	2.6000	102.9	.0400	126.6
Average, 1902 .....	.4833	103.0	.0194	133.8	.0213	129.9	2.9542	116.9	.0400	126.6

a No sales during month.

TABLE II.—BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899), AND MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902—Cont'd.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I. Average for 1902 computed from quotations in Table I; for explanation of method see pages 207 and 208.]

Month.	Metals and implements.									
	Chisels: extra, socket firmer, 1-inch.		Copper: ingot, lake.		Copper: sheet, hot-rolled (base sizes).		Copper: wire, bare.		Doorknobs: steel, bronze plated.	
	Price each.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pair.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$0.1894	100.0	\$0.1234	100.0	\$0.1659	100.0	\$0.1464	100.0	\$0.1697	100.0
Jan .....	.2700	142.6	.1213	98.3	.1800	108.5	.1275	87.1	.1900	112.0
Feb .....	.2700	142.6	.1275	103.3	.1600	96.4	.1387 $\frac{1}{2}$	94.8	.1900	112.0
Mar .....	.2700	142.6	.1231	99.8	.1800	108.5	.1362 $\frac{1}{2}$	93.1	.1900	112.0
Apr .....	.2700	142.6	.1219	98.8	.1800	108.5	.1337 $\frac{1}{2}$	91.4	.1900	112.0
May .....	.2700	142.6	.1199	97.2	.1800	108.5	.1350	92.2	.2280	134.4
June .....	.2700	142.6	.1240	100.5	.1800	108.5	.1362 $\frac{1}{2}$	93.1	.2280	134.4
July .....	.2700	142.6	.1219	98.8	.1800	108.5	.1337 $\frac{1}{2}$	91.4	.2280	134.4
Aug .....	.2700	142.6	.1185	96.0	.1800	108.5	.1312 $\frac{1}{2}$	89.7	.2280	134.4
Sept .....	.2700	142.6	.1145	92.8	.1800	108.5	.1312 $\frac{1}{2}$	89.7	.2280	134.4
Oct .....	.2700	142.6	.1165	94.4	.1800	108.5	.1300	88.8	.2280	134.4
Nov .....	.2700	142.6	.1175	95.2	.1800	108.5	.1287 $\frac{1}{2}$	87.9	.2280	134.4
Dec .....	.2700	142.6	.1150	93.2	.1800	108.5	.1287 $\frac{1}{2}$	87.9	.2280	134.4
Average, 1902 .....	.2700	142.6	.1201	97.3	.1783	107.5	.1326	90.6	.2153	126.9

Month.	Metals and implements.									
	Files: 8-inch mill bastard.		Hammers: Maydole No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.		Lead: pig.		Lead pipe.		Locks: common mortise.	
	Price per dozen.	Relative price.	Price each.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.	Price each.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$0.8527	100.0	\$0.3613	100.0	\$0.0381	100.0	\$4.8183	100.0	\$0.0817	100.0
Jan	1.0500	123.1	.4233	117.2	.0400	105.0	5.4000	112.1	.0750	91.8
Feb	1.0500	123.1	.4233	117.2	.0410	107.6	5.2000	107.9	.0750	91.8
Mar	1.0500	123.1	.4233	117.2	.0412 $\frac{1}{2}$	108.3	5.2000	107.9	.0750	91.8
Apr	1.0500	123.1	.4233	117.2	.0412 $\frac{1}{2}$	108.3	5.2000	107.9	.0750	91.8
May	1.0500	123.1	.4233	117.2	.0412 $\frac{1}{2}$	108.3	5.2000	107.9	.0900	110.2
June	1.0500	123.1	.4233	117.2	.0412 $\frac{1}{2}$	108.3	5.2000	107.9	.0900	110.2
July	1.0500	123.1	.4233	117.2	.0412 $\frac{1}{2}$	108.3	5.2000	107.9	.0900	110.2
Aug	1.0500	123.1	.4233	117.2	.0412 $\frac{1}{2}$	108.3	5.2000	107.9	.0900	110.2
Sept	1.0500	123.1	.4233	117.2	.0412 $\frac{1}{2}$	108.3	5.2000	107.9	.0900	110.2
Oct	1.0500	123.1	.4233	117.2	.0412 $\frac{1}{2}$	108.3	5.2000	107.9	.0900	110.2
Nov	1.0500	123.1	.4233	117.2	.0412 $\frac{1}{2}$	108.3	5.2000	107.9	.0900	110.2
Dec	1.0500	123.1	.4233	117.2	.0412 $\frac{1}{2}$	108.3	5.2000	107.9	.0900	110.2
Average, 1902	1.0500	123.1	.4233	117.2	.0411	107.9	5.2167	108.3	.0850	104.0

Month.	Metals and implements.									
	Nails: cut, 8-penny, fence and common.		Nails: wire, 8-penny, fence and common.		Pig iron: Bessemer.		Pig iron: foundry No. 1.		Pig iron: foundry No. 2.	
	Price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.	Price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.	Price per ton.	Relative price.	Price per ton.	Relative price.	Price per ton.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$1.8275	100.0	\$2.1618	100.0	\$13.7783	100.0	\$14.8042	100.0	\$13.0533	100.0
Jan	2.1500	117.6	2.1000	97.1	16.7000	121.2	17.5500	118.5	16.6250	127.4
Feb	2.0500	112.2	2.1500	99.5	16.9400	122.9	18.3700	124.1	16.6250	127.4
Mar	2.0500	112.2	2.1500	99.5	17.3700	126.1	19.4400	131.3	19.7500	151.3
Apr	2.1500	117.6	2.1500	99.5	18.7500	136.1	20.3700	137.6	19.7500	151.3
May	2.1500	117.6	2.1500	99.5	20.7500	150.6	21.0000	141.9	21.5000	164.7
June	2.1500	117.6	2.1500	99.5	21.5600	156.5	22.8700	154.5	21.5000	164.7
July	2.1500	117.6	2.1500	99.5	21.6000	156.8	24.2000	163.5	22.6250	173.3
Aug	2.1500	117.6	2.1500	99.5	22.1900	161.1	24.5000	165.5	22.7500	174.3
Sept	2.1500	117.6	2.1500	99.5	22.5000	163.3	24.5000	165.5	23.0000	176.2
Oct	2.1500	117.6	2.0000	92.5	23.0000	166.9	24.4500	165.2	23.7500	181.9
Nov	2.1500	117.6	1.9750	91.4	23.8100	172.8	24.8700	168.0	24.5000	187.7
Dec	2.1500	117.6	1.9750	91.4	22.9200	166.3	24.2000	163.5	22.5000	172.4
Average, 1902	2.1333	116.7	2.1042	97.3	20.6742	150.0	22.1933	149.9	21.2396	162.7

TABLE II.—BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899), AND MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902—Cont'd.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I. Average for 1902 computed from quotations in Table I; for explanation of method see pages 207 and 208.]

Month.	Metals and implements.									
	Pig iron: gray forge, Southern, coke.		Planes: Bailey No. 5.		Quicksilver.		Saws: crosscut, Disston.		Saws: hand, Disston No. 7.	
	Price per ton.	Relative price.	Price each.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price each.	Relative price.	Price per dozen.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$11.0892	100.0	\$1.3220	100.0	\$0.5593	100.0	\$1.6038	100.0	\$12.780	100.0
Jan	13.5000	121.7	1.5100	114.2	.6600	118.0	1.6038	100.0	12.600	98.6
Feb	13.7500	124.0	1.5100	114.2	.6450	115.3	1.6038	100.0	12.600	98.6
Mar	14.0000	126.2	1.5100	114.2	.6450	115.3	1.6038	100.0	12.600	98.6
Apr	14.6250	131.9	1.5100	114.2	.6450	115.3	1.6038	100.0	12.600	98.6
May	17.1250	154.4	1.5100	114.2	.6450	115.3	1.6038	100.0	12.600	98.6
June	18.7500	169.1	1.5100	114.2	.6450	115.3	1.6038	100.0	12.600	98.6
July	20.0000	180.4	1.5100	114.2	.6450	115.3	1.6038	100.0	12.600	98.6
Aug	20.5000	184.9	1.5100	114.2	.6450	115.3	1.6038	100.0	12.600	98.6
Sept	20.5000	184.9	1.5100	114.2	.6450	115.3	1.6038	100.0	12.600	98.6
Oct	19.5000	175.8	1.5100	114.2	.6450	115.3	1.6038	100.0	12.600	98.6
Nov	19.5000	175.8	1.5100	114.2	.6450	115.3	1.6038	100.0	12.600	98.6
Dec	19.5000	175.8	1.5100	114.2	.6400	114.4	1.6038	100.0	12.600	98.6
Average, 1902.....	17.6042	158.8	1.5100	114.2	.6458	115.5	1.6038	100.0	12.600	98.6

Month.	Metals and implements.									
	Shovels: Ames No. 2.		Silver: bar, fine.		Spelter: Western.		Steel billets.		Steel rails.	
	Price per dozen.	Relative price.	Price per ounce.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per ton.	Relative price.	Price per ton.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$7.8658	100.0	\$0.74899	100.0	\$0.0452	100.0	\$21.5262	100.0	\$26.0654	100.0
Jan	9.1200	115.9	.56302	75.2	.0433	95.8	27.6000	128.2	28.0000	107.4
Feb	9.1200	115.9	.55833	74.5	.0420	92.9	29.3700	136.4	28.0000	107.4
Mar	9.1200	115.9	.54923	73.3	.0428	94.7	31.2500	145.2	28.0000	107.4
Apr	9.6100	122.2	.53452	71.4	.0435	96.2	31.5000	146.3	28.0000	107.4
May	9.6100	122.2	.52000	69.4	.0440	97.3	32.2000	149.6	28.0000	107.4
June	9.6100	122.2	.53085	70.9	.0488	108.0	32.3700	150.4	28.0000	107.4
July	9.6100	122.2	.53152	71.0	.0513	113.5	31.7500	147.5	28.0000	107.4
Aug	9.6100	122.2	.53250	71.1	.0538	119.0	31.7500	147.5	28.0000	107.4
Sept	9.6100	122.2	.52269	69.8	.0550	121.7	31.0000	144.0	28.0000	107.4
Oct	9.6100	122.2	.51162	68.3	.0550	121.7	30.4000	141.2	28.0000	107.4
Nov	9.6100	122.2	.49705	66.4	.0540	119.5	28.5000	132.4	28.0000	107.4
Dec	8.0200	102.0	.48653	65.0	.0510	112.8	29.5000	137.0	28.0000	107.4
Average, 1902.....	9.3550	118.9	.52816	70.5	.0487	107.7	30.5992	142.1	28.0000	107.4

Month.	Metals and implements.									
	Steel sheets: black, No. 27.		Tin: pig.		Tin plates: domestic, Bessemer, coke, 14 x 20.		Trowels: M. C. O., brick, 10½-inch.		Vises: solid box, 50-pound.	
	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.	Price each.	Relative price.	Price each.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	α\$0.0224	100.0	\$0.1836	100.0	β\$3.4148	100.0	\$0.3400	100.0	\$3.9009	100.0
Jan .....	.0295	131.7	.2275	123.9	4.1900	122.7	.3400	100.0	5.1300	131.5
Feb .....	.0305	136.2	.2425	132.1	4.1900	122.7	.3400	100.0	5.1300	131.5
Mar .....	.0305	136.2	.2563	139.6	4.1900	122.7	.3400	100.0	5.1300	131.5
Apr .....	.0300	133.9	.2658	144.8	4.1900	122.7	.3400	100.0	5.1300	131.5
May .....	.0300	133.9	.2840	154.7	4.1900	122.7	.3400	100.0	5.1300	131.5
June .....	.0298	133.0	.2978	162.2	4.1900	122.7	.3400	100.0	5.1300	131.5
July .....	.0290	129.5	.2805	152.8	4.1900	122.7	.3400	100.0	5.1300	131.5
Aug .....	.0290	129.5	.2880	156.9	4.1900	122.7	.3400	100.0	5.1300	131.5
Sept .....	.0290	129.5	.2708	147.5	4.1900	122.7	.3400	100.0	5.1300	131.5
Oct .....	.0288	128.6	.2535	138.1	4.1900	122.7	.3400	100.0	5.1300	131.5
Nov .....	.0285	118.3	.2625	143.0	3.7900	111.1	.3400	100.0	5.1300	131.5
Dec .....	.0265	118.3	.2485	135.3	3.7900	111.1	.3400	100.0	5.1300	131.5
Average, 1902.....	.0291	129.9	.2648	144.2	4.1233	120.7	.3400	100.0	5.1300	131.5

α Average for the period July, 1894, to December, 1899. β Average for 1896-1899.

TABLE II.—BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899), AND MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902—Cont'd.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I. Average for 1902 computed from quotations in Table I; for explanation of method see pages 207 and 208.]

Month.	Metals and implements.				Lumber and building materials.					
	Wood screws: 1-inch, No. 10, flat head.		Zinc: sheet.		Brick: common domestic.		Carbonate of lead: American, in oil.		Cement: Portland, American.	
	Price per gross.	Relative price.	Price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.	Price per M.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per barrel.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.1510	100.0	\$5.3112	100.0	\$5.5625	100.0	\$0.0577	100.0	^a \$1.9963	100.0
Jan .....	.0983	65.1	5.5200	103.9	6.0000	107.9	.0539	93.4	1.8500	92.7
Feb .....	.0983	65.1	5.5200	103.9	6.0000	107.9	.0539	93.4	1.8000	90.2
Mar .....	.0983	65.1	5.5200	103.9	6.0000	107.9	.0539	93.4	1.7500	87.7
Apr .....	.0983	65.1	5.5200	103.9	5.7500	103.4	.0539	93.4	1.7500	87.7
May .....	.0983	65.1	5.5200	103.9	5.7500	103.4	.0539	93.4	1.7500	87.7
June .....	.0983	65.1	5.5200	103.9	5.3750	96.6	.0539	93.4	1.9250	96.4
July .....	.0920	60.9	5.9800	112.6	4.7500	85.4	.0539	93.4	2.0000	100.2
Aug .....	.0920	60.9	5.9800	112.6	4.6250	83.1	.0539	93.4	2.0750	103.9
Sept .....	.0920	60.9	5.9800	112.6	4.8750	87.6	.0539	93.4	2.1250	106.4
Oct .....	.0920	60.9	5.9800	112.6	5.0000	89.9	.0539	93.4	2.1250	106.4
Nov .....	.0920	60.9	5.9800	112.6	5.2500	94.4	.0539	93.4	2.1250	106.4
Dec .....	.0920	60.9	5.7500	108.3	5.2500	94.4	.0539	93.4	2.1250	106.4
Average, 1902 .....	.0952	63.0	5.7308	107.9	5.3854	96.8	.0539	93.4	1.9500	97.7

Month.	Lumber and building materials.									
	Cement: Rosendale.		Doors: pine.		Hemlock.		Lime: common.		Linseed oil: raw.	
	Price per barrel.	Relative price.	Price per door.	Relative price.	Price per M feet.	Relative price.	Price per barrel.	Relative price.	Price per gallon.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.8871	100.0	\$1.0929	100.0	\$11.9625	100.0	\$0.8332	100.0	\$0.4535	100.0
Jan .....	.8250	93.0	2.0000	183.0	15.0000	125.4	.8100	97.2	.5500	121.3
Feb .....	.8250	93.0	2.0000	183.0	15.0000	125.4	.8100	97.2	.6300	138.9
Mar .....	.8500	95.8	2.0000	183.0	15.0000	125.4	.8100	97.2	.6300	138.9
Apr .....	.8500	95.8	2.0000	183.0	16.0000	133.8	.8100	97.2	.6300	138.9
May .....	.8000	90.2	2.0000	183.0	16.0000	133.8	.8100	97.2	.6600	145.5
June .....	.8500	95.8	2.1000	192.1	16.0000	133.8	.8100	97.2	.6600	145.5
July .....	.8500	95.8	2.1000	192.1	16.0000	133.8	.8100	97.2	.6700	147.7
Aug .....	.8250	93.0	2.2500	205.9	16.0000	133.8	.8100	97.2	.6700	147.7
Sept .....	.9250	104.3	2.2500	205.9	16.0000	133.8	.8100	97.2	.6000	132.3
Oct .....	.9250	104.3	2.2500	205.9	16.0000	133.8	.8100	97.2	.5000	110.3
Nov .....	.9250	104.3	2.2500	205.9	16.5000	137.9	.8100	97.2	.4600	101.4
Dec .....	.9250	104.3	2.2500	205.9	16.5000	137.9	.7600	91.2	.4600	101.4
Average, 1902 .....	.8646	97.5	2.1208	194.1	15.8333	132.4	.8058	96.7	.5933	130.8

Month.	Lumber and building materials.									
	Maple: hard.		Oak: white, plain.		Oak: white, quartered.		Oxide of zinc.		Pine: white, boards, No. 2 barn.	
	Price per M feet.	Relative price.	Price per M feet.	Relative price.	Price per M feet.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per M feet.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$26.5042	100.0	\$37.4292	100.0	\$53.6771	100.0	\$0.0400	100.0	\$17.1104	100.0
Jan	28.0000	105.6	39.0000	104.2	58.5000	109.0	.0437 $\frac{1}{2}$	109.4	22.0000	128.6
Feb	28.0000	105.6	39.0000	104.2	58.5000	109.0	.0437 $\frac{1}{2}$	109.4	22.0000	128.6
Mar	29.0000	109.4	41.0000	109.5	60.0000	111.8	.0437 $\frac{1}{2}$	109.4	22.0000	128.6
Apr	29.0000	109.4	41.0000	109.5	60.0000	111.8	.0437 $\frac{1}{2}$	109.4	24.0000	140.3
May	29.0000	109.4	41.0000	109.5	66.0000	123.0	.0437 $\frac{1}{2}$	109.4	24.0000	140.3
June	29.0000	109.4	41.0000	109.5	66.0000	123.0	.0437 $\frac{1}{2}$	109.4	24.0000	140.3
July	29.0000	109.4	41.0000	109.5	66.0000	123.0	.0437 $\frac{1}{2}$	109.4	24.0000	140.3
Aug	29.0000	109.4	41.0000	109.5	66.0000	123.0	.0437 $\frac{1}{2}$	109.4	24.0000	140.3
Sept	29.0000	109.4	39.0000	104.2	64.0000	119.2	.0437 $\frac{1}{2}$	109.4	24.0000	140.3
Oct	28.0000	105.6	42.5000	113.5	64.0000	119.2	.0437 $\frac{1}{2}$	109.4	24.0000	140.3
Nov	28.0000	105.6	42.5000	113.5	64.0000	119.2	.0437 $\frac{1}{2}$	109.4	24.0000	140.3
Dec	28.0000	105.6	42.5000	113.5	64.0000	119.2	.0462 $\frac{1}{2}$	115.6	24.0000	140.3
Average, 1902	28.5833	108.8	40.8750	109.2	63.0833	117.5	.0440	110.0	23.5000	137.3

^a Average for 1895-1899.

TABLE II.—BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899), AND MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902—Cont'd.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I. Average for 1902 computed from quotations in Table I; for explanation of method see pages 207 and 208.]

Month.	Lumber and building materials.									
	Pine: white, boards, uppers.		Pine: yellow.		Plate glass: polished, 3 to 5 sq. ft.		Plate glass: polished, 5 to 10 sq. ft.		Poplar.	
	Price per M feet.	Relative price.	Price per M feet.	Relative price.	Price per square foot.	Relative price.	Price per square foot.	Relative price.	Price per M feet.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$46.5542	100.0	\$18.4646	100.0	\$0.3630	100.0	\$0.5190	100.0	\$31.3667	100.0
Jan	68.0000	146.1	21.0000	113.7	.2500	68.9	.4000	77.1	39.0000	124.3
Feb	70.0000	150.4	21.0000	113.7	.2500	68.9	.4000	77.1	38.0000	121.1
Mar	70.0000	150.4	21.0000	113.7	.2500	68.9	.4000	77.1	38.0000	121.1
Apr	75.0000	161.1	21.0000	113.7	.2500	68.9	.4000	77.1	40.0000	127.5
May	75.0000	161.1	21.0000	113.7	.2500	68.9	.4000	77.1	41.0000	130.7
June	75.0000	161.1	21.0000	113.7	.2500	68.9	.4000	77.1	41.0000	130.7
July	75.0000	161.1	21.0000	113.7	.2500	68.9	.4000	77.1	44.0000	140.3
Aug	75.0000	161.1	21.0000	113.7	.2500	68.9	.4000	77.1	44.0000	140.3
Sept	75.0000	161.1	21.0000	113.7	.2500	68.9	.4000	77.1	45.2500	144.3
Oct	80.0000	171.8	21.0000	113.7	.2800	77.1	.4450	85.7	45.0000	143.5
Nov	80.0000	171.8	21.0000	113.7	.2800	77.1	.4450	85.7	45.0000	143.5
Dec	80.0000	171.8	21.0000	113.7	.2800	77.1	.4450	85.7	45.0000	143.5
Average, 1902.....	74.8333	160.7	21.0000	113.7	.2575	70.9	.4113	79.2	42.1042	134.2

Month.	Lumber and building materials.									
	Putty.		Resin: good, strained.		Shingles: cypress.		Shingles: Michigan white pine, 16 in., XXXX.		Spruce.	
	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per barrel.	Relative price.	Price per M.	Relative price.	Price per M.	Relative price.	Price per M feet.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.0158	100.0	\$1.4399	100.0	\$2.8213	100.0	^a \$3.7434	100.0	\$14.3489	100.0
Jan .....	.0125	79.1	1.5500	107.6	2.8500	101.0	3.4000	^b 116.6	19.0000	132.4
Feb .....	.0125	79.1	1.5500	107.6	2.8500	101.0	3.4000	^b 116.6	19.0000	132.4
Mar .....	.0125	79.1	1.5500	107.6	2.8500	101.0	3.4000	^b 116.6	20.0000	139.4
Apr .....	.0125	79.1	1.6625	115.5	2.8500	101.0	3.6500	^b 125.2	20.0000	139.4
May .....	.0225	142.4	1.6375	113.7	2.8500	101.0	3.6500	^b 125.2	20.0000	139.4
June .....	.0225	142.4	1.5875	110.3	2.6000	92.2	3.6500	^b 125.2	20.0000	139.4
July .....	.0225	142.4	1.5750	109.4	2.6000	92.2	3.6500	^b 125.2	20.0000	139.4
Aug .....	.0225	142.4	1.5750	109.4	2.6000	92.2	3.6500	^b 125.2	20.0000	139.4
Sept .....	.0225	142.4	1.5500	107.6	2.5000	88.6	3.6500	^b 125.2	18.2500	127.2
Oct .....	.0225	142.4	1.5500	107.6	2.5000	88.6	3.6500	^b 125.2	18.2500	127.2
Nov .....	.0225	142.4	1.7875	124.1	2.5000	88.6	3.6500	^b 125.2	18.2500	127.2
Dec .....	.0225	142.4	1.7750	123.3	2.5000	88.6	3.6500	^b 125.2	18.2500	127.2
Average, 1902.....	.0192	121.5	1.6125	112.0	2.6708	94.7	3.5875	^b 123.0	19.2500	134.2

Month.	Lumber and building materials.								Drugs and chemicals.	
	Tar.		Turpentine: spirits of.		Window glass: American, single, firsts, 6 x 8 to 10 x 15 inch.		Window glass: American, single, thirds, 6 x 8 to 10 x 15 inch.		Alcohol: grain, 94 per cent.	
	Price per barrel.	Relative price.	Price per gallon.	Relative price.	Price per 50 sq. ft.	Relative price.	Price per 50 sq. ft.	Relative price.	Price per gallon.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$1.2048	100.0	\$0.3343	100.0	\$2.1514	100.0	\$1.8190	100.0	\$2.2405	100.0
Jan	1.2000	99.6	.3900	116.7	2.8000	130.1	2.2313	122.7	2.4863	111.0
Feb	1.2000	99.6	.4425	132.4	2.8800	133.9	2.2950	126.2	2.4648	110.0
Mar	1.2000	99.6	.4400	131.6	2.8000	130.1	2.2313	122.7	2.4473	109.2
Apr	1.2000	99.6	.4850	145.1	3.0400	141.3	2.4225	133.2	2.4083	107.5
May	1.2000	99.6	.4550	136.1	3.5200	163.6	2.8050	154.2	2.3888	106.6
June	1.4000	116.2	.4800	143.6	3.5200	163.6	2.8050	154.2	2.3498	104.9
July	1.1000	91.3	.4750	142.1	3.3440	155.4	2.6648	146.5	2.3498	104.9
Aug	1.5000	124.5	.4600	137.6	3.3440	155.4	2.6648	146.5	2.3793	106.2
Sept	1.5000	124.5	.4750	142.1	3.3440	155.4	2.6648	146.5	2.3888	106.6
Oct	1.5000	124.5	.5050	151.1	3.3440	155.4	2.6648	146.5	2.3888	106.6
Nov	1.4000	116.2	.5450	163.0	3.3440	155.4	2.6648	146.5	2.4083	107.5
Dec	1.5000	124.5	.5350	160.0	3.3440	155.4	2.6648	146.5	2.4083	107.5
Average, 1902	1.3250	110.0	.4740	141.8	3.2187	149.6	2.5649	141.0	2.4057	107.4

^aShingles: white pine, 18-inch, XXXX.

^bFor method of computing relative price see pages 224 and 225. Average price for 1901, \$3.2625.

TABLE II.—BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899), AND MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902—Cont'd.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I. Average for 1902 computed from quotations in Table I; for explanation of method see pages 207 and 208.]

Month.	Drugs and chemicals.									
	Aleohol: wood, refined, 95 per cent.		Alum: lump.		Brimstone: erude, seconds.		Glyeerin: re- fined.		Muriatic acid: 20°.	
	Priee per gallon.	Rela- tive price.	Priee per pound.	Rela- tive priee.	Priee per ton.	Rela- tive priee.	Price per pound.	Rela- tive priee.	Price per pound.	Rela- tive priee.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$0. 9539	100. 0	\$0. 0167	100. 0	\$20. 6958	100. 0	\$0. 1399	100. 0	\$0. 0104	100. 0
Jan .....	. 6000	62. 9	. 0175	104. 8	23. 5000	113. 5	. 1475	105. 4	. 0185	177. 9
Feb .....	. 6000	62. 9	. 0175	104. 8	24. 0000	116. 0	. 1400	100. 1	. 0185	177. 9
Mar .....	. 6500	68. 1	. 0175	104. 8	24. 0000	116. 0	. 1400	100. 1	. 0185	177. 9
Apr .....	. 6500	68. 1	. 0175	104. 8	23. 0000	111. 1	. 1450	103. 6	. 0185	177. 9
May .....	. 6500	68. 1	. 0175	104. 8	23. 0000	111. 1	. 1450	103. 6	. 0160	153. 8
June .....	. 6500	68. 1	. 0175	104. 8	23. 5000	113. 5	. 1450	103. 6	. 0160	153. 8
July .....	. 6500	68. 1	. 0175	104. 8	23. 2500	112. 3	. 1450	103. 6	. 0160	153. 8
Aug .....	. 6500	68. 1	. 0175	104. 8	23. 0000	111. 1	. 1450	103. 6	. 0160	153. 8
Sept .....	. 6500	68. 1	. 0175	104. 8	23. 5000	113. 5	. 1450	103. 6	. 0160	153. 8
Oct .....	. 6500	68. 1	. 0175	104. 8	23. 5000	113. 5	. 1450	103. 6	. 0160	153. 8
Nov .....	. 6500	68. 1	. 0175	104. 8	24. 0000	116. 0	. 1450	103. 6	. 0160	153. 8
Dec .....	. 6500	68. 1	. 0175	104. 8	23. 0000	111. 1	. 1450	103. 6	. 0160	153. 8
Average, 1902 .....	. 6417	67. 3	. 0175	104. 8	23. 4375	113. 2	. 1444	103. 2	. 0168	161. 5

Month.	Drugs and chemicals.						House furnishing goods.			
	Opium: natural, in cases.		Quinine: Amer- ican.		Sulphuric acid: 66°.		Earthenware: plates, cream- colored.		Earthenware: plates, white granite.	
	Price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Price per ounce.	Rela- tive price.	Priee per pound.	Rela- tive priee.	Price per dozen.	Rela- tive priee.	Priee per dozen.	Rela- tive priee.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$2. 3602	100. 0	\$0. 2460	100. 0	\$0. 0089	100. 0	\$0. 4136	100. 0	\$0. 4479	100. 0
Jan	3. 0500	129. 2	. 2700	109. 8	. 0140	157. 3	. 4655	112. 5	. 5096	113. 8
Feb	3. 0000	127. 1	. 2700	109. 8	. 0130	146. 1	. 4655	112. 5	. 5096	113. 8
Mar	2. 9500	125. 0	. 2700	109. 8	. 0130	146. 1	. 4655	112. 5	. 5096	113. 8
Apr	2. 9000	122. 9	. 2800	113. 8	. 0130	146. 1	. 4655	112. 5	. 5096	113. 8
May	2. 8500	120. 8	. 2800	113. 8	. 0130	146. 1	. 4655	112. 5	. 5096	113. 8
June	2. 8250	119. 7	. 2800	113. 8	. 0130	146. 1	. 4655	112. 5	. 5096	113. 8
July	2. 8000	118. 6	. 2500	101. 6	. 0130	146. 1	. 4655	112. 5	. 5096	113. 8
Aug	2. 7250	115. 5	. 2300	93. 5	. 0130	146. 1	. 4655	112. 5	. 5096	113. 8
Sept	2. 7000	114. 4	. 2000	81. 3	. 0130	146. 1	. 4655	112. 5	. 5096	113. 8
Oct	2. 7500	116. 5	. 2400	97. 6	. 0130	146. 1	. 4655	112. 5	. 5096	113. 8
Nov	2. 7250	115. 5	. 2600	105. 7	. 0130	146. 1	. 4655	112. 5	. 5096	113. 8
Dec	2. 7000	114. 4	. 2600	105. 7	. 0120	134. 8	. 4655	112. 5	. 5096	113. 8
Average, 1902	2. 8313	120. 0	. 2575	104. 7	. 0130	146. 1	. 4655	112. 5	. 5096	113. 8

Month.	House furnishing goods.									
	Earthenware: teacups and saueers, white granite.		Furniture: bedroom sets, ash.		Furniture: ehairs, bed- room, maple.		Furniture: chairs, kitchen.		Furniture: tables, kitchen.	
	Priee per gross (6 dozen cups and 6 dozen saucers).	Rela- tive price.	Priee per set.	Rela- tive price.	Priee per dozen.	Rela- tive priee.	Priee per dozen.	Rela- tive priee.	Priee per dozen.	Rela- tive priee.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$3. 4292	100. 0	\$10. 555	100. 0	\$6. 195	100. 0	\$3. 8255	100. 0	\$14. 435	100. 0
Jan	3. 7632	109. 7	11. 750	111. 3	7. 000	113. 0	4. 7500	124. 2	15. 600	108. 1
Feb	3. 7632	109. 7	11. 750	111. 3	7. 000	113. 0	4. 7500	124. 2	15. 600	108. 1
Mar	3. 7632	109. 7	11. 750	111. 3	7. 000	113. 0	4. 7500	124. 2	15. 600	108. 1
Apr	3. 7632	109. 7	11. 750	111. 3	7. 000	113. 0	4. 7500	124. 2	15. 600	108. 1
May	3. 7632	109. 7	11. 750	111. 3	7. 500	121. 1	5. 0000	130. 7	15. 600	108. 1
June	3. 7632	109. 7	11. 750	111. 3	7. 500	121. 1	5. 0000	130. 7	15. 600	108. 1
July	3. 7632	109. 7	11. 750	111. 3	7. 500	121. 1	5. 0000	130. 7	15. 600	108. 1
Aug	3. 7632	109. 7	11. 750	111. 3	7. 500	121. 1	5. 0000	130. 7	15. 600	108. 1
Sept	3. 7632	109. 7	11. 750	111. 3	7. 500	121. 1	5. 0000	130. 7	15. 600	108. 1
Oct	3. 7632	109. 7	11. 750	111. 3	7. 500	121. 1	5. 0000	130. 7	15. 600	108. 1
Nov	3. 7632	109. 7	11. 750	111. 3	7. 500	121. 1	5. 0000	130. 7	15. 600	108. 1
Dec	3. 7632	109. 7	11. 750	111. 3	7. 500	121. 1	5. 0000	130. 7	15. 600	108. 1
Average, 1902	3. 7632	109. 7	11. 750	111. 3	7. 333	118. 4	4. 9167	128. 5	15. 600	108. 1

TABLE II.—BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899), AND MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902—Cont'd.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I. Average for 1902 computed from quotations in Table I; for explanation of method see pages 207 and 208.]

Month.	House furnishing goods.									
	Glassware: nappies, 4-inch.		Glassware: pitchers, $\frac{1}{2}$ -gallon, common.		Glassware: tumblers, $\frac{1}{3}$ -pint, common.		Table cutlery: carvers, stag handles.		Table cutlery: knives and forks, cocobolo handles.	
	Price per dozen.	Relative price.	Price per dozen.	Relative price.	Price per dozen.	Relative price.	Price per pair.	Relative price.	Price per gross.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899	\$0.112	100.0	\$1.175	100.0	\$0.1775	100.0	\$0.80	100.0	\$6.06	100.0
Jan	.140	125.0	1.300	110.6	.1850	104.2	.75	93.8	6.50	107.3
Feb	.140	125.0	1.300	110.6	.1850	104.2	.75	93.8	6.50	107.3
Mar	.140	125.0	1.300	110.6	.1850	104.2	.75	93.8	6.50	107.3
Apr	.140	125.0	1.300	110.6	.1850	104.2	.75	93.8	6.50	107.3
May	.140	125.0	1.300	110.6	.1850	104.2	.75	93.8	6.50	107.3
June	.140	125.0	1.300	110.6	.1850	104.2	.75	93.8	6.50	107.3
July	.140	125.0	1.300	110.6	.1850	104.2	.75	93.8	6.50	107.3
Aug	.140	125.0	1.300	110.6	.1850	104.2	.75	93.8	6.50	107.3
Sept	.140	125.0	1.300	110.6	.1850	104.2	.75	93.8	6.50	107.3
Oct	.140	125.0	1.300	110.6	.1850	104.2	.75	93.8	6.50	107.3
Nov	.140	125.0	1.300	110.6	.1850	104.2	.75	93.8	6.50	107.3
Dec	.140	125.0	1.300	110.6	.1850	104.2	.75	93.8	6.50	107.3
Average, 1902	.140	125.0	1.300	110.6	.1850	104.2	.75	93.8	6.50	107.3

Month.	House furnishing goods.				Miscellaneous.					
	Wooden ware: pails, oak-grained.		Wooden ware: tubs, oak-grained.		Cotton-seed meal.		Cotton-seed oil: summer yellow, prime.		Jute: raw.	
	Price per dozen.	Relative price.	Price per nest of 3.	Relative price.	Price per ton of 2,000 pounds.	Relative price.	Price per gallon.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899	\$1.2988	100.0	\$1.3471	100.0	\$21.9625	100.0	\$0.3044	100.0	\$0.0359	100.0
Jan	1.5500	119.3	1.4500	107.6	33.6000	153.0	.4100	134.7	.0425	118.4
Feb	1.5500	119.3	1.4500	107.6	26.0000	118.4	.4050	133.0	.0425	118.4
Mar	1.5500	119.3	1.4500	107.6	26.0000	118.4	.4150	136.3	.0425	118.4
Apr	1.5500	119.3	1.4500	107.6	26.0000	118.4	.4300	141.3	.0437 $\frac{1}{2}$	121.9
May	1.5500	119.3	1.4500	107.6	26.0000	118.4	.4350	142.9	.0437 $\frac{1}{2}$	121.9
June	1.5500	119.3	1.4500	107.6	27.0000	122.9	.4500	147.8	.0437 $\frac{1}{2}$	121.9
July	1.5500	119.3	1.4500	107.6	27.0000	122.9	.4450	146.2	.0437 $\frac{1}{2}$	121.9
Aug	1.5500	119.3	1.4500	107.6	27.0000	122.9	.4250	139.6	.0431	120.1
Sept	1.5500	119.3	1.4500	107.6	27.0000	122.9	.3950	129.8	.0450	125.3
Oct	1.5500	119.3	1.4500	107.6	27.0000	122.9	.3700	121.6	.0450	125.3
Nov	1.5500	119.3	1.4500	107.6	26.5000	120.7	.3400	111.7	.0450	125.3
Dec	1.5500	119.3	1.4500	107.6	26.5000	120.7	.3600	118.3	.0450	125.3
Average, 1902	1.5500	119.3	1.4500	107.6	27.1333	123.5	.4067	133.6	.0438	122.0

Month.	Miscellaneous.									
	Malt: Western made.		Paper: news.		Paper: wrapping, manila.		Proof spirits.		Rope: manila, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.	
	Price per bushel.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.	Price per gallon.	Relative price.	Price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899	\$0.7029	100.0	\$0.0299	100.0	\$0.0553	100.0	\$1.1499	100.0	\$0.0934	100.0
Jan	.7900	112.4	.0231	77.3	.0512 $\frac{1}{2}$	92.7	1.3200	114.8	.1337 $\frac{1}{2}$	143.2
Feb	.7900	112.4	.0231	77.3	.0512 $\frac{1}{2}$	92.7	1.3100	113.9	.1325	141.9
Mar	.8100	115.2	.0244	81.6	.0512 $\frac{1}{2}$	92.7	1.3100	113.9	.1400	149.9
Apr	.8200	116.7	.0244	81.6	.0512 $\frac{1}{2}$	92.7	1.3100	113.9	.1400	149.9
May	.8700	123.8	.0237 $\frac{1}{2}$	79.4	.0487 $\frac{1}{2}$	88.2	1.3100	113.9	.1400	149.9
June	.8700	123.8	.0237 $\frac{1}{2}$	79.4	.0487 $\frac{1}{2}$	88.2	1.3100	113.9	.1400	149.9
July	.8700	123.8	.0241	80.6	.0500	90.4	1.3100	113.9	.1400	149.9
Aug	.7900	112.4	.0241	80.6	.0487 $\frac{1}{2}$	88.2	1.3100	113.9	.1350	144.5
Sept	.7250	103.1	.0244	81.6	.0487 $\frac{1}{2}$	88.2	1.3200	114.8	.1325	141.9
Oct	.7250	103.1	.0244	81.6	.0487 $\frac{1}{2}$	88.2	1.3200	114.8	.1300	139.2
Nov	.7250	103.1	.0250	83.6	.0487 $\frac{1}{2}$	88.2	1.3200	114.8	.1300	139.2
Dec	.7250	103.1	.0262 $\frac{1}{2}$	87.8	.0487 $\frac{1}{2}$	88.2	1.3175	114.6	.1237 $\frac{1}{2}$	132.5
Average, 1902	.7925	112.7	.0242	80.9	.0497	89.9	1.3138	114.3	.1348	144.3

TABLE II.—BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899), AND MONTHLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902—Conc'd.
[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I. Average for 1902 computed from quotations in Table I; for explanation of method see pages 207 and 208.]

Month.	Miscellaneous.									
	Rubber: Para Island.		Soap: castile, mottled, pure.		Starch: laundry, large lump.		Tobacco: plug, Horseshoe.		Tobacco: smok- ing, granulat- ed, Seal of North Carolina.	
	Price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Price per pound.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899.	\$0.8007	100.0	\$0.0569	100.0	\$0.0348	100.0	\$0.3962	100.0	\$0.5090	100.0
Jan .....	.8050	100.5	.0663	116.5	.0400	114.9	.4600	116.1	.5600	110.0
Feb .....	.7600	94.9	.0663	116.5	.0400	114.9	.4600	116.1	.5600	110.0
Mar .....	.7250	90.5	.0663	116.5	.0425	122.1	.4600	116.1	.5600	110.0
Apr .....	.7150	89.3	.0663	116.5	.0450	129.3	.4600	116.1	.5600	110.0
May .....	.7150	89.3	.0663	116.5	.0475	136.5	.4600	116.1	.5600	110.0
June .....	.7075	88.4	.0663	116.5	.0475	136.5	.4600	116.1	.5600	110.0
July .....	.7050	88.0	.0663	116.5	.0475	136.5	.4600	116.1	.5600	110.0
Aug .....	.6775	84.6	.0663	116.5	.0500	143.7	.4400	111.1	.5400	106.1
Sept .....	.7300	91.2	.0663	116.5	.0500	143.7	.4400	111.1	.5400	106.1
Oct .....	.7275	90.9	.0663	116.5	.0425	122.1	.4500	113.6	.5700	112.0
Nov .....	.7325	91.5	.0663	116.5	.0425	122.1	.4500	113.6	.5700	112.0
Dec .....	.7275	90.9	.0663	116.5	.0500	143.7	.4500	113.6	.5700	112.0
Average, 1902 .....	.7273	90.8	.0663	116.5	.0454	130.5	.4542	114.6	.5592	109.9

TABLE III.—RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100. For a more complete description of the articles see Table I. Relative price for 1902 computed from average price for the year as shown in Table I.]

Month.	Farm products.										
	Cotton: upland, mid- dling.	Flax- seed: No. 1.	Grain.						Hay: timo- thy, No. 1.	Hides: green, salted, packers, heavy native steers.	Hops: New York State, choice.
			Barley: by sample.	Corn: No. 2, cash.	Oats: cash.	Rye: No. 2, cash.	Wheat: contract grades, cash.	Aver- age.			
Jan....	106.5	148.7	138.6	160.3	163.8	115.5	102.2	136.1	120.4	141.6	83.3
Feb....	110.7	151.4	139.6	155.9	158.0	110.7	99.8	132.8	119.8	132.6	86.1
Mar ...	116.3	151.4	142.4	154.9	159.6	106.9	97.5	132.3	122.2	128.7	98.8
Apr....	120.5	155.0	147.8	159.3	157.6	105.2	96.7	133.3	123.2	126.9	104.5
May ...	122.6	151.4	157.4	162.9	158.8	107.4	99.5	137.2	127.6	133.9	110.1
June...	120.0	148.7	152.4	168.4	155.7	108.2	97.0	136.3	127.0	137.1	120.0
July ...	118.7	139.2	159.7	184.7	202.5	109.7	100.7	151.5	135.2	140.8	129.9
Aug ...	115.6	131.2	136.7	150.7	136.7	94.9	95.9	123.0	122.8	155.6	142.6
Sept ...	115.2	121.9	132.1	155.6	125.7	94.0	102.6	122.0	102.6	159.1	152.5
Oct	112.9	109.1	124.0	153.5	115.7	92.9	96.2	116.5	118.0	155.2	169.4
Nov ...	108.7	106.0	126.6	143.1	111.8	94.3	96.8	114.5	114.4	154.1	203.3
Dec....	111.8	106.4	124.3	132.4	118.4	91.9	98.9	113.2	118.9	147.5	208.9
1902....	115.1	135.0	139.4	156.9	147.3	102.5	98.7	129.0	120.9	142.8	134.1

Month.	Farm products.									
	Live stock.									
	Cattle.			Hogs.			Sheep.			Aver- age, farm prod- ucts.
	Steers, choiceto extra.	Steers, good to choice.	Aver- age.	Heavy.	Light.	Aver- age.	Native.	West- ern.	Aver- age.	
Jan	132.0	129.0	130.5	144.3	137.7	141.0	95.6	107.6	101.6	124.4
Feb	129.5	126.2	127.9	142.4	136.9	139.7	106.4	123.0	114.7	127.4
Mar ...	129.8	127.5	128.7	145.8	141.8	143.8	113.6	126.1	119.9	130.8
Apr	134.3	132.3	133.3	160.3	153.8	157.1	140.2	133.1	136.7	142.3
May ...	137.2	143.0	140.1	163.3	154.6	159.0	133.0	139.9	136.5	145.2
June ..	142.7	147.6	145.2	169.1	159.9	164.5	121.1	127.2	124.2	144.6
July ...	152.6	150.0	151.3	178.1	168.9	173.5	92.5	95.0	93.8	139.5
Aug ...	155.2	150.7	153.0	165.2	161.6	163.4	89.3	92.0	90.7	135.7
Sept ...	154.2	149.7	152.0	173.2	171.6	172.4	80.2	85.5	82.9	135.7
Oct	153.0	148.5	150.8	160.6	157.2	158.9	78.2	75.7	77.0	128.9
Nov ...	143.4	140.6	142.0	143.8	141.5	142.7	74.0	73.3	73.7	119.4
Dec	121.2	117.9	119.6	143.9	137.3	140.6	84.6	92.2	88.4	116.2
1902	140.4	138.5	139.5	158.0	152.4	155.2	100.6	105.7	103.2	132.6

TABLE III.—RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902—Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100. For a more complete description of the articles see Table I.
Relative price for 1902 computed from average price for the year as shown in Table I.]

Month.	Food, etc.								
	Beans: medium, choice.	Bread.							
		Crackers.			Loaf.				Average.
		Boston X.	Soda.	Average.	Washing- ton market.	Home- made (N. Y. market).	Vienna (N. Y. market).	Average.	
Jan....	121.3	118.9	97.5	108.2	100.5	101.0	101.0	100.8	103.8
Feb....	107.8	118.9	97.5	108.2	100.5	101.0	101.0	100.8	103.8
Mar...	105.5	118.9	97.5	108.2	100.5	101.0	101.0	100.8	103.8
Apr....	94.3	118.9	97.5	108.2	100.5	101.0	101.0	100.8	103.8
May...	104.0	118.9	97.5	108.2	100.5	101.0	101.0	100.8	103.8
June...	101.8	118.9	97.5	108.2	100.5	101.0	101.0	100.8	103.8
July...	102.6	118.9	97.5	108.2	100.5	101.0	101.0	100.8	103.8
Aug...	121.3	118.9	97.5	108.2	100.5	101.0	101.0	100.8	103.8
Sept...	118.3	118.9	97.5	108.2	100.5	101.0	101.0	100.8	103.8
Oct....	116.0	118.9	97.5	108.2	100.5	101.0	101.0	100.8	103.8
Nov...	146.7	118.9	97.5	108.2	100.5	101.0	101.0	100.8	103.8
Dec....	140.0	118.9	97.5	108.2	100.5	101.0	101.0	100.8	103.8
1902....	115.0	118.9	97.5	108.2	100.5	101.0	101.0	100.8	103.8

Month.	Food, etc.											
	Butter.				Cheese: N. Y. State factory, full cream.	Coffee: Rio No. 7.	Eggs: new- laid, fancy, near- by.	Fish.				
	Cream- ery, Elgin (Elgin mar- ket).	Cream- ery, West- ern (N. Y. mar- ket).	Dairy, New York State.	Aver- age.				Cod, dry, bank, large.	Her- ring, shore, round.	Mack- erel, salt, large No. 3s.	Salmon, canned.	Aver- age.
Jan....	111.8	107.9	108.4	109.4	108.0	55.4	161.7	105.2	132.4	84.9	113.7	109.1
Feb....	126.2	127.1	126.0	126.4	110.2	45.7	156.0	100.7	132.4	84.9	113.7	107.9
Mar...	123.5	127.1	130.3	127.0	120.1	45.2	104.4	91.8	112.5	a 84.9	113.7	100.7
Apr....	125.6	126.7	133.6	128.6	122.9	46.2	90.1	89.5	112.5	88.5	113.7	101.1
May...	101.4	101.5	108.1	103.7	113.4	43.6	92.0	87.3	112.5	88.5	112.0	100.1
June...	99.1	99.0	104.4	100.8	98.8	43.6	98.4	80.6	a 112.5	a 88.5	112.0	98.4
July...	95.6	94.6	99.3	96.5	97.8	41.9	112.1	80.6	a 112.5	84.9	110.3	97.1
Aug...	90.3	89.8	95.4	91.8	98.7	46.2	111.1	80.6	a 112.5	84.9	110.3	97.1
Sept...	100.2	96.8	101.3	99.4	106.5	43.8	122.3	80.6	a 112.5	a 84.9	101.8	95.0
Oct....	109.4	107.8	113.0	110.1	121.6	41.2	128.0	98.5	139.0	130.9	103.5	118.0
Nov...	118.7	118.2	121.3	119.4	129.8	41.9	140.8	98.5	142.3	130.9	103.5	118.8
Dec....	132.7	129.6	131.4	131.2	138.6	41.0	157.9	100.7	155.6	a 130.9	106.9	123.5
1902....	111.2	110.6	114.5	112.1	114.1	44.6	122.7	91.2	129.9	97.3	109.6	107.0

Month.	Food, etc.								
	Flour.						Fruit.		
	Buck- wheat.	Rye.	Wheat.			Average.	Apples.		
			Spring patents.	Winter straights.	Average.		Evapo- rated, choice.	Sun-dried, Southern, sliced.	Average.
Jan....	118.4	105.5	89.3	91.7	90.5	101.2	116.6	101.9	109.3
Feb....	108.1	105.5	87.4	93.5	90.5	98.6	115.1	101.9	108.5
Mar...	112.0	104.8	87.0	94.1	90.6	99.5	115.1	101.9	108.5
Apr....	^a 112.0	104.8	87.5	93.9	90.7	99.6	115.1	101.9	108.5
May...	^a 112.0	100.2	90.2	95.7	93.0	99.5	115.1	92.2	103.7
June...	^a 112.0	104.8	90.2	95.1	92.7	100.5	124.0	^a 92.2	108.1
July...	^a 112.0	105.5	89.6	94.1	91.9	100.3	128.5	^a 92.2	110.4
Aug...	^a 112.0	104.0	87.8	88.4	88.1	98.1	131.4	^a 92.2	111.8
Sept...	102.9	104.3	88.0	85.8	86.9	95.4	106.3	101.9	104.1
Oct....	128.7	101.0	88.1	85.5	86.8	100.8	87.1	92.2	89.7
Nov...	117.1	103.3	88.7	85.5	87.1	98.7	78.3	101.9	90.1
Dec....	118.4	101.0	89.6	86.1	87.9	98.8	72.4	89.9	81.2
1902....	115.1	103.8	88.6	90.7	89.7	99.6	108.7	98.4	103.6

^a Nominal price; see explanation on page 226.

TABLE III.—RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902—Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100. For a more complete description of the articles see Table I. Relative price for 1902 computed from average price for the year as shown in Table I.]

Month.	Food, etc.								
	Fruit.				Glucose: 41° and 42° mix- ing. (a)	Lard: prime contract.	Meal: corn.		
	Currants, in barrels.	Prunes, Califor- nia, in boxes.	Raisins, Califor- nia, Lon- don layer.	Average.			Fine white.	Fine yellow.	Average.
Jan....	148.3	75.1	113.3	111.0	125.9	150.9	147.8	152.4	150.1
Feb....	149.1	74.3	113.3	110.7	145.3	148.5	147.8	147.5	147.7
Mar....	140.8	73.5	113.3	108.9	156.5	148.9	147.8	152.4	150.1
Apr....	134.1	73.5	111.6	107.2	156.5	154.7	143.0	147.5	145.3
May....	136.8	70.3	111.6	105.2	156.5	161.5	143.0	147.5	145.3
June...	137.6	68.6	111.6	106.8	163.6	163.5	147.8	152.4	150.1
July...	123.5	67.8	111.6	104.7	156.5	170.3	152.6	152.4	152.5
Aug....	123.5	67.8	111.6	105.3	156.5	167.0	143.0	147.5	145.3
Sept....	121.6	72.7	111.6	102.8	156.5	167.9	150.2	154.9	152.6
Oct....	126.7	72.7	113.3	98.4	156.5	171.4	150.2	154.9	152.6
Nov....	120.0	69.5	110.0	95.9	156.5	169.1	143.0	147.5	145.3
Dec....	120.0	67.8	115.0	93.0	156.5	166.4	140.7	142.6	141.7
1902....	131.7	71.2	112.3	104.5	153.6	161.9	146.4	150.0	148.2

Month.	Food, etc.										
	Meat.										
	Beef.				Pork.					Mutton, dressed.	Aver- age.
	Fresh, native sides.	Salt, extra mess.	Salt, hams, West- ern.	Aver- age.	Bacon, short clear sides.	Bacon, short rib sides.	Hams, smoked, packed.	Salt, mess, old to new.	Aver- age.		
Jan.	107.8	121.6	109.9	113.1	138.5	138.1	108.9	144.8	132.6	91.2	120.1
Feb.	110.2	122.0	111.9	114.7	140.3	139.2	108.0	141.3	132.2	102.0	121.9
Mar. ...	111.0	126.9	111.9	116.6	138.8	137.2	109.7	138.1	131.0	111.9	123.2
Apr.	130.4	138.0	114.1	127.5	149.9	149.5	119.4	146.8	141.4	124.7	134.1
May	134.6	169.6	121.3	141.8	158.4	159.1	124.8	156.1	149.6	131.8	144.5
June ..	135.4	171.5	121.6	142.8	171.9	173.0	124.8	162.0	157.9	103.6	145.5
July ...	138.8	170.7	123.3	144.3	175.0	176.1	132.4	166.1	162.4	90.8	146.7
Aug ...	133.7	165.3	124.4	141.1	166.7	167.7	129.7	159.0	155.8	84.6	141.4
Sept ...	129.7	160.6	124.4	138.2	169.8	171.5	125.8	159.5	156.7	82.9	140.5
Oct	129.7	152.8	116.8	133.1	180.6	181.1	133.2	159.0	163.5	85.4	142.3
Nov	124.9	131.0	116.8	124.2	171.9	172.7	134.0	157.4	159.0	80.4	136.1
Dec	121.3	133.3	117.5	124.0	145.6	146.2	123.5	157.3	143.2	86.9	129.0
1902.	125.9	147.1	118.0	130.3	159.0	159.5	123.1	154.2	149.0	97.9	135.6

Month.	Food, etc.										
	Milk: fresh.	Molas- ses: New Orleans, open kettle, prime.	Rice: domes- tic, choice.	Salt.			Soda: bicar- bonate of, Ameri- can.	Spices.			Starch: pure corn.
				Ameri- can.	Ash- ton's.	Aver- age.		Nut- megs.	Pepper, Singa- pore.	Aver- age.	
Jan....	132.5	119.0	98.0	88.7	101.0	94.9	47.8	49.2	172.0	110.6	75.4
Feb....	127.5	119.0	98.0	95.8	101.0	98.4	47.8	50.3	169.4	109.9	75.4
Mar....	119.2	119.0	98.0	95.8	101.0	98.4	47.8	50.3	167.7	109.0	77.6
Apr....	112.5	117.4	98.0	89.1	101.0	95.1	47.8	50.3	165.3	107.8	77.6
May....	103.1	117.4	98.0	87.9	101.0	94.5	47.8	47.4	164.4	105.9	82.1
June...	88.2	117.4	98.0	92.3	101.0	96.7	45.5	45.1	156.9	101.0	82.1
July...	88.2	117.4	100.4	95.8	101.0	98.4	45.5	45.1	157.7	101.4	82.1
Aug....	94.9	117.4	107.0	95.8	101.0	98.4	45.5	44.0	164.4	104.2	82.1
Sept....	98.0	111.1	99.1	88.7	101.0	94.9	47.8	44.0	171.0	107.5	82.1
Oct....	117.6	111.1	99.1	88.7	101.0	94.9	47.8	44.0	178.6	111.3	82.1
Nov....	127.5	111.1	99.1	83.0	101.0	92.0	47.8	44.3	175.3	109.8	82.1
Dec....	147.1	107.9	102.5	81.6	101.0	91.3	59.8	49.2	168.6	108.9	82.1
1902....	112.9	115.5	99.6	90.3	101.0	95.7	51.7	46.9	167.6	107.3	80.3

a Average for 1893-1899=100.

TABLE III.—RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902—Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100. For a more complete description of the articles see Table I. Relative price for 1902 computed from average price for the year as shown in Table I.]

Month.	Food, etc.										
	Sugar.				Tallow.	Tea: For- mosa, fine.	Vegetables, fresh.			Vinegar: cider, Mon- arch.	Aver- age, food, etc.
	89° fair re- fining.	96° cen- trif- ugal.	Granu- lated.	Aver- age.			Onions.	Pota- toes, Bur- bank.	Aver- age.		
Jan....	90.1	91.8	94.4	92.1	141.6	101.3	139.7	149.3	144.5	94.7	111.4
Feb....	92.4	94.1	95.4	94.0	141.6	101.3	125.0	145.5	135.3	94.7	111.8
Mar ...	87.2	89.4	95.2	90.6	144.4	101.3	154.4	146.3	150.4	94.7	111.1
Apr....	86.9	89.3	95.4	90.5	147.8	101.3	103.0	165.3	134.2	94.7	111.4
May ...	86.1	89.8	93.7	89.9	155.9	101.3	183.9	151.9	167.9	94.7	112.6
June ..	85.5	88.7	93.5	89.2	143.7	101.3	73.5	108.2	90.9	94.7	109.3
July ...	83.8	86.6	93.3	87.9	150.6	105.7	66.2	<i>a 108.2</i>	87.2	94.7	109.3
Aug ...	85.1	87.6	93.3	88.7	148.3	105.7	62.5	<i>a 108.2</i>	85.4	94.7	108.5
Sept ...	87.4	89.7	93.7	90.3	137.9	107.4	55.2	67.6	61.4	108.3	107.9
Oct	89.4	92.1	93.4	91.6	148.7	113.6	80.9	72.6	76.8	101.5	112.2
Nov ...	95.6	96.9	92.2	94.9	142.5	117.1	95.6	89.0	92.3	88.0	112.6
Dec....	101.2	101.7	97.3	100.1	135.2	117.1	147.1	90.9	119.0	88.0	114.1
1902....	89.3	91.5	94.2	91.7	144.6	106.2	107.2	119.4	113.3	95.3	111.3

Month.	Cloths and clothing.										
	Bags: 2-bu., Amos- keag.	Blankets.				Boots and shoes.					
		11-4, all wool.	11-4, cot- ton warp, all wool filling.	11-4, cot- ton warp, cotton and wool filling.	Aver- age.	Men's bro- gans, split.	Men's calf bal. shoes, Good- year welt.	Men's split boots, kip top, etc.	Men's vici kid shoes, Good- year welt.	Wom- en's solid grain shoes.	Aver- age.
Jan....	100.1	101.2	106.0	112.0	106.4	93.5	96.8	110.1	87.0	107.0	98.9
Feb....	100.1	101.2	106.0	112.0	106.4	93.5	96.8	110.1	87.0	107.0	98.9
Mar...	100.1	101.2	106.0	112.0	106.4	93.5	96.8	110.1	87.0	104.0	98.3
Apr....	100.1	101.2	106.0	112.0	106.4	93.5	96.8	110.1	87.0	104.0	98.3
May...	103.6	101.2	106.0	112.0	106.4	93.5	96.8	110.1	87.0	104.0	98.3
June...	103.6	101.2	106.0	112.0	106.4	93.5	96.8	110.1	87.0	104.0	98.3
July...	103.6	101.2	106.0	112.0	106.4	93.5	96.8	110.1	87.0	104.0	98.3
Aug...	103.6	101.2	106.0	112.0	106.4	93.5	96.8	110.1	87.0	104.0	98.3
Sept...	103.6	101.2	106.0	112.0	106.4	93.5	96.8	113.1	87.0	107.0	99.5
Oct....	103.6	101.2	106.0	112.0	106.4	96.0	96.8	113.1	87.0	107.0	100.0
Nov...	103.6	101.2	106.0	112.0	106.4	96.0	96.8	113.1	87.0	107.0	100.0
Dec....	103.6	101.2	106.0	112.0	106.4	96.0	96.8	113.1	87.0	107.0	100.0
1902....	102.4	101.2	106.0	112.0	106.4	94.1	96.8	111.1	87.0	105.5	98.9

Month.	Cloths and clothing.								
	Broad- cloths: first qual- ity, black, 54-inch, XXX wool.	Calico: Cochecho prints.	Carpets.				Cotton flannels.		
			Brussels, 5-frame, Bigelow.	Ingrain, 2-ply, Lowell.	Wilton, 5-frame, Bigelow.	Average.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards to the pound.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards to the pound.	Average.
Jan....	110.3	90.4	103.1	101.0	101.6	101.9	92.1	100.0	96.1
Feb....	110.3	90.4	103.1	101.0	101.6	101.9	92.1	100.0	96.1
Mar....	110.3	90.4	103.1	101.0	101.6	101.9	92.1	100.0	96.1
Apr....	110.3	90.4	103.1	101.0	101.6	101.9	92.1	100.0	96.1
May....	110.3	90.4	103.1	101.0	101.6	101.9	92.1	100.0	96.1
June...	110.3	90.4	103.1	101.0	101.6	101.9	92.1	100.0	96.1
July...	110.3	90.4	103.1	101.0	101.6	101.9	92.1	100.0	96.1
Aug...	110.3	90.4	103.1	101.0	101.6	101.9	92.1	100.0	96.1
Sept...	110.3	90.4	103.1	101.0	101.6	101.9	92.1	100.0	96.1
Oct....	110.3	90.4	103.1	101.0	101.6	101.9	92.1	100.0	96.1
Nov....	110.3	90.4	105.5	106.1	105.5	105.7	92.1	100.0	96.1
Dec....	110.3	90.4	105.5	106.1	105.5	105.7	92.1	100.0	96.1
1902....	110.3	90.4	103.5	101.9	102.2	102.5	92.1	100.0	96.1

^a Nominal price; see explanation on page 226.

TABLE III.—RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902—Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100. For a more complete description of the articles see Table I. Relative price for 1902 computed from average price for the year as shown in Table I.]

Month.	Cloths and clothing.								
	Cotton thread: 6-cord, 200-yard spools, J. & P. Coats.	Cotton yarns.			Denims: Amos-keag.	Drillings.			Flannels: white, 4-4, Ballard Vale No. 3.
		Carded, white, mule-spun, Northern, cones, 10/1.	Carded, white, mule-spun, Northern, cones, 22/1.	Average.		Brown, Pepperell.	30-inch, Stark A.	Average.	
Jan....	120.1	93.3	88.9	91.1	100.6	100.5	107.5	104.0	102.2
Feb....	120.1	91.7	87.6	89.7	100.6	100.5	102.7	101.6	102.2
Mar....	120.1	91.7	88.9	90.3	100.6	100.5	102.5	101.5	104.2
Apr....	120.1	94.8	91.4	93.1	100.6	100.5	105.0	102.8	104.2
May....	120.1	94.8	91.4	93.1	100.6	100.5	106.9	103.7	104.2
June....	120.1	96.4	92.7	94.6	100.6	100.5	103.5	102.0	104.2
July....	120.1	93.3	90.1	91.7	100.6	100.5	95.8	98.2	107.9
Aug....	120.1	90.2	88.9	89.6	100.6	100.5	101.3	100.9	107.9
Sept....	120.1	93.3	91.4	92.4	100.6	100.5	105.0	102.8	107.9
Oct....	120.1	102.6	99.0	100.8	100.6	100.5	103.6	102.1	107.9
Nov....	120.1	102.6	99.0	100.8	100.6	100.5	104.0	102.3	107.9
Dec....	120.1	102.6	99.0	100.8	100.6	100.5	104.2	102.4	108.8
1902....	120.1	95.6	92.4	94.0	100.6	100.5	103.5	102.0	105.8

Month.	Cloths and clothing.								
	Ginghams.			Horse blankets: 6 pounds each, all wool.	Hosiery.				
	Amos-keag.	Lancaster.	Average.		Men's cotton half hose, seamless, fast black, 20 to 22 oz.	Men's cotton half hose, seamless, 84 needles.	Women's combed Egyptian cotton hose, high spliced heel. (a)	Women's cotton hose, seamless, fast black, 26 to 28 oz.	Average.
Jan....	93.8	100.3	97.1	109.9	b 71.8	82.9	100.0	b 71.1	81.5
Feb....	98.5	100.3	99.4	109.9	b 71.8	82.9	100.0	b 71.1	81.5
Mar....	98.5	100.3	99.4	109.9	b 71.8	82.9	100.0	b 71.1	81.5
Apr....	98.5	100.3	99.4	109.9	74.4	82.9	100.0	76.3	83.4
May....	98.5	100.3	99.4	109.9	c 74.4	86.0	100.0	c 76.3	84.2
June....	98.5	100.3	99.4	109.9	c 74.4	86.0	100.0	c 76.3	84.2
July....	98.5	100.3	99.4	109.9	c 74.4	86.0	100.0	c 76.3	84.2
Aug....	98.5	100.3	99.4	109.9	c 74.4	86.0	100.0	c 76.3	84.2
Sept....	98.5	100.3	99.4	109.9	76.9	86.0	100.0	78.9	85.5
Oct....	98.5	100.3	99.4	109.9	d 76.9	86.0	100.0	d 78.9	85.5
Nov....	98.5	100.3	99.4	109.9	d 76.9	86.0	100.0	d 78.9	85.5
Dec....	98.5	100.3	99.4	109.9	d 76.9	86.0	100.0	d 78.9	85.5
1902....	98.1	100.3	99.2	109.9	e 76.9	85.0	100.0	e 78.9	85.2

Month.	Cloths and clothing.								
	Leather.					Linen thread.			
	Harness, oak.	Sole, hemlock, non-acid, Buenos Ayres.	Sole, oak.	Wax calf, 30 to 40 lbs. to the dozen, B grade.	Average.	Shoe, 10s, Barbour.	3-cord, 200-yard spools, Barbour.	Average.	
Jan....	117.3	127.6	116.0	95.5	114.1	101.9	104.6	103.3	
Feb....	117.3	127.6	116.0	101.2	115.5	101.9	104.6	103.3	
Mar....	117.3	127.6	113.0	103.1	115.3	101.9	104.6	103.3	
Apr....	113.8	121.2	111.5	101.2	111.9	101.9	104.6	103.3	
May....	112.1	118.6	110.0	101.2	110.5	101.9	104.6	103.3	
June....	112.1	118.6	110.0	101.2	110.5	101.9	104.6	103.3	
July....	112.1	119.9	111.5	101.2	111.2	101.9	104.6	103.3	
Aug....	112.1	121.2	111.5	101.2	111.5	101.9	104.6	103.3	
Sept....	110.4	121.2	114.5	101.2	111.8	101.9	104.6	103.3	
Oct....	117.3	121.2	114.5	101.2	113.6	101.9	104.6	103.3	
Nov....	117.3	121.2	114.5	101.2	113.6	101.9	104.6	103.3	
Dec....	117.3	118.6	113.0	101.2	112.5	101.9	104.6	103.3	
1902....	114.7	122.1	113.0	100.9	112.7	101.9	104.6	103.3	

a Average for 1893-1899=100.

b Computed from September, 1901, price.

c Computed from April, 1902, price.

d Computed from September, 1902, price.

e Computed from September, 1902, price, which represents bulk of sales during the year.

TABLE III.—RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902—Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100. For a more complete description of the articles see Table I. Relative price for 1902 computed from average price for the year as shown in Table I.]

Month.	Cloths and clothing.							
	Overcoatings.						Print cloths: 28-inch, 64 x 64.	Shawls: standard, all wool, 72 x 144 in., 42- oz.
	Beaver, Moscow, all wool, black.	Chinchilla, B-rough, all wool.	Chinchilla, cotton warp, C. C. grade.	Covert cloth, light weight, staple.	Kersey, standard, 27 to 28 oz. (a)	Aver- age.		
Jan....	106.1	97.7	90.1	97.2	120.3	102.3	105.7	107.0
Feb....	106.1	97.7	93.2	97.2	120.3	102.9	110.1	107.0
Mar....	106.1	97.7	92.2	97.2	120.3	102.7	116.7	107.0
Apr....	106.1	97.7	93.2	97.2	120.3	102.9	117.8	107.0
May....	106.1	97.7	93.2	97.2	120.3	102.9	116.7	107.0
June....	106.1	97.7	93.2	97.2	120.3	102.9	111.2	107.0
July....	106.1	97.7	93.2	97.2	120.3	102.9	105.7	107.0
Aug....	106.1	97.7	91.1	97.2	120.3	102.5	102.2	107.0
Sept....	106.1	97.7	93.2	97.2	120.3	102.9	103.0	107.0
Oct....	106.1	97.7	92.2	97.2	120.3	102.7	104.6	107.0
Nov....	106.1	97.7	93.2	97.2	120.3	102.9	105.7	107.0
Dec....	106.1	97.7	90.1	97.2	120.3	102.3	105.7	107.0
1902....	106.1	97.7	92.3	97.2	120.3	102.7	103.9	107.0

Month.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Sheetings.									
	Bleached.				Brown.					Aver- age.
	10-4, Atlan- tic.	10-4, Pepper- ell.	10-4, Wam- sutta S. T.	Aver- age.	4-4, Atlantic A.	4-4, Indian Head.	4-4, Mass. Mills, Flying Horse brand.	4-4, Pepper- ell R.	Aver- age.	
Jan....	101.6	111.5	99.2	104.1	95.8	99.8	94.1	104.4	98.5	100.9
Feb....	94.8	111.5	99.2	101.8	96.6	99.8	94.1	104.4	98.7	100.1
Mar....	111.5	111.5	99.2	107.4	97.8	99.8	94.1	104.4	99.0	102.6
Apr....	100.3	111.5	99.2	103.7	95.7	99.8	92.1	104.4	98.0	100.4
May....	88.9	111.5	99.2	99.9	97.3	99.8	92.1	104.4	98.4	99.0
June..	101.4	111.5	99.2	104.0	97.8	99.8	92.1	104.4	98.5	100.9
July....	122.7	111.5	99.2	111.1	101.8	99.8	92.1	104.4	99.5	104.5
Aug....	96.5	111.5	99.2	102.4	101.8	99.8	92.1	99.8	98.4	100.1
Sept....	103.5	111.5	99.2	104.7	100.7	99.8	92.1	102.1	98.7	101.3
Oct....	113.9	111.5	99.2	103.2	101.1	99.8	92.1	102.1	98.8	102.8
Nov....	106.4	111.5	99.2	105.7	102.2	99.8	92.1	102.1	99.1	101.9
Dec....	111.8	111.5	99.2	107.5	102.9	99.8	92.1	102.1	99.2	102.8
1902....	104.4	111.5	99.2	105.0	99.3	99.8	92.6	103.3	98.8	101.4

Month.	Cloths and clothing.							
	Shirtings: bleached.						Silk: raw.	
	4-4, Fruit of the Loom.	4-4, Hope.	4-4, Lons- dale.	4-4, New York Mills.	4-4, Wam- sutta <O>. X X	Average.	Italian, classical.	Japan, filatures.
Jan....	106.5	113.2	104.9	87.7	90.2	100.5	93.6	90.5
Feb....	106.5	113.2	104.9	87.7	90.2	100.5	93.6	92.9
Mar....	106.5	113.2	104.9	87.7	90.2	100.5	93.6	95.3
Apr....	106.5	103.2	104.9	87.7	90.2	98.5	93.0	93.5
May....	106.5	105.6	104.9	84.8	94.9	99.3	94.2	92.9
June....	106.5	105.6	99.7	89.0	94.9	99.1	96.5	93.5
July....	101.3	105.6	99.7	83.6	94.9	97.0	97.1	94.1
Aug....	101.3	105.6	99.7	87.7	94.9	97.8	97.1	94.1
Sept....	101.3	105.6	99.7	86.3	94.9	97.6	97.7	94.7
Oct....	101.3	105.6	99.7	92.5	94.9	98.8	101.8	100.5
Nov....	101.3	105.6	99.7	87.3	94.9	97.8	100.0	99.6
Dec....	101.3	105.6	99.7	87.3	94.9	97.8	100.0	99.6
1902....	103.8	107.3	101.9	87.4	93.4	98.8	96.5	95.1

a Average for 1897-1899=100.

TABLE III.—RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902—Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100. For a more complete description of the articles see Table I.
Relative price for 1902 computed from average price for the year as shown in Table I.]

Month.	Cloths and clothing.							
	Suits.							Tickings: Amos- keag A. C. A.
	Clay worsted diagonal, 12-oz., Washing- ton Mills. (a)	Clay worsted diagonal, 16-oz., Washing- ton Mills. (a)	Indigo blue, all wool, 54- inch, 14-ounce, Middlesex.	Indigo blue, all wool, 16-ounce.	Serge, Washing- ton Mills 6700. (b)	Trouserings, fancy worsted, 22 to 23 ounce. (b)	Aver- age.	
Jan....	114.7	111.7	94.6	109.2	107.6	101.8	106.6	99.0
Feb....	109.3	107.3	98.0	109.2	107.6	101.8	105.5	99.0
Mar....	109.3	107.3	98.0	109.2	107.6	101.8	105.5	99.0
Apr....	109.3	107.3	98.0	109.2	107.6	101.8	105.5	99.0
May....	109.3	107.3	99.7	109.2	107.6	101.8	105.8	99.0
June....	109.3	107.3	99.7	109.2	107.6	101.8	105.8	99.0
July....	109.3	107.3	99.7	109.2	107.6	101.8	105.8	99.0
Aug....	112.0	109.5	99.7	109.2	101.6	101.8	105.6	99.0
Sept....	112.0	109.5	99.7	109.2	101.6	101.8	105.6	99.0
Oct....	112.0	109.5	99.7	109.2	101.6	101.8	105.6	99.0
Nov....	112.0	109.5	99.7	109.2	101.6	101.8	105.6	99.0
Dec....	112.0	109.5	103.2	109.2	101.6	101.8	106.2	99.0
1902....	110.9	108.6	99.2	109.2	105.1	101.8	105.8	99.0

Month.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Underwear.			Women's dress goods.						
	Shirts and drawers, white, all wool, etc.	Shirts and drawers, white, merino, 52% wool, etc.	Aver- age.	Alpaca, cotton warp, 22-inch, Hamil- ton.	Cash- mere, all wool, 10-11 twill, 38- inch, At- lantic J.	Cash- mere, cot- ton warp, 9-twill, 4-4, At- lantic F.	Cash- mere, cot- ton warp, 22-inch, Hamil- ton.	Cash- mere, cot- ton warp, 27-inch, Hamil- ton.	Frank- lin sack- ings, 6-4.	Aver- age.
Jan....	100.4	95.4	97.9	104.6	111.3	108.0	100.3	102.7	106.0	105.5
Feb....	100.4	95.4	97.9	104.6	111.3	108.0	100.3	102.7	106.0	105.5
Mar....	100.4	95.4	97.9	104.6	111.3	108.0	100.3	102.7	106.0	105.5
Apr....	100.4	95.4	97.9	104.6	111.3	108.0	100.3	102.7	106.0	105.5
May....	100.4	95.4	97.9	104.6	111.3	108.0	100.3	102.7	106.0	105.5
June....	100.4	95.4	97.9	104.6	111.3	108.0	100.3	102.7	106.0	105.5
July....	100.4	95.4	97.9	104.6	111.3	108.0	100.3	102.7	106.0	105.5
Aug....	100.4	95.4	97.9	104.6	111.3	108.0	100.3	102.7	106.0	105.5
Sept....	100.4	95.4	97.9	104.6	111.3	108.0	100.3	102.7	110.7	106.3
Oct....	100.4	95.4	97.9	100.9	111.3	108.0	97.0	99.9	110.7	104.6
Nov....	100.4	95.4	97.9	100.9	111.3	108.0	97.0	99.9	115.3	105.4
Dec....	100.4	95.4	97.9	100.9	111.3	108.0	97.0	99.9	115.3	105.4
1902....	100.4	95.4	97.9	103.7	111.3	108.0	99.5	102.0	108.3	105.5

Month.	Cloths and clothing.						
	Wool.			Worsted yarns.			Average, cloths and clothing.
	Ohio, fine fleece (X and XX grade), scoured.	Ohio, me- dium fleece ($\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$ grade), scoured.	Average.	2-40s, Aus- tralian fine.	2-40s, XXXX, white, in skeins.	Average.	
Jan.....	100.3	93.6	97.0	108.0	109.2	108.6	101.5
Feb.....	100.3	93.6	97.0	108.0	111.2	109.6	101.5
Mar ...	100.3	93.6	97.0	108.0	113.2	110.6	101.9
Apr.....	98.4	93.6	96.0	108.0	113.2	110.6	101.5
May....	100.3	91.9	96.1	108.0	113.2	110.6	101.5
June ..	98.4	91.9	95.2	108.0	111.2	109.6	101.6
July ...	102.3	95.4	98.9	110.5	111.2	110.9	101.8
Aug....	106.2	98.9	102.6	110.5	113.2	111.9	101.5
Sept ...	110.2	98.9	104.6	110.5	113.2	111.9	102.0
Oct.....	110.2	102.5	106.4	112.9	116.2	114.6	102.7
Nov ...	110.2	106.0	108.1	115.4	116.2	115.8	102.8
Dec.....	116.1	106.0	111.1	115.4	116.2	115.8	103.0
1902....	104.4	97.2	100.8	110.3	113.1	111.7	102.0

a Average for 1895-1899 = 100.

b Average for 1892-1899 = 100.

TABLE III.—RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902—Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100. For a more complete description of the articles see Table I.
Relative price for 1902 computed from average price for the year as shown in Table I.]

Month.	Fuel and lighting.										
	Candles: adaman- tine, 6s, 14-oz.	Coal.									
		Anthracite.					Bituminous.				
		Brok- en.	Chest- nut.	Egg.	Stove.	Aver- age.	Georges Creek (at mine).	Georges Creek (f. o. b. N. Y. Har- bor).	Pitts- burg (Yough- ioghe- ny).	Aver- age.	Aver- age.
Jan....	140.7	104.5	123.8	117.3	117.3	115.7	146.3	103.9	105.0	118.4	116.9
Feb....	140.7	105.2	123.8	117.7	117.3	116.0	135.0	103.9	105.0	114.6	115.4
Mar...	140.7	105.5	123.8	117.5	117.6	116.1	135.0	103.9	108.9	115.9	116.0
Apr....	140.7	108.0	109.9	110.2	104.1	108.1	146.3	103.9	108.9	119.7	113.0
May....	140.7	111.8	111.7	112.5	106.0	110.5	196.9	127.6	108.9	144.5	125.1
June...	140.7	^a 111.8	^a 111.7	^a 112.5	^a 106.0	^a 110.5	196.9	160.4	108.9	155.4	129.7
July...	140.7	^a 111.8	^a 111.7	^a 112.5	^a 106.0	^a 110.5	168.8	116.7	114.8	133.4	120.3
Aug...	140.7	^a 111.8	^a 111.7	^a 112.5	^a 106.0	^a 110.5	168.8	116.7	115.2	133.6	120.4
Sept...	140.7	^a 111.8	^a 111.7	^a 112.5	^a 106.0	^a 110.5	196.9	118.5	125.2	146.9	126.1
Oct....	140.7	^a 111.8	^a 111.7	^a 112.5	^a 106.0	^a 110.5	562.6	300.8	143.9	335.8	207.0
Nov....	140.7	119.0	137.7	137.7	130.4	131.2	365.7	200.5	155.5	240.6	178.1
Dec....	140.7	119.1	137.7	137.7	130.4	131.2	450.1	218.7	155.5	274.8	192.7
1902....	140.7	110.4	124.0	121.5	117.6	118.4	239.1	148.0	122.4	169.8	140.4

Month.	Fuel and lighting.							
	Coke: Connells- ville, furnace.	Matches: parlor, domestic.	Petroleum.					Average. fuel and lighting.
			Crude.	Refined.			Average.	
				For export.	150° fire test, w. w.	Average.		
Jan....	132.5	99.6	126.3	110.9	123.6	117.3	120.3	119.4
Feb....	132.5	99.6	126.3	110.9	123.6	117.3	120.3	118.6
Mar...	132.5	99.6	126.3	110.9	123.6	117.3	120.3	118.9
Apr....	139.8	99.6	129.1	110.9	123.6	117.3	121.2	118.1
May...	132.5	85.4	131.8	114.0	123.6	118.8	123.1	123.3
June ..	132.5	85.4	132.3	114.0	123.6	118.8	123.3	125.9
July...	132.5	85.4	134.0	114.0	123.6	118.8	123.9	121.0
Aug....	132.5	85.4	134.0	110.9	123.6	117.3	122.8	120.8
Sept...	176.6	85.4	134.0	110.9	123.6	117.3	122.8	127.2
Oct....	235.5	85.4	140.8	110.9	123.6	117.3	125.1	175.9
Nov...	191.4	85.4	151.9	114.8	123.6	119.2	130.1	158.0
Dec....	228.2	85.4	163.7	124.0	134.8	129.4	140.8	171.2
1902....	158.2	90.1	135.9	113.1	124.5	118.8	124.5	134.3

Month.	Metals and implements.											
	Bar iron: best refined.			Barb wire: galvan-ized.	Builders' hardware.				Copper.			
	From mill (Pitts-burg mar-ket).	From store (Phila. mar-ket).	Aver-age.		Butts: loose joint, cast. 3x3 in.	Door-knobs: steel, bronze plated.	Locks: com-mon mor-tise.	Aver-age.	Ingot. lake.	Sheet, hot-rolled (base sizes).	Wire. bare.	Aver-age.
Jan.....	129.0	115.9	122.5	119.2	126.6	112.0	91.8	110.1	98.3	108.5	87.1	98.0
Feb.....	131.0	122.0	126.5	122.7	126.6	112.0	91.8	110.1	103.3	96.4	94.8	98.2
Mar....	131.0	128.0	129.5	122.7	126.6	112.0	91.8	110.1	99.8	108.5	93.1	100.5
Apr.....	134.5	128.0	131.3	122.7	126.6	112.0	91.8	110.1	98.8	108.5	91.4	99.6
May...	139.3	128.0	133.7	122.7	126.6	134.4	110.2	123.7	97.2	108.5	92.2	99.3
June ..	144.8	134.1	139.5	122.7	126.6	134.4	110.2	123.7	100.5	108.5	93.1	100.7
July....	128.3	134.1	131.2	121.1	126.6	134.4	110.2	123.7	98.8	108.5	91.4	99.6
Aug....	134.5	134.1	134.3	118.8	126.6	134.4	110.2	123.7	96.0	108.5	89.7	98.1
Sept....	137.9	134.1	136.0	118.8	126.6	134.4	110.2	123.7	92.8	108.5	89.7	97.0
Oct.....	132.4	134.1	133.3	106.1	126.6	134.4	110.2	123.7	94.4	108.5	88.8	97.2
Nov...	127.6	134.1	130.9	102.9	126.6	134.4	110.2	123.7	95.2	108.5	87.9	97.2
Dec.....	137.9	134.1	136.0	102.9	126.6	134.4	110.2	123.7	93.2	108.5	87.9	96.5
1902....	133.8	129.9	131.9	116.9	126.6	126.9	104.0	119.2	97.3	107.5	90.6	98.5

^a Nominal price: see explanation on page 226.

TABLE III.—RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902—Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100. For a more complete description of the articles see Table I. Relative price for 1902 computed from average price for the year as shown in Table I.]

Month.	Metals and implements.									
	Lead: pig.	Lead pipe.	Nails.			Pig iron.				
			Cut, 8-penny, fence and common.	Wire, 8-penny, fence and common.	Average.	Bessemer.	Foundry No. 1.	Foundry No. 2.	Gray forge, Southern, coke.	Average.
Jan....	105.0	112.1	117.6	97.1	107.4	121.2	118.5	127.4	121.7	122.2
Feb....	107.6	107.9	112.2	99.5	105.9	122.9	124.1	127.4	124.0	124.6
Mar...	108.3	107.9	112.2	99.5	105.9	126.1	131.3	151.3	126.2	133.7
Apr....	108.3	107.9	117.6	99.5	108.6	136.1	137.6	151.3	131.9	139.2
May...	108.3	107.9	117.6	99.5	108.6	150.6	141.9	164.7	154.4	152.9
June...	108.3	107.9	117.6	99.5	108.6	156.5	154.5	164.7	169.1	161.2
July...	108.3	107.9	117.6	99.5	108.6	156.8	163.5	173.3	180.4	168.5
Aug...	108.3	107.9	117.6	99.5	108.6	161.1	165.5	174.3	184.9	171.5
Sept...	108.3	107.9	117.6	99.5	108.6	163.3	165.5	176.2	184.9	172.5
Oct....	108.3	107.9	117.6	92.5	105.1	166.9	165.2	181.9	175.8	172.5
Nov...	108.3	107.9	117.6	91.4	104.5	172.8	168.0	187.7	175.8	176.1
Dec....	108.3	107.9	117.6	91.4	104.5	166.3	163.5	172.4	175.8	169.5
1902....	107.9	108.3	116.7	97.3	107.0	150.0	149.9	162.7	158.8	155.4

Month.	Metals and implements.							
	Quick-silver.	Silver: bar, fine.	Spelter: Western.	Steel billets.	Steel rails.	Steel sheets: black, No. 27. ^(a)	Tin: pig.	Tin plates: domestic, Bessemer, coke, 14 x 20. ^(b)
Jan....	118.0	75.2	95.8	128.2	107.4	131.7	123.9	122.7
Feb....	115.3	74.5	92.9	136.4	107.4	136.2	132.1	122.7
Mar...	115.3	73.3	94.7	145.2	107.4	136.2	139.6	122.7
Apr....	115.3	71.4	96.2	146.3	107.4	138.9	144.8	122.7
May...	115.3	69.4	97.3	149.6	107.4	133.9	154.7	122.7
June...	115.3	70.9	108.0	150.4	107.4	133.0	162.2	122.7
July...	115.3	71.0	113.5	147.5	107.4	129.5	152.8	122.7
Aug....	115.3	71.1	119.0	147.5	107.4	129.5	156.9	122.7
Sept...	115.3	69.8	121.7	144.0	107.4	129.5	147.5	122.7
Oct....	115.3	68.3	121.7	141.2	107.4	128.6	138.1	122.7
Nov...	115.3	66.4	119.5	132.4	107.4	118.3	143.0	111.0
Dec....	114.4	65.0	112.8	137.0	107.4	118.3	135.3	111.0
1902....	115.5	70.5	107.7	142.1	107.4	129.9	144.2	120.7

Month.	Metals and implements.								
	Tools.								
	Augers: extra, ¾-inch.	Axes: M. C. O., Yankee.	Chisels: extra, socket firmer, 1-inch.	Files: 8-inch mill bastard.	Hammers: Maydole No. 1½.	Planes: Bailey No. 5.	Saws.		
							Crosscut, Disston.	Hand, Disston No. 7.	Average.
Jan....	111.9	95.9	142.6	123.1	117.2	114.2	100.0	98.6	99.3
Feb....	111.9	95.9	142.6	123.1	117.2	114.2	100.0	98.6	99.3
Mar...	111.9	102.3	142.6	123.1	117.2	114.2	100.0	98.6	99.3
Apr....	111.9	102.3	142.6	123.1	117.2	114.2	100.0	98.6	99.3
May...	111.9	102.3	142.6	123.1	117.2	114.2	100.0	98.6	99.3
June...	111.9	102.3	142.6	123.1	117.2	114.2	100.0	98.6	99.3
July...	111.9	102.3	142.6	123.1	117.2	114.2	100.0	98.6	99.3
Aug....	111.9	106.5	142.6	123.1	117.2	114.2	100.0	98.6	99.3
Sept...	111.9	106.5	142.6	123.1	117.2	114.2	100.0	98.6	99.3
Oct....	111.9	106.5	142.6	123.1	117.2	114.2	100.0	98.6	99.3
Nov...	111.9	106.5	142.6	123.1	117.2	114.2	100.0	98.6	99.3
Dec....	111.9	106.5	142.6	123.1	117.2	114.2	100.0	98.6	99.3
1902....	111.9	103.0	142.6	123.1	117.2	114.2	100.0	98.6	99.3

^a Average for the period July, 1894, to December, 1899=100.
^b Average for 1896-1899=100.

TABLE III.—RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902—Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100. For a more complete description of the articles see Table I.
Relative price for 1902 computed from average price for the year as shown in Table I.]

Month.	Metals and implements.						
	Tools.				Wood screws: 1-inch, No. 10, flat head.	Zinc: sheet.	Average, metals and implements.
	Shovels: Ames No. 2.	Trowels: M. C. O., brick, 10½-inch.	Vises: solid box, 50-pound.	Average.			
Jan....	115.9	100.0	131.5	113.7	65.1	103.9	111.4
Feb....	115.9	100.0	131.5	113.7	65.1	103.9	112.2
Mar...	115.9	100.0	131.5	114.3	65.1	103.9	114.1
Apr....	122.2	100.0	131.5	114.9	65.1	103.9	115.1
May...	122.2	100.0	131.5	114.9	65.1	103.9	118.1
June..	122.2	100.0	131.5	114.9	65.1	103.9	119.9
July...	122.2	100.0	131.5	114.9	60.9	112.6	119.9
Aug...	122.2	100.0	131.5	115.3	60.9	112.6	120.6
Sept...	122.2	100.0	131.5	115.3	60.9	112.6	120.4
Oct....	122.2	100.0	131.5	115.3	60.9	112.6	119.4
Nov...	122.2	100.0	131.5	115.3	60.9	112.6	118.7
Dec....	102.0	100.0	131.5	113.4	60.9	108.3	117.3
1902....	118.9	100.0	131.5	114.6	63.0	107.9	117.2

Month.	Lumber and building materials.							
	Brick: common domestic.	Carbonate of lead: American, in oil.	Cement.			Doors: pine.	Lime: common.	Linseed oil: raw.
			Portland, American, (a)	Rosendale.	Average.			
Jan....	107.9	93.4	92.7	93.0	92.9	183.0	97.2	121.3
Feb....	107.9	93.4	90.2	93.0	91.6	183.0	97.2	138.9
Mar...	107.9	93.4	87.7	95.8	91.8	183.0	97.2	138.9
Apr....	103.4	93.4	87.7	95.8	91.8	183.0	97.2	138.9
May...	103.4	93.4	87.7	90.2	89.0	183.0	97.2	145.5
June...	96.6	93.4	96.4	95.8	96.1	192.1	97.2	145.5
July...	85.4	93.4	100.2	95.8	98.0	192.1	97.2	147.7
Aug...	83.1	93.4	103.9	93.0	98.5	205.9	97.2	147.7
Sept...	87.6	93.4	106.4	104.3	105.4	205.9	97.2	132.3
Oct....	89.9	93.4	106.4	104.3	105.4	205.9	97.2	110.3
Nov...	94.4	93.4	106.4	104.3	105.4	205.9	97.2	101.4
Dec....	94.4	93.4	106.4	104.3	105.4	205.9	91.2	101.4
1902....	96.8	93.4	97.7	97.5	97.6	194.1	96.7	130.8

Month.	Lumber and building materials.									
	Lumber.									
	Hem- lock.	Maple: hard.	Oak: white.			Pine.				
			Plain.	Quar- tered.	Aver- age.	White, boards.			Yellow.	Average.
						No. 2 barn.	Uppers.	Aver- age.		
Jan....	125.4	105.6	104.2	109.0	106.6	128.6	146.1	137.4	113.7	129.5
Feb....	125.4	105.6	104.2	109.0	106.6	128.6	150.4	139.5	113.7	130.9
Mar...	125.4	109.4	109.5	111.8	110.7	128.6	150.4	139.5	113.7	130.9
Apr....	133.8	109.4	109.5	111.8	110.7	140.3	161.1	150.7	113.7	138.4
May...	133.8	109.4	109.5	123.0	116.3	140.3	161.1	150.7	113.7	138.4
June..	133.8	109.4	109.5	123.0	116.3	140.3	161.1	150.7	113.7	138.4
July...	133.8	109.4	109.5	123.0	116.3	140.3	161.1	150.7	113.7	138.4
Aug...	133.8	109.4	109.5	123.0	116.3	140.3	161.1	150.7	113.7	138.4
Sept...	133.8	109.4	109.2	119.2	111.7	140.3	161.1	150.7	113.7	138.4
Oct....	133.8	105.6	113.5	119.2	116.4	140.3	171.8	156.1	113.7	141.9
Nov...	137.9	105.6	113.5	119.2	116.4	140.3	171.8	156.1	113.7	141.9
Dec....	137.9	105.6	113.5	119.2	116.4	140.3	171.8	156.1	113.7	141.9
1902....	132.4	107.8	109.2	117.5	113.4	137.3	160.7	149.0	113.7	137.2

^a Average for 1895-1899=100.

TABLE III.—RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902— Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100. For a more complete description of the articles see Table I.
Relative price for 1902 computed from average price for the year as shown in Table I.]

Month.	Lumber and building materials.								
	Lumber.			Oxide of zinc.	Plate glass: polished, unsil- vered.			Putty.	Resin: good, strained.
	Poplar.	Spruce.	Average.		Area 3 to 5 sq. ft.	Area 5 to 10 sq. ft.	Average.		
Jan....	124.3	132.4	121.0	109.4	68.9	77.1	73.0	79.1	107.6
Feb....	121.1	132.4	121.2	109.4	68.9	77.1	73.0	79.1	107.6
Mar....	121.1	139.4	123.3	109.4	68.9	77.1	73.0	79.1	107.6
Apr....	127.5	139.4	127.4	109.4	68.9	77.1	73.0	79.1	115.5
May....	130.7	139.4	129.0	109.4	68.9	77.1	73.0	142.4	113.7
June..	130.7	139.4	129.0	109.4	68.9	77.1	73.0	142.4	110.3
July...	140.3	139.4	130.1	109.4	68.9	77.1	73.0	142.4	109.4
Aug....	140.3	139.4	130.1	109.4	68.9	77.1	73.0	142.4	109.4
Sept....	144.3	127.2	128.1	109.4	68.9	77.1	73.0	142.4	107.6
Oct....	143.5	127.2	129.8	109.4	77.1	85.7	81.4	142.4	107.6
Nov....	143.5	127.2	130.3	109.4	77.1	85.7	81.4	142.4	124.1
Dec....	143.5	127.2	130.3	115.6	77.1	85.7	81.4	142.4	123.3
1902....	134.2	134.2	127.4	110.0	70.9	79.2	75.1	121.5	112.0

Month.	Lumber and building materials.								
	Shingles.			Tar.	Turpen- tine: spirits of.	Window glass: American, single.			Average, lumber and building materials.
	Cypress.	White pine.	Average.			Firsts, 6x8 to 10 x 15 inch.	Thirds, 6x8 to 10 x 15 inch.	Average.	
Jan....	101.0	116.6	108.8	99.6	116.7	130.1	122.7	126.4	111.4
Feb....	101.0	116.6	108.8	99.6	132.4	133.9	126.2	130.1	112.8
Mar....	101.0	116.6	108.8	99.6	131.6	130.1	122.7	126.4	113.2
Apr....	101.0	125.2	113.1	99.6	145.1	141.3	133.2	137.3	116.3
May....	101.0	125.2	113.1	99.6	136.1	163.6	154.2	158.9	120.5
June..	92.2	125.2	108.7	116.2	143.6	163.6	154.2	158.9	121.5
July...	92.2	125.2	108.7	91.3	142.1	155.4	146.5	151.0	120.1
Aug....	92.2	125.2	108.7	124.5	137.6	155.4	146.5	151.0	121.6
Sept....	88.6	125.2	106.9	124.5	142.1	155.4	146.5	151.0	121.0
Oct....	88.6	125.2	106.9	124.5	151.1	155.4	146.5	151.0	121.8
Nov....	88.6	125.2	106.9	116.2	163.0	155.4	146.5	151.0	122.6
Dec....	88.6	125.2	106.9	124.5	160.0	155.4	146.5	151.0	122.7
1902....	94.7	123.0	108.9	110.0	141.8	149.6	141.0	145.3	118.8

Month.	Drugs and chemicals.									
	Alcohol: grain, 94 per cent.	Alcohol: wood, re- fined, 95 per cent.	Alum: lump.	Brim- stone: crude, seconds.	Glycer- in: re- fined.	Muri- atic acid: 20°.	Opium: natural, in cases.	Qui- nine: Ameri- can.	Sul- phuric acid: 66°.	Average, drugs and chem- icals.
Jan....	111.0	62.9	104.8	113.5	105.4	177.9	129.2	109.8	157.3	119.1
Feb....	110.0	62.9	104.8	116.0	100.1	177.9	127.1	109.8	146.1	117.2
Mar....	109.2	68.1	104.8	116.0	100.1	177.9	125.0	109.8	146.1	117.4
Apr....	107.5	68.1	104.8	111.1	103.6	177.9	122.9	113.8	146.1	117.3
May....	106.6	68.1	104.8	111.1	103.6	153.8	120.8	113.8	146.1	114.3
June..	104.9	68.1	104.8	113.5	103.6	153.8	119.7	113.8	146.1	114.3
July...	104.9	68.1	104.8	112.3	103.6	153.8	118.6	101.6	146.1	112.6
Aug....	106.2	68.1	104.8	111.1	103.6	153.8	115.5	93.5	146.1	111.4
Sept....	106.6	68.1	104.8	113.5	103.6	153.8	114.4	81.3	146.1	110.2
Oct....	106.6	68.1	104.8	113.5	103.6	153.8	116.5	97.6	146.1	112.3
Nov....	107.5	68.1	104.8	116.0	103.6	153.8	115.5	105.7	146.1	113.5
Dec....	107.5	68.1	104.8	111.1	103.6	153.8	114.4	105.7	134.8	111.5
1902....	107.4	67.3	104.8	113.2	103.2	161.5	120.0	104.7	146.1	114.2

TABLE III.—RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902—Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100. For a more complete description of the articles see Table I. Relative price for 1902 computed from average price for the year as shown in Table I.]

Month.	House furnishing goods.								
	Earthenware.				Furniture.				
	Plates, cream-eolored.	Plates, white granite.	Teacups and saucers, white granite.	Average.	Bedroom sets, ash.	Chairs, bedroom, maple.	Chairs, kitchen.	Tables, kitchen.	Average.
Jan.....	112.5	113.8	109.7	112.0	111.3	113.0	124.2	108.1	114.2
Feb.....	112.5	113.8	109.7	112.0	111.3	113.0	124.2	108.1	114.2
Mar....	112.5	113.8	109.7	112.0	111.3	113.0	124.2	108.1	114.2
Apr.....	112.5	113.8	109.7	112.0	111.3	113.0	124.2	108.1	114.2
May....	112.5	113.8	109.7	112.0	111.3	121.1	130.7	108.1	117.8
June...	112.5	113.8	109.7	112.0	111.3	121.1	130.7	108.1	117.8
July...	112.5	113.8	109.7	112.0	111.3	121.1	130.7	108.1	117.8
Aug....	112.5	113.8	109.7	112.0	111.3	121.1	130.7	108.1	117.8
Sept....	112.5	113.8	109.7	112.0	111.3	121.1	130.7	108.1	117.8
Oct.....	112.5	113.8	109.7	112.0	111.3	121.1	130.7	108.1	117.8
Nov....	112.5	113.8	109.7	112.0	111.3	121.1	130.7	108.1	117.8
Dec.....	112.5	113.8	109.7	112.0	111.3	121.1	130.7	108.1	117.8
1902....	112.5	113.8	109.7	112.0	111.3	118.4	128.5	108.1	116.6

Month.	House furnishing goods.										
	Glassware.				Table eutlery.			Wooden ware.			Average, house furnishing goods.
	Nap-pies, 4-inch.	Pitch-ers, ½-gallon, com-mon.	Tum-blers, ½-pint, com-mon.	Aver-age.	Carvers, stag handles.	Knives and forks, cocobolo handles.	Aver-age.	Pails, oak-grain-ed.	Tubs, oak-grain-ed.	Aver-age.	
Jan.....	125.0	110.6	104.2	113.3	93.8	107.3	100.6	119.3	107.6	113.5	111.5
Feb.....	125.0	110.6	104.2	113.3	93.8	107.3	100.6	119.3	107.6	113.5	111.5
Mar....	125.0	110.6	104.2	113.3	93.8	107.3	100.6	119.3	107.6	113.5	111.5
Apr.....	125.0	110.6	104.2	113.3	93.8	107.3	100.6	119.3	107.6	113.5	111.5
May....	125.0	110.6	104.2	113.3	93.8	107.3	100.6	119.3	107.6	113.5	112.5
June...	125.0	110.6	104.2	113.3	93.8	107.3	100.6	119.3	107.6	113.5	112.5
July...	125.0	110.6	104.2	113.3	93.8	107.3	100.6	119.3	107.6	113.5	112.5
Aug....	125.0	110.6	104.2	113.3	93.8	107.3	100.6	119.3	107.6	113.5	112.5
Sept....	125.0	110.6	104.2	113.3	93.8	107.3	100.6	119.3	107.6	113.5	112.5
Oet.....	125.0	110.6	104.2	113.3	93.8	107.3	100.6	119.3	107.6	113.5	112.5
Nov....	125.0	110.6	104.2	113.3	93.8	107.3	100.6	119.3	107.6	113.5	112.5
Dec.....	125.0	110.6	104.2	113.3	93.8	107.3	100.6	119.3	107.6	113.5	112.5
1902....	125.0	110.6	104.2	113.3	93.8	107.3	100.6	119.3	107.6	113.5	112.2

Month.	Miscellaneous.							
	Cotton-seed meal.	Cotton-seed oil: summer yellow, prime.	Jute: raw.	Malt: Western made.	Paper.			Proof spirits.
					News.	Wrapping, manila.	Average.	
Jan.....	153.0	134.7	118.4	112.4	77.3	92.7	85.0	114.8
Feb.....	118.4	133.0	118.4	112.4	77.3	92.7	85.0	113.9
Mar....	118.4	136.3	118.4	115.2	81.6	92.7	87.2	113.9
Apr.....	118.4	141.3	121.9	116.7	81.6	92.7	87.2	113.9
May....	118.4	142.9	121.9	123.8	79.4	88.2	83.8	113.9
June...	122.9	147.8	121.9	123.8	79.4	88.2	83.8	113.9
July...	122.9	146.2	121.9	123.8	80.6	90.4	85.5	113.9
Aug....	122.9	139.6	120.1	112.4	80.6	88.2	84.4	113.9
Sept....	122.9	129.8	125.3	103.1	81.6	88.2	84.9	114.8
Oet.....	122.9	121.6	125.3	103.1	81.6	88.2	84.9	114.8
Nov....	120.7	111.7	125.3	103.1	83.6	88.2	85.9	114.8
Dec.....	120.7	118.3	125.3	103.1	87.8	88.2	88.0	114.6
1902....	123.5	133.6	122.0	112.7	80.9	89.9	85.4	114.3

TABLE III.—RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES IN 1902—Concluded.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100. For a more complete description of the articles see Table I.
Relative price for 1902 computed from average price for the year as shown in Table I.]

Month.	Miscellaneous.							
	Rope: manila, ¾-inch.	Rubber: Para Island.	Soap: castile, mottled, pure.	Starch: laundry, large lump.	Tobacco.			Average, miscella- neous.
					Plug, Horseshoe.	Smoking, granula- ted, Seal of N. C.	Average.	
Jan....	143.2	100.5	116.5	114.9	116.1	110.0	113.1	115.7
Feb....	141.9	94.9	116.5	114.9	116.1	110.0	113.1	112.3
Mar...	149.9	90.5	116.5	122.1	116.1	110.0	113.1	114.0
Apr....	149.9	89.3	116.5	129.3	116.1	110.0	113.1	115.2
May...	149.9	89.3	116.5	136.5	116.1	110.0	113.1	115.9
June..	149.9	88.4	116.5	136.5	116.1	110.0	113.1	116.6
July...	149.9	88.0	116.5	136.5	116.1	110.0	113.1	116.7
Aug...	144.5	84.6	116.5	143.7	111.1	106.1	108.6	114.2
Sept...	141.9	91.2	116.5	143.7	111.1	106.1	108.6	113.6
Oct....	139.2	90.9	116.5	122.1	113.6	112.0	112.8	111.7
Nov...	139.2	91.5	116.5	122.1	113.6	112.0	112.8	110.9
Dec....	132.5	90.9	116.5	143.7	113.6	112.0	112.8	112.9
1902....	144.3	90.8	116.5	130.5	114.6	109.9	112.3	114.1

TABLE IV.—BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899), AND AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1902.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I.]

Year.	Farm products.									
	Barley: by sample.		Cattle: steers, choice to extra.		Cattle: steers, good to choice.		Corn: No. 2, cash.		Cotton: upland, middling.	
	Average price per bushel.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per 100 lbs.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per 100 lbs.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per bushel.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.4534	100.0	\$5.3203	100.0	\$4.7347	100.0	\$0.3804	100.0	\$0.07762	100.0
1890 .....	.5062	111.6	4.8697	91.5	4.1375	87.4	.3950	103.8	.11089	142.9
1891 .....	.6098	134.5	5.8851	110.6	5.0976	107.7	.5744	151.0	.08603	110.8
1892 .....	.5085	112.2	5.0909	95.7	4.4995	95.0	.4500	118.3	.07686	99.0
1893 .....	.4685	103.3	5.5211	103.8	4.8394	102.2	.3964	104.2	.08319	107.2
1894 .....	.5134	113.2	5.1591	97.0	4.5245	95.6	.4326	113.7	.07002	90.2
1895 .....	.4300	94.8	5.4849	103.1	4.9344	104.2	.3955	104.0	.07298	94.0
1896 .....	.2977	65.7	4.5957	86.4	4.2712	90.2	.2580	67.8	.07918	102.0
1897 .....	.3226	71.2	5.2255	98.2	4.7736	100.8	.2546	66.9	.07153	92.2
1898 .....	.4348	95.9	5.3779	101.1	4.8846	103.2	.3144	82.6	.05972	76.9
1899 .....	.4425	97.6	5.9928	112.6	5.3851	113.7	.3333	87.6	.06578	84.7
1900 .....	.4815	106.2	5.7827	108.7	5.3938	113.9	.3811	100.2	.09609	123.8
1901 .....	.5884	129.8	6.1217	115.1	5.5901	118.1	.4969	130.6	.08627	111.1
1902 .....	.6321	139.4	7.4721	140.4	6.5572	138.5	.5968	156.9	.08932	115.1

Year.	Farm products.									
	Flaxseed: No. 1.		Hay: timothy, No. 1.		Hides: green, salted, packers, heavy native steers.		Hogs: heavy.		Hogs: light.	
	Average price per bushel.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per ton.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per 100 lbs.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per 100 lbs.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$1.1132	100.0	\$10.4304	100.0	\$0.0937	100.0	\$4.4123	100.0	\$4.4206	100.0
1890	1.3967	125.5	9.9952	95.8	.0933	99.6	3.9534	89.6	3.9260	88.8
1891	1.0805	97.1	12.2861	117.8	.0951	101.5	4.4229	100.2	4.3404	98.2
1892	1.0179	91.4	11.8375	113.5	.0870	92.8	5.1550	116.8	5.0675	114.6
1893	1.0875	97.7	11.2067	107.4	.0749	79.9	6.5486	148.4	6.5752	148.7
1894	1.3533	121.6	10.4183	99.9	.0641	68.4	4.9719	112.7	4.9327	111.6
1895	1.2449	111.8	11.3844	109.1	.1028	109.7	4.2781	97.0	4.2633	96.2
1896 .....	.8119	72.9	10.3269	99.0	.0811	86.6	3.3579	76.1	3.5591	80.5
1897 .....	.8696	78.1	8.4423	80.9	.0996	106.3	3.5906	81.4	3.7223	84.2
1898	1.1115	99.8	8.3317	79.9	.1151	122.8	3.8053	86.2	3.7587	85.0
1899	1.1578	104.0	10.0745	96.6	.1235	131.8	4.0394	91.5	4.0709	92.1
1900	1.6223	145.7	11.5673	110.9	.1194	127.4	5.0815	115.2	5.1135	115.7
1901	1.6227	145.8	12.8255	123.0	.1237	132.0	5.9580	135.0	5.9177	133.9
1902	1.5027	135.0	12.6154	120.9	.1338	142.8	6.9704	158.0	6.7353	152.4

TABLE IV.—BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899), AND AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1902—Continued.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I.]

Year.	Farm products.									
	Hops: New York State, choice.		Oats: cash.		Rye: No. 2, cash.		Sheep: native.		Sheep: Western.	
	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per bushel.	Relative price.	Average price per bushel.	Relative price.	Average price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.	Average price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.1771	100.0	\$0.2688	100.0	\$0.5288	100.0	\$3.7580	100.0	\$3.9541	100.0
1890 .....	.2621	148.0	.3106	115.6	.5447	103.0	4.5284	120.5	4.6644	118.0
1891 .....	.2640	149.1	.3873	144.1	.8334	157.6	4.5106	120.0	4.5719	115.6
1892 .....	.2505	141.4	.3042	113.2	.6754	127.7	4.7798	127.2	4.8695	123.2
1893 .....	.2271	128.2	.2827	105.2	.4899	92.6	3.8781	103.2	4.1255	104.3
1894 .....	.1515	85.5	.3110	115.7	.4660	88.1	2.6957	71.7	2.9808	75.4
1895 .....	.0940	53.1	.2373	88.3	.4825	91.2	2.9495	78.5	3.0943	78.3
1896 .....	.0877	49.5	.1801	67.0	.3517	66.5	2.9322	78.0	3.1411	79.4
1897 .....	.1160	65.5	.1825	67.9	.3962	74.9	3.4971	93.1	3.7692	95.3
1898 .....	.1621	91.5	.2470	91.9	.4958	93.8	3.9250	104.4	4.1625	105.3
1899 .....	.1563	88.3	.2452	91.2	.5521	104.4	3.8837	103.3	4.1615	105.2
1900 .....	.1483	83.7	.2271	84.5	.5177	97.9	4.1236	109.7	4.5207	114.3
1901 .....	.1719	97.1	.3179	118.3	.5328	100.8	3.3519	89.2	3.7442	94.7
1902 .....	.2375	134.1	.3960	147.3	.5418	102.5	3.7817	100.6	4.1784	105.7

Year.	Farm products.				Food, etc.					
	Wheat: contract grades, cash.		Beans: medium, choice.		Bread: crackers, Boston X.		Bread: crackers, soda.		Bread: loaf (Washington market).	
	Average price per bushel.	Relative price.	Average price per bushel.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per loaf.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.7510	100.0	\$1.6699	100.0	\$0.0673	100.0	\$0.0718	100.0	\$0.0398	100.0
1890 .....	.8933	118.9	2.0292	121.5	.0700	104.0	.0800	111.4	.0400	100.5
1891 .....	.9618	128.1	2.2531	134.9	.0700	104.0	.0800	111.4	.0400	100.5
1892 .....	.7876	104.9	1.8698	112.0	.0688	102.2	.0763	106.3	.0400	100.5
1893 .....	.6770	90.1	1.9906	119.2	.0650	96.6	.0750	104.5	.0400	100.5
1894 .....	.5587	74.4	1.8469	110.6	.0650	96.6	.0725	101.0	.0400	100.5
1895 .....	.6000	79.9	1.7896	107.2	.0654	97.2	.0675	94.0	.0375	94.2
1896 .....	.6413	85.4	1.1740	70.3	.0650	96.6	.0658	91.6	.0408	102.5
1897 .....	.7949	105.8	1.0448	62.6	.0592	88.0	.0592	82.5	.0400	100.5
1898 .....	.8849	117.8	1.2479	74.7	.0733	108.9	.0758	105.6	.0400	100.5
1899 .....	.7109	94.7	1.4531	87.0	.0713	105.9	.0663	92.3	.0400	100.5
1900 .....	.7040	93.7	2.0969	125.6	.0750	111.4	.0675	94.0	.0400	100.5
1901 .....	.7187	95.7	2.1927	131.3	.0800	118.9	.0700	97.5	.0400	100.5
1902 .....	.7414	98.7	1.9198	115.0	.0800	118.9	.0700	97.5	.0400	100.5

Year.	Food, etc.									
	Bread: loaf, homemade (N. Y. market).		Bread: loaf, Vienna (N. Y. market).		Butter: creamery, Elgin (Elgin market).		Butter: creamery, Western (N. Y. market).		Butter: dairy, New York State.	
	Average price per loaf.	Relative price.	Average price per loaf.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.0396	100.0	\$0.0396	100.0	\$0.2170	100.0	\$0.2242	100.0	\$0.2024	100.0
1890 .....	.0400	101.0	.0400	101.0	.2238	103.1	.2276	101.5	.1954	96.5
1891 .....	.0400	101.0	.0400	101.0	.2501	115.3	.2586	115.3	.2380	117.6
1892 .....	.0400	101.0	.0400	101.0	.2528	116.5	.2612	116.5	.2350	116.1
1893 .....	.0400	101.0	.0400	101.0	.2581	118.9	.2701	120.5	.2521	124.6
1894 .....	.0400	101.0	.0400	101.0	.2194	101.1	.2288	102.1	.2091	103.3
1895 .....	.0400	101.0	.0400	101.0	.2064	95.1	.2137	95.3	.1882	93.0
1896 .....	.0358	90.4	.0358	90.4	.1793	82.6	.1841	82.1	.1665	82.3
1897 .....	.0400	101.0	.0400	101.0	.1837	84.7	.1895	84.5	.1684	83.2
1898 .....	.0400	101.0	.0400	101.0	.1886	86.9	.1954	87.2	.1749	86.4
1899 .....	.0400	101.0	.0400	101.0	.2075	95.6	.2126	94.8	.1965	97.1
1900 .....	.0400	101.0	.0400	101.0	.2178	100.4	.2245	100.1	.2115	104.5
1901 .....	.0400	101.0	.0400	101.0	.2114	97.4	.2163	96.5	.2007	99.2
1902 .....	.0400	101.0	.0400	101.0	.2413	111.2	.2480	110.6	.2318	114.5

TABLE IV.—BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899), AND AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1902—Continued.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I.]

Year.	Food, etc.									
	Cheese: N. Y. State fac- tory, f. c.		Coffee: Rio No. 7.		Eggs: new-laid, fancy, near-by.		Fish: cod, dry, bank, large.		Fish: herring, shore, round.	
	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per dozen.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per quintal.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per barrel.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.0987	100.0	\$0.1313	100.0	\$0.1963	100.0	\$5.5849	100.0	\$3.7763	100.0
1890 .....	.0958	97.1	.1793	136.6	.1945	99.1	5.6771	101.7	3.5250	93.3
1891 .....	.1011	102.4	.1671	127.3	.2160	110.0	6.7292	120.5	4.7068	124.6
1892 .....	.1058	107.2	.1430	108.9	.2167	110.4	7.0521	126.3	2.9375	77.8
1893 .....	.1076	109.0	.1723	131.2	.2247	114.5	6.3802	114.2	3.8125	101.0
1894 .....	.1060	107.4	.1654	126.0	.1835	93.5	5.9583	106.7	3.3958	89.9
1895 .....	.0929	94.1	.1592	121.2	.2002	102.0	5.5208	98.9	3.1563	83.6
1896 .....	.0908	92.0	.1233	93.9	.1741	88.7	4.2083	75.4	3.3542	88.8
1897 .....	.0968	98.1	.0793	60.4	.1718	87.5	4.5208	80.9	3.6354	96.3
1898 .....	.0822	83.3	.0633	48.2	.1817	92.6	4.6667	83.6	4.2083	111.4
1899 .....	.1075	108.9	.0604	46.0	.1994	101.6	5.1354	92.0	5.0313	133.2
1900 .....	.1128	114.3	.0822	62.6	.1977	100.7	5.3021	94.9	5.0833	134.6
1901 .....	.1011	102.4	.0646	49.2	.2095	106.7	5.9896	107.2	4.9792	131.9
1902 .....	.1126	114.1	.0586	44.6	.2409	122.7	5.0938	91.2	4.9063	129.9

Year.	Food, etc.									
	Fish: mackerel, salt, large No. 3s.		Fish: salmon, canned.		Flour: buck- wheat.		Flour: rye.		Flour: wheat, spring patents.	
	Average price per barrel.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per 12 cans.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per 100 lbs.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per barrel.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per barrel.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$14.1306	100.0	\$1.4731	100.0	\$1.9428	100.0	\$3.3171	100.0	\$4.2972	100.0
1890	18.2500	129.2	1.6417	111.4	2.0214	104.0	3.3646	101.4	5.1856	120.7
1891	15.3125	108.4	1.5000	101.8	2.4429	125.7	4.9208	148.3	5.3053	123.5
1892	13.0000	92.0	1.4833	100.7	1.7891	92.1	4.0167	121.1	4.3466	101.1
1893	13.0000	92.0	1.4938	101.4	2.3679	121.9	3.0854	93.0	4.0063	93.2
1894	11.0556	78.2	1.4250	96.7	2.4357	125.4	2.7813	83.8	3.5947	83.7
1895	15.6250	110.6	1.5042	102.1	1.6750	86.2	3.1333	94.5	3.6434	84.8
1896	13.9167	98.5	1.5500	105.2	1.3806	71.1	2.6833	80.9	3.7957	88.3
1897	12.2292	86.5	1.3375	90.8	1.4656	75.4	2.8063	84.6	4.5913	106.8
1898	13.6667	96.7	1.2667	86.0	1.5500	79.8	3.0813	92.9	4.7293	110.1
1899	15.2500	107.9	1.5292	103.8	2.3000	118.4	3.2979	99.4	3.7740	87.8
1900	13.8958	98.3	1.7708	120.2	2.1036	108.3	3.4250	103.3	3.8423	89.4
1901	10.8182	76.6	1.7125	116.3	2.1063	108.4	3.3208	100.1	3.8104	88.7
1902	13.7500	97.3	1.6146	109.6	2.2357	115.1	3.4417	103.8	3.8082	88.6

Year.	Food, etc.									
	Flour: wheat, winter straights.		Fruit: apples, evaporated, choice.		Fruit: apples, sun-dried, Southern, sliced.		Fruit: currants, in barrels.		Fruit: prunes, California, in boxes.	
	Average price per barrel.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$3.8450	100.0	\$0.0847	100.0	\$0.0515	100.0	\$0.0375	100.0	\$0.0774	100.0
1890	4.6524	121.0	.1136	134.1	.0690	134.0	.0478	127.5	.1068	138.0
1891	4.9048	127.6	.1100	129.9	.0825	160.2	.0426	113.6	.1000	129.2
1892	4.1216	107.2	.0688	81.2	.0423	82.1	.0297	79.2	.0995	128.0
1893	3.2832	85.4	.0927	109.4	.0508	98.6	.0270	72.0	.1039	134.2
1894	2.7495	71.5	.1092	128.9	.0631	122.5	.0173	46.1	.0735	95.0
1895	3.2311	84.0	.0678	80.0	.0481	93.4	.0254	67.7	.0666	86.0
1896	3.6197	94.1	.0533	62.9	.0312	60.6	.0327	87.2	.0581	75.1
1897	4.3606	113.4	.0555	65.5	.0267	51.8	.0479	127.7	.0546	70.5
1898	4.1452	107.8	.0890	105.1	.0398	77.3	.0580	154.7	.0544	70.3
1899	3.3822	88.0	.0869	102.6	.0610	118.4	.0470	125.3	.0565	73.0
1900	3.3490	87.1	.0615	72.6	.0443	86.0	.0720	192.0	.0522	67.4
1901	3.3085	86.0	.0709	83.7	.0410	79.6	.0831	221.6	.0525	67.8
1902	3.4885	90.7	.0921	108.7	.0507	98.4	.0494	131.7	.0551	71.2

TABLE IV.—BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899), AND AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1902—Continued.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I.]

Year.	Food, etc.									
	Fruit: raisins, California, London layer.		Glucose: 41° and 42° mixing.		Lard: prime contract.		Meal: corn, fine white.		Meal: corn, fine yellow.	
	Average price per box.	Relative price.	Average price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.	Average price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$1.5006	100.0	α\$1.4182	100.0	\$0.0654	100.0	\$1.0486	100.0	\$1.0169	100.0
1890	2.3604	157.3	.....	.....	.0633	96.8	1.0613	101.2	1.0200	100.3
1891	1.8021	120.1	.....	.....	.0660	100.9	1.4746	140.6	1.4579	143.4
1892	1.4688	97.9	.....	.....	.0771	117.9	1.1921	113.7	1.1608	114.2
1893	1.7000	113.3	1.7625	124.3	.1030	157.5	1.1013	105.0	1.0833	106.5
1894	1.1542	76.9	1.5802	111.4	.0773	118.2	1.1188	106.7	1.0629	104.5
1895	1.4292	95.2	1.5492	109.2	.0653	99.8	1.0721	102.2	1.0613	104.4
1896	1.0188	67.9	1.1585	81.7	.0469	71.7	.8129	77.5	.7854	77.2
1897	1.3979	93.2	1.2190	86.0	.0441	67.4	.8158	77.8	.7633	75.1
1898	1.3917	92.7	1.3021	91.8	.0552	84.4	.8821	84.1	.8463	83.2
1899	1.2833	85.5	1.3558	95.6	.0556	85.0	.9554	91.1	.9273	91.2
1900	1.5208	101.3	1.4875	104.9	.0690	105.5	1.0115	96.5	.9908	97.4
1901	1.4417	96.1	1.6458	116.0	.0885	135.3	1.1979	114.2	1.1875	116.8
1902	1.6854	112.3	2.1788	153.6	.1059	161.9	1.5354	146.4	1.5250	150.0

Year.	Food, etc.									
	Meat: bacon, short clear sides.		Meat: bacon, short rib sides.		Meat: beef, fresh, native sides.		Meat: beef, salt, extra mess.		Meat: beef, salt, hams, Western.	
	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$0.0675	100.0	\$0.0656	100.0	\$0.0771	100.0	\$8.0166	100.0	\$18.0912	100.0
1890 .....	.0603	89.3	.0586	89.3	.0688	89.2	6.9596	86.8	14.5409	80.4
1891 .....	.0699	103.6	.0681	103.8	.0819	106.2	8.3654	104.4	15.5144	85.8
1892 .....	.0787	116.6	.0764	116.5	.0762	98.8	6.7966	84.8	14.5577	80.5
1893 .....	.1048	155.3	.1010	154.0	.0813	105.4	8.1938	102.2	17.8317	98.6
1894 .....	.0751	111.3	.0736	112.2	.0748	97.0	8.0933	101.0	18.3558	101.5
1895 .....	.0650	96.3	.0632	96.3	.0792	102.7	8.1274	101.4	17.3443	95.9
1896 .....	.0494	73.2	.0479	73.0	.0698	90.5	7.5096	93.7	15.9327	88.1
1897 .....	.0541	80.1	.0522	79.6	.0769	99.7	7.6755	95.7	22.6250	125.1
1898 .....	.0596	88.3	.0594	90.5	.0781	101.3	9.1563	114.2	21.4880	118.8
1899 .....	.0583	86.4	.0558	85.1	.0835	108.3	9.2885	115.9	22.7212	125.6
1900 .....	.0752	111.4	.0732	111.6	.0804	104.3	9.7538	121.7	20.6587	114.2
1901 .....	.0891	132.0	.0869	132.5	.0787	102.1	9.3204	116.3	20.3774	112.6
1902 .....	.1073	159.0	.1046	159.5	.0971	125.9	11.7885	147.1	21.3413	118.0

Year.	Food, etc.									
	Meat: hams, smoked, packed.		Meat: mutton, dressed.		Meat: pork, salt, mess, old to new.		Milk: fresh.		Molasses: New Orleans, open kettle, prime.	
	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.	Average price per quart.	Relative price.	Average price per gallon.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$0.0984	100.0	\$0.0754	100.0	\$11.6332	100.0	\$0.0255	100.0	\$0.3151	100.0
1890 .....	.0995	101.1	.0933	123.7	12.1502	104.4	.0263	103.1	.3542	112.4
1891 .....	.0982	99.8	.0866	114.9	11.3029	97.2	.0267	104.7	.2788	88.5
1892 .....	.1076	109.3	.0914	121.2	11.5252	99.1	.0268	105.1	.3188	101.2
1893 .....	.1249	126.9	.0803	106.5	18.3389	157.6	.0279	109.4	.3346	106.2
1894 .....	.1019	103.6	.0605	80.2	14.1262	121.4	.0263	103.1	.3092	98.1
1895 .....	.0947	96.2	.0620	82.2	11.8255	101.7	.0253	99.2	.3083	97.8
1896 .....	.0943	95.8	.0625	82.9	8.9399	76.8	.0234	91.8	.3246	103.0
1897 .....	.0894	90.9	.0728	96.6	8.9087	76.6	.0235	92.2	.2617	83.1
1898 .....	.0807	82.0	.0739	98.0	9.8678	84.8	.0239	93.7	.3083	97.8
1899 .....	.0923	93.8	.0711	94.3	9.3462	80.3	.0253	99.2	.3525	111.9
1900 .....	.1025	104.2	.0727	96.4	12.5072	107.5	.0274	107.5	.4775	151.5
1901 .....	.1075	109.2	.0675	89.5	15.6108	134.2	.0262	102.7	.3783	120.1
1902 .....	.1211	123.1	.0738	97.9	17.9399	154.2	.0288	112.9	.3638	115.5

α Average for 1893-1899.

TABLE IV.—BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899), AND AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1902—Continued.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I.]

Year.	Food, etc.									
	Rice: domestic, choice.		Salt: American.		Salt: Ashton's.		Soda: bicarbonate of, American.		Spices: nutmegs.	
	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.	Average price per bushel.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$0. 0561	100. 0	\$0. 7044	100. 0	\$2. 2033	100. 0	\$0. 0209	100. 0	\$0. 4322	100. 0
1890 .....	.0605	107. 8	.7921	112. 5	2. 4646	111. 9	.0275	131. 6	.6317	146. 2
1891 .....	.0637	113. 5	.7865	111. 7	2. 3813	108. 1	.0317	151. 7	.6081	140. 7
1892 .....	.0569	101. 4	.7575	107. 5	2. 3750	107. 8	.0218	104. 3	.5319	123. 1
1893 .....	.0459	81. 8	.7019	99. 6	2. 3250	105. 5	.0285	136. 4	.4584	106. 1
1894 .....	.0526	93. 8	.7192	102. 1	2. 2375	101. 6	.0268	128. 2	.3996	92. 5
1895 .....	.0533	95. 0	.7019	99. 6	2. 0500	93. 0	.0177	84. 7	.3969	91. 8
1896 .....	.0519	92. 5	.6226	88. 4	2. 0500	93. 0	.0152	72. 7	.3590	83. 1
1897 .....	.0542	96. 6	.6613	93. 9	2. 0500	93. 0	.0150	71. 8	.3354	77. 6
1898 .....	.0608	108. 4	.6648	94. 4	2. 0500	93. 0	.0129	61. 7	.3140	72. 7
1899 .....	.0607	108. 2	.6365	90. 4	2. 0500	93. 0	.0117	56. 0	.2871	66. 4
1900 .....	.0548	97. 7	1. 0010	142. 1	2. 0500	93. 0	.0123	58. 9	.2601	60. 2
1901 .....	.0548	97. 7	.8567	121. 6	2. 1813	99. 0	.0107	51. 2	.2346	54. 3
1902 .....	.0559	99. 6	.6360	90. 3	2. 2250	101. 0	.0108	51. 7	.2028	46. 9

Year.	Food, etc.									
	Spices: pepper, Singapore.		Starch: pure corn.		Sugar: 89° fair refining.		Sugar: 96° centrifugal.		Sugar: granulated.	
	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$0. 0749	100. 0	\$0. 0548	100. 0	\$0. 03398	100. 0	\$0. 03869	100. 0	\$0. 04727	100. 0
1890 .....	.1151	153. 7	.0546	99. 6	.04890	143. 9	.05460	141. 1	.06168	130. 5
1891 .....	.0873	116. 6	.0600	109. 5	.03459	101. 8	.03910	101. 1	.04714	99. 7
1892 .....	.0689	92. 0	.0600	109. 5	.02873	84. 5	.03315	85. 7	.04354	92. 1
1893 .....	.0595	79. 4	.0600	109. 5	.03203	94. 3	.03680	95. 1	.04836	102. 3
1894 .....	.0516	68. 9	.0567	103. 5	.02759	81. 2	.03229	83. 5	.04111	87. 0
1895 .....	.0497	66. 4	.0554	101. 1	.02894	85. 2	.03253	84. 1	.04155	87. 9
1896 .....	.0500	66. 8	.0513	93. 6	.03192	93. 9	.03624	93. 7	.04532	95. 9
1897 .....	.0664	88. 7	.0500	91. 2	.03077	90. 6	.03564	92. 1	.04497	95. 1
1898 .....	.0891	119. 0	.0500	91. 2	.03712	109. 2	.04235	109. 5	.04974	105. 2
1899 .....	.1117	149. 1	.0500	91. 2	.03922	115. 4	.04422	114. 3	.04924	104. 2
1900 .....	.1291	172. 4	.0500	91. 2	.04051	119. 2	.04572	118. 2	.05332	112. 8
1901 .....	.1292	172. 5	.0470	85. 8	.03521	103. 6	.04040	104. 4	.05048	106. 8
1902 .....	.1255	167. 6	.0440	80. 3	.03035	89. 3	.03542	91. 5	.04455	94. 2

Year.	Food, etc.									
	Tallow.		Tea: Formosa, fine.		Vegetables, fresh: onions.		Vegetables, fresh: potatoes, Burbank.		Vinegar: cider, Monarch.	
	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.	Average price per bushel.	Relative price.	Average price per gallon.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$0. 0435	100. 0	\$0. 2839	100. 0	\$3. 3995	100. 0	\$0. 4991	100. 0	\$0. 1478	100. 0
1890 .....	.0460	105. 7	.2733	96. 3	4. 3438	127. 8	.5956	119. 3	.1558	105. 4
1891 .....	.0483	111. 0	.2817	99. 2	4. 1250	121. 3	.7730	154. 9	.1800	121. 8
1892 .....	.0463	106. 4	.3008	106. 0	3. 6042	106. 0	.4546	91. 1	.1642	111. 1
1893 .....	.0544	125. 1	.2888	101. 7	3. 1875	93. 8	.6714	134. 5	.1500	101. 5
1894 .....	.0480	110. 3	.2783	98. 0	3. 2500	95. 6	.6128	122. 8	.1500	101. 5
1895 .....	.0434	99. 8	.2700	95. 1	3. 1146	91. 6	.4326	86. 7	.1450	98. 1
1896 .....	.0343	78. 9	.2583	91. 0	1. 9479	57. 3	.1965	39. 4	.1300	88. 0
1897 .....	.0332	76. 3	.2800	98. 6	3. 9271	115. 5	.3279	65. 7	.1300	88. 0
1898 .....	.0356	81. 8	.2958	104. 2	3. 2708	96. 2	.5094	102. 1	.1325	89. 6
1899 .....	.0453	104. 1	.3117	109. 8	3. 2238	94. 8	.4172	83. 6	.1400	94. 7
1900 .....	.0485	111. 5	.2977	104. 9	2. 4271	71. 4	.3736	74. 9	.1350	91. 3
1901 .....	.0518	119. 1	.2850	100. 4	3. 5000	103. 0	.5642	113. 0	.1325	89. 6
1902 .....	.0629	144. 6	.3015	106. 2	3. 6458	107. 2	.5958	119. 4	.1408	95. 3

TABLE IV.—BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899), AND AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1902—Continued.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I.]

Year.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Bags: 2-bushel, Amoskeag.		Blankets: 11-4, 5 pounds to the pair, all wool.		Blankets: 11-4, 5 pounds to the pair, cotton warp, all wool filling.		Blankets: 11-4, 5 pounds to the pair, cotton warp, cotton and wool filling.		Boots and shoes: men's brogans, split.	
	Average price per bag.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pair.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$0.1399	100.0	\$0.84	100.0	\$0.613	100.0	\$0.424	100.0	\$0.9894	100.0
1890 .....	.1594	113.9	.91	108.3	.650	106.0	.460	108.5	1.0500	106.1
1891 .....	.1563	111.7	.89	106.0	.650	106.0	.460	108.5	1.0500	106.1
1892 .....	.1550	110.8	.90	107.1	.640	104.4	.430	101.4	1.0375	104.9
1893 .....	.1494	106.8	.90	107.1	.640	104.4	.420	99.1	1.0125	102.3
1894 .....	.1275	91.1	.85	101.2	.550	89.7	.410	96.7	.9688	97.9
1895 .....	.1150	82.2	.75	89.3	.540	88.1	.400	94.3	.9813	99.2
1896 .....	.1281	91.6	.75	89.3	.560	91.4	.400	94.3	.9938	100.4
1897 .....	.1300	92.9	.75	89.3	.650	106.0	.420	99.1	.9500	96.0
1898 .....	.1338	95.6	.90	107.1	.625	102.0	.420	99.1	.9125	92.2
1899 .....	.1446	103.4	.80	95.2	.625	102.0	.420	99.1	.9375	94.8
1900 .....	.1575	112.6	.90	107.1	.750	122.3	.525	123.8	.9375	94.8
1901 .....	.1413	101.0	.85	101.2	.650	106.0	.475	112.0	.9438	95.4
1902 .....	.1433	102.4	.85	101.2	.650	106.0	.475	112.0	.9313	94.1

Year.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Boots and shoes: men's calf bal. shoes, Goodyear welt.		Boots and shoes: men's split boots, kip top, etc.		Boots and shoes: men's vici kid shoes, Goodyear welt.		Boots and shoes: women's solid grain shoes.		Broadcloths: first quality, black, 54-inch, XXX wool.	
	Average price per pair.	Relative price.	Average price per 12 pairs.	Relative price.	Average price per pair.	Relative price.	Average price per pair.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$2.376	100.0	\$16.350	100.0	\$2.30	100.0	\$0.8175	100.0	\$1.732	100.0
1890	2.400	101.0	17.000	104.0	2.50	108.7	.8500	104.0	1.970	113.7
1891	2.400	101.0	17.000	104.0	2.50	108.7	.8000	97.9	1.970	113.7
1892	2.400	101.0	17.000	104.0	2.50	108.7	.7750	94.8	1.970	113.7
1893	2.400	101.0	16.500	100.9	2.50	108.7	.7500	91.7	1.970	113.7
1894	2.400	101.0	16.000	97.9	2.50	108.7	.7500	91.7	1.580	91.2
1895	2.400	101.0	15.000	91.7	2.25	97.8	.8500	104.0	1.380	79.7
1896	2.400	101.0	15.500	94.8	2.25	97.8	.8500	104.0	1.380	79.7
1897	2.400	101.0	16.000	97.9	2.00	87.0	.8500	104.0	1.700	98.2
1898	2.320	97.6	16.500	100.9	2.00	87.0	.8500	104.0	1.700	98.2
1899	2.240	94.3	17.000	104.0	2.00	87.0	.8500	104.0	1.700	98.2
1900	2.240	94.3	18.000	110.1	2.00	87.0	.9042	110.6	1.870	108.0
1901	2.300	96.8	18.375	112.4	2.00	87.0	.8542	104.5	1.910	110.3
1902	2.300	96.8	18.167	111.1	2.00	87.0	.8625	105.5	1.910	110.3

Year.	Cloths and Clothing.									
	Calico: Cocheco prints.		Carpets: Brussels, 5-frame, Bigelow.		Carpets: ingrain, 2-ply, Lowell.		Carpets: Wilton, 5-frame, Bigelow.		Cotton flannels: 2½ yards to the pound.	
	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$0.0553	100.0	\$1.0008	100.0	\$0.4752	100.0	\$1.8432	100.0	\$0.0706	100.0
1890 .....	.0650	117.5	1.0320	103.1	.5160	108.6	1.9200	104.2	.0875	123.9
1891 .....	.0575	104.0	1.1280	112.7	.5520	116.2	2.0160	109.4	.0875	123.9
1892 .....	.0650	117.5	1.0320	103.1	.5040	106.1	1.9200	104.2	.0838	118.7
1893 .....	.0625	113.0	.9840	98.3	.5280	111.1	1.9200	104.2	.0725	102.7
1894 .....	.0550	99.5	.9360	93.5	.4680	98.5	1.9200	104.2	.0675	95.6
1895 .....	.0525	94.9	.9360	93.5	.4200	88.4	1.6800	91.1	.0650	92.1
1896 .....	.0525	94.9	.9360	93.5	.4080	85.9	1.6800	91.1	.0650	92.1
1897 .....	.0500	90.4	.9600	95.9	.4320	90.9	1.7280	93.8	.0575	81.4
1898 .....	.0450	81.4	1.0320	103.1	.4680	98.5	1.8240	99.0	.0575	81.4
1899 .....	.0483	87.3	1.0320	103.1	.4560	96.0	1.8240	99.0	.0619	87.7
1900 .....	.0525	94.9	1.0320	103.1	.4920	103.5	1.8720	101.6	.0738	104.5
1901 .....	.0500	90.4	1.0320	103.1	.4800	101.0	1.8720	101.6	.0640	90.7
1902 .....	.0500	90.4	1.0360	103.5	.4840	101.9	1.8840	102.2	.0650	92.1

TABLE IV.—BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899), AND AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1902—Continued.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I.]

Year.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Cotton flannels: 3½ yards to the pound.		Cotton thread: 6-cord, 200-yard spools, J. & P. Coats.		Cotton yarns: carded, white, mule-spun, Northern, cones, 10/1.		Cotton yarns: carded, white, mule-spun, Northern, cones, 22/1.		Denims: Amos- keag.	
	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per spool. (a)	Rela- tive price.	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$0.0575	100.0	\$0.031008	100.0	\$0.1608	100.0	\$0.1969	100.0	\$0.1044	100.0
1890 .....	.0688	119.7	.031514	101.6	b.1790	111.3	b.2208	112.1	.1175	112.5
1891 .....	.0688	119.7	.031238	100.7	b.1794	111.6	b.2244	114.0	.1144	109.6
1892 .....	.0650	113.0	.031238	100.7	b.1885	117.2	b.2300	116.8	.1144	109.6
1893 .....	.0575	100.0	.031238	100.7	.1808	112.4	.2138	108.6	.1175	112.5
1894 .....	.0550	95.7	.031238	100.7	.1523	94.7	.1796	91.2	.1100	105.4
1895 .....	.0525	91.3	.031238	100.7	.1477	91.9	.1815	92.2	.0988	94.6
1896 .....	.0550	95.7	.030871	99.6	.1483	92.2	.1844	93.7	.0988	94.6
1897 .....	.0550	95.7	.030503	98.4	.1452	90.3	.1788	90.8	.0931	89.2
1898 .....	.0463	80.5	.030503	98.4	.1456	90.5	.1792	91.0	.0897	85.9
1899 .....	.0508	88.3	.030503	98.4	.1408	87.6	.1760	89.4	.0896	85.8
1900 .....	.0567	98.6	.037240	120.1	.1850	115.0	.2283	115.9	.1073	102.8
1901 .....	.0575	100.0	.037240	120.1	.1585	98.6	.1927	97.9	.1046	100.2
1902 .....	.0575	100.0	.037240	120.1	.1538	95.6	.1819	92.4	.1050	100.6

Year.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Drillings: brown, Pep- perell.		Drillings: 30- inch, Stark A.		Flannels: white, 4-4, Bal- lard Vale No. 3.		Ginghams: Amoskeag.		Ginghams: Lancaster.	
	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$0.0572	100.0	\$0.0521	100.0	\$0.3768	100.0	\$0.0533	100.0	\$0.0573	100.0
1890 .....	.0683	119.4	.0640	122.8	.4400	116.8	.0625	117.3	.0692	120.8
1891 .....	.0652	114.0	.0600	115.2	.4400	116.8	.0650	122.0	.0700	122.2
1892 .....	.0582	101.7	.0535	102.7	.4367	115.9	.0650	122.0	.0700	122.2
1893 .....	.0590	103.1	.0563	108.1	.4125	109.5	.0631	118.4	.0638	111.3
1894 .....	.0559	97.7	.0502	96.4	.3546	94.1	.0485	91.0	.0504	88.0
1895 .....	.0529	92.5	.0489	93.9	.3080	81.7	.0466	87.4	.0496	86.6
1896 .....	.0573	100.2	.0522	100.2	.3217	85.4	.0472	88.6	.0500	87.3
1897 .....	.0525	91.8	.0463	88.9	.3113	82.6	.0438	82.2	.0494	86.2
1898 .....	.0513	89.7	.0437	83.9	.3685	97.8	.0431	80.9	.0488	85.2
1899 .....	.0510	89.2	.0457	87.7	.3750	99.5	.0477	89.5	.0515	89.9
1900 .....	.0606	105.9	.0542	104.0	.4096	108.7	.0515	96.6	.0550	96.0
1901 .....	.0585	102.3	.0532	102.1	.3800	100.8	.0490	91.9	.0531	92.7
1902 .....	.0575	100.5	.0539	103.5	.3986	105.8	.0523	98.1	.0575	100.3

Year.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Horse blankets: 6 pounds each, all wool.		Hosiery: men's cotton half hose, seamless, fast black, 20 to 22 oz.		Hosiery: men's cotton half hose, seamless, 84 needles.		Hosiery: wom- en's combed Egyptian cotton hose, high spliced heel.		Hosiery: wom- en's cotton hose, seamless, fast black, 26 to 28 oz.	
	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per 12 prs. (c)	Rela- tive price.	Average price per 12 prs.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per 12 pairs.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per 12 prs. (c)	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$0.573	100.0	\$0.9555	100.0	\$0.7845	100.0	d\$1.850	100.0	\$0.9310	100.0
1890 .....	.625	109.1	1.2740	133.3	e.9750	124.3	.....	.....	1.2250	131.6
1891 .....	.600	104.7	1.1760	123.1	e.9750	124.3	.....	.....	1.1270	121.1
1892 .....	.625	109.1	1.0780	112.8	e.9700	123.6	.....	.....	1.0780	115.8
1893 .....	.600	104.7	1.0535	110.3	e.8750	111.5	.....	.....	1.0535	113.2
1894 .....	.550	96.0	.9800	102.6	e.7250	92.4	1.900	102.7	.9800	105.3
1895 .....	.530	92.5	.9065	94.9	e.7000	89.2	1.875	101.4	.8575	92.1
1896 .....	.520	90.8	.8330	87.2	e.7000	89.2	1.875	101.4	.7840	84.2
1897 .....	.570	99.5	.7840	82.1	e.6500	82.9	1.850	100.0	.7595	81.6
1898 .....	.570	99.5	.7350	76.9	e.6500	82.9	1.800	97.3	.7105	76.3
1899 .....	.540	94.2	.7350	76.9	e.6250	79.7	1.750	94.6	.7350	78.9
1900 .....	.680	118.7	.7840	82.1	e.6500	82.9	1.900	102.7	.7595	81.6
1901 .....	.630	109.9	.6860	71.8	e.7250	92.4	2.000	108.1	.6615	71.1
1902 .....	.630	109.9	.7350	76.9	.6667	85.0	1.850	100.0	.7350	78.9

a Freight paid. b Records destroyed.

Price estimated by person who furnished data for later years.

c September price.

d Average for 1893-1899.

e January price.

TABLE IV.—BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899), AND AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1902—Continued.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I.]

Year.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Leather: harness, oak, country middles, 14 lbs. and up.		Leather: sole, hemlock, non-acid, Buenos Ayres.		Leather: sole, oak.		Leather: wax calf, 30 to 40 lbs. to the dozen, B grade.		Linen shoe thread: 10s, Barbour.	
	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per sq. foot.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.2590	100.0	\$0.1939	100.0	\$0.3363	100.0	\$0.6545	100.0	\$0.8748	100.0
1890 .....	.2571	99.3	.1921	99.1	.3771	112.1	.6000	91.7	.8910	101.9
1891 .....	.2579	99.6	.1858	95.8	.3679	109.4	.6469	98.8	.8910	101.9
1892 .....	.2367	91.4	.1727	89.1	.3421	101.7	.6929	105.9	.8910	101.9
1893 .....	.2400	92.7	.1796	92.6	.3483	103.6	.6450	98.5	.8993	102.8
1894 .....	.2275	87.8	.1715	88.4	.3279	97.5	.6042	92.3	.9182	105.0
1895 .....	.2888	111.5	.2073	106.9	.3421	101.7	.7333	112.0	.8514	97.3
1896 .....	.2554	98.6	.1881	97.0	.2925	87.0	.6433	98.3	.8514	97.3
1897 .....	.2433	93.9	.2033	104.8	.3079	91.6	.6156	94.1	.8514	97.3
1898 .....	.2825	109.1	.2129	109.8	.3213	95.5	.6760	103.3	.8514	97.3
1899 .....	.3004	116.0	.2254	116.2	.3358	99.9	.6875	105.0	.8514	97.3
1900 .....	.3025	116.8	.2490	128.4	.3608	107.3	.6563	100.3	.8877	101.5
1901 .....	.2971	114.7	.2475	127.6	.3525	104.8	.6281	96.0	.8910	101.9
1902	^a .3325	^a 114.7	.2367	122.1	.3800	113.0	.6604	100.9	.8910	101.9

Year.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Linen thread: 3-cord, 200-yard spools, Barbour.		Overcoatings: beaver, Moscow, all wool, black.		Overcoatings: chinchilla, B-rough, all wool.		Overcoatings: chinchilla, cotton warp, C. C. grade.		Overcoatings: covert cloth, light weight, staple.	
	Average price per dozen spools.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.8522	100.0	\$2.0817	100.0	\$2.1419	100.0	\$0.4883	100.0	\$2.3286	100.0
1890 .....	.8910	104.6	^b 2.4296	116.7	^b 2.4296	113.4	.5325	109.1	2.4616	105.7
1891 .....	.7945	93.2	^b 2.4296	116.7	^b 2.4296	113.4	.5258	107.7	2.4616	105.7
1892 .....	.8019	94.1	^b 2.4296	116.7	^b 2.4296	113.4	.5329	109.1	2.4616	105.7
1893 .....	.8308	97.5	2.3250	111.7	2.3250	108.5	.5367	109.9	2.4616	105.7
1894 .....	.8514	99.9	1.9879	95.5	1.9879	92.8	.4733	96.9	2.4254	104.2
1895 .....	.8514	99.9	1.7670	84.9	1.8774	87.7	.4508	92.3	2.3259	99.9
1896 .....	.8514	99.9	1.7670	84.9	1.8774	87.7	.4354	89.2	2.0363	87.4
1897 .....	.8679	101.8	1.7670	84.9	1.8774	87.7	.4575	93.7	1.9458	83.6
1898 .....	.8910	104.6	1.8600	89.4	2.0925	97.7	.4800	98.3	2.2625	97.2
1899 .....	.8910	104.6	2.0538	98.7	2.0925	97.7	.4583	93.9	2.4435	104.9
1900 .....	.8910	104.6	2.4994	120.1	2.4994	116.7	.4892	100.2	2.3621	101.4
1901 .....	.8910	104.6	2.2088	106.1	2.0925	97.7	.4433	90.8	2.2625	97.2
1902 .....	.8910	104.6	2.2088	106.1	2.0925	97.7	.4508	92.3	2.2625	97.2

Year.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Overcoatings: kersey, standard, 27 to 28 ounce.		Print cloths: 28-inch, 64x64.		Shawls: standard, all wool, 72x144 in., 42-oz.		Sheetings: bleached, 10-4, Atlantic.		Sheetings: bleached, 10-4, Pepperell.	
	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price each.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	^c \$1.2472	100.0	\$0.02888	100.0	\$4.5787	100.0	\$0.1836	100.0	\$0.1884	100.0
1890 .....			.03340	117.7	4.9000	107.0	.2241	122.1	.2190	116.2
1891 .....			.02938	103.5	4.9000	107.0	.2138	116.4	.2008	106.6
1892 .....			.03386	119.3	4.9000	107.0	.1996	108.7	.1900	100.8
1893 .....			.03251	114.6	4.9000	107.0	.2052	111.8	.1946	103.3
1894 .....			.02748	96.8	4.9000	107.0	.1741	94.8	.1742	92.5
1895 .....			.02864	100.9	4.9000	107.0	.1722	93.8	.1785	94.7
1896 .....			.02581	90.9	4.0800	89.1	.1700	92.6	.1792	95.1
1897	1.1833	94.9	.02485	87.6	4.0970	89.5	.1604	87.4	.1738	92.3
1898	1.3000	104.2	.02059	72.6	4.1300	90.2	.1527	83.2	.1721	91.3
1899	1.2583	100.9	.02732	96.3	4.0800	89.1	.1641	89.4	.2021	107.3
1900	1.5750	126.3	.03083	108.6	4.9000	107.0	.2043	111.3	.2292	121.7
1901	1.5000	120.3	.02819	99.3	4.9000	107.0	.1853	100.9	.2117	112.4
1902	1.5000	120.3	.03090	108.9	4.9000	107.0	.1917	104.4	.2100	111.5

^a Leather: harness, oak, packers' hides, heavy, No. 1. For method of computing relative price for 1902 see pages 224 and 225. Average price for 1901, \$0.3325.

^b Records destroyed. Price estimated by person who furnished data for later years.

^c Average for 1897-1899.

TABLE IV.—BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899), AND AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1902—Continued.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I.]

Year.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Sheetings: bleached, 10-4, Wamsutta S.T.		Sheetings: brown, 4-4, Atlantic A.		Sheetings: brown, 4-4, Indian Head.		Sheetings: brown, 4-4, Pepperell R.		Sheetings: brown, 4-4, Stark A. A.	
	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.2949	100.0	\$0.0553	100.0	\$0.0626	100.0	\$0.0551	100.0	\$0.0525	100.0
1890 .....	.3126	106.0	.0669	121.0	.0725	115.8	.0640	116.2	.0660	125.7
1891 .....	.3162	107.2	.0653	118.1	.0727	116.1	.0597	108.3	.0594	113.1
1892 .....	.2944	99.8	.0590	106.7	.0648	103.5	.0569	103.3	.0545	103.8
1893 .....	.3056	103.6	.0619	111.9	.0679	108.5	.0583	105.8	.0574	109.3
1894 .....	.2756	93.5	.0549	99.3	.0598	95.5	.0531	96.4	.0521	99.2
1895 .....	.2719	92.2	.0520	94.0	.0585	93.5	.0529	96.0	.0513	97.7
1896 .....	.2925	99.2	.0535	96.7	.0622	99.4	.0558	101.3	.0511	97.3
1897 .....	.2925	99.2	.0490	88.6	.0588	93.9	.0525	95.3	.0452	86.1
1898 .....	.2925	99.2	.0443	80.1	.0540	86.3	.0475	86.2	.0424	80.8
1899 .....	.2951	100.1	.0466	84.3	.0544	86.9	.0504	91.5	.0451	85.9
1900 .....	.3075	104.3	.0555	100.4	.0623	99.5	.0592	107.4	.0508	96.8
1901 .....	.2925	99.2	.0542	98.0	.0631	100.8	.0592	107.4	.0494	94.1
1902 .....	.2925	99.2	.0549	99.3	.0625	99.8	.0569	103.3	<i>a</i> .0566	<i>a</i> 92.6

Year.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Shirtings: bleached, 4-4, Fruit of the Loom.		Shirtings: bleached, 4-4, Hope.		Shirtings: bleached, 4-4, Lonsdale.		Shirtings: bleached, 4-4, New York Mills.		Shirtings: bleached, 4-4, Wamsutta $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{O} \\ \text{XX} \end{smallmatrix}$.	
	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$0.0728	100.0	\$0.0630	100.0	\$0.0727	100.0	\$0.0876	100.0	\$0.0948	100.0
1890 .....	.0845	116.1	.0726	115.2	.0845	116.2	.0968	110.5	.1011	106.6
1891 .....	.0799	109.8	.0703	111.6	.0822	113.1	.0965	110.2	.1009	106.4
1892 .....	.0808	111.0	.0663	105.2	.0812	111.7	.0931	106.3	.0973	102.6
1893 .....	.0832	114.3	.0713	113.2	.0832	114.4	.0925	105.6	.0981	103.5
1894 .....	.0727	99.9	.0620	98.4	.0727	100.0	.0885	101.0	.0950	100.2
1895 .....	.0700	96.2	.0608	96.5	.0697	95.9	.0851	97.1	.0969	102.2
1896 .....	.0696	95.6	.0620	98.4	.0685	94.2	.0885	101.0	.0951	100.3
1897 .....	.0641	88.0	.0574	91.1	.0633	87.1	.0836	95.4	.0935	98.6
1898 .....	.0584	80.2	.0518	82.2	.0595	81.8	.0784	89.5	.0807	85.1
1899 .....	.0644	88.5	.0551	87.5	.0626	86.1	.0725	82.8	.0892	94.1
1900 .....	.0753	103.4	.0671	106.5	.0731	100.6	.0786	89.7	.0965	101.8
1901 .....	.0750	103.0	.0699	111.0	.0738	101.5	.0760	86.8	.0875	92.3
1902 .....	.0756	103.8	.0676	107.3	.0741	101.9	.0766	87.4	.0885	93.4

Year.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Silk: raw, Italian, classical.		Silk: raw, Japan, filatures.		Suitings: clay worsted diagonal, 12-ounce, Wash. Mills.		Suitings: clay worsted diagonal, 16-ounce, Wash. Mills.		Suitings: indigo blue, all wool, 54-in., 14-oz., Middlesex.	
	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.	Average price per yard.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$4.2558	100.0	\$4.0187	100.0	<i>b</i> \$0.8236	100.0	<i>b</i> \$1.0068	100.0	\$1.3230	100.0
1890	5.2238	122.7	5.2429	130.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.5470	116.9
1891	4.1865	98.4	4.0110	99.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.5470	116.9
1892	4.4826	105.3	4.3266	107.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.5470	116.9
1893	5.0289	118.2	4.5409	113.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.5084	114.0
1894	3.6816	86.5	3.3627	83.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.4697	111.1
1895	4.0373	94.9	3.7855	94.2	.7621	92.5	.9445	93.8	1.1523	87.1
1896	3.6293	85.3	3.4072	84.8	.7337	89.1	.8819	87.6	1.1375	86.0
1897	3.6404	85.5	3.4637	86.2	.7595	92.2	.9392	93.3	1.0465	79.1
1898	3.8768	91.1	3.6376	90.5	.9165	111.3	1.1216	111.4	1.1375	86.0
1899	4.7706	112.1	4.4085	109.7	.9461	114.9	1.1468	113.9	1.1375	86.0
1900	4.5128	106.0	4.1690	103.7	1.0819	131.4	1.3463	133.7	1.1375	86.0
1901	3.8466	90.4	3.5132	87.4	.9113	110.6	1.1175	111.0	1.1849	89.6
1902	4.1085	96.5	3.8224	95.1	.9131	110.9	1.0931	108.6	1.3119	99.2

a Sheetings: brown 4-4, Massachusetts Mills, Flying Horse brand. For method of computing relative price for 1902 see pages 224 and 225. Average price for 1901, \$0.0575.
b Average for 1895-1899.

TABLE IV.—BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899), AND AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1902—Continued.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I.]

Year.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Suitings: indigo blue, all wool, 16-ounce.		Suitings: serge, Washing- ton Mills 6700.		Tickings: Amoskeag A. C. A.		Trouserings: fancy worsted, 22 to 23 ounce.		Underwear: shirts and drawers, white, all wool, etc.	
	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per 12 gar- ments.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$1. 9154	100. 0	^a \$0.7526	100. 0	\$0. 1061	100. 0	^a \$1.9456	100. 0	\$23. 31	100. 0
1890	^b 2. 0925	109. 2	.....	.....	. 1200	113. 1	.....	.....	24. 75	106. 2
1891	^b 2. 0925	109. 2	.....	.....	. 1175	110. 7	.....	.....	25. 65	110. 0
1892	^b 2. 0925	109. 2	. 9100	120. 9	. 1150	108. 4	2. 0734	106. 6	25. 65	110. 0
1893	2. 0925	109. 2	. 9100	120. 9	. 1181	111. 3	2. 0734	106. 6	25. 65	110. 0
1894	1. 7670	92. 3	. 6825	90. 7	. 1084	102. 2	1. 9238	98. 9	21. 60	92. 7
1895	1. 5903	83. 0	. 6825	90. 7	. 1006	94. 8	1. 7100	87. 9	21. 60	92. 7
1896	1. 7228	89. 9	. 6143	81. 6	. 1019	96. 0	1. 7955	92. 3	21. 60	92. 7
1897	1. 6740	87. 4	. 6598	87. 7	. 0975	91. 9	1. 7955	92. 3	21. 60	92. 7
1898	1. 9763	103. 2	. 7508	99. 8	. 0894	84. 3	2. 1197	108. 9	21. 60	92. 7
1899	2. 0538	107. 2	. 8106	107. 7	. 0923	87. 0	2. 0734	106. 6	23. 40	100. 4
1900	2. 2669	118. 4	. 8100	107. 6	. 1084	102. 2	2. 2871	117. 6	23. 40	100. 4
1901	2. 0925	109. 2	. 8025	106. 6	. 1013	95. 5	1. 9879	102. 2	23. 40	100. 4
1902	2. 0925	109. 2	. 7913	105. 1	. 1050	99. 0	1. 9800	101. 8	23. 40	100. 4

Year.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Underwear: shirts and drawers, white, merino, 52% wool, etc.		Women's dress goods: alpaca, cotton warp, 22- inch, Hamilton.		Women's dress goods: cash- mere, all wool, 10-11 twill, 38- in., Atlantic J.		Women's dress goods: cash- mere, cotton warp, 9-twill, 4-4, Atlantic F.		Women's dress goods: cash- mere, cotton warp, 22-inch, Hamilton.	
	Average price per 12 gar- ments.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899..	\$15. 57	100. 0	\$0. 0680	100. 0	\$0. 2905	100. 0	\$0. 1520	100. 0	\$0. 0758	100. 0
1890	16. 65	106. 9	. 0735	108. 1	. 3479	119. 8	. 1813	119. 3	. 0833	109. 9
1891	17. 55	112. 7	. 0735	108. 1	. 3663	126. 1	. 1813	119. 3	. 0833	109. 9
1892	17. 55	112. 7	. 0723	106. 3	. 3724	128. 2	. 1789	117. 7	. 0821	108. 3
1893	17. 55	112. 7	. 0711	104. 6	. 3247	111. 8	. 1495	98. 4	. 0809	106. 7
1894	14. 85	95. 4	. 0686	100. 9	. 2450	84. 3	. 1348	88. 7	. 0760	100. 3
1895	14. 40	92. 5	. 0637	93. 7	. 2352	81. 0	. 1274	83. 8	. 0735	97. 0
1896	14. 40	92. 5	. 0637	93. 7	. 1960	67. 5	. 1270	83. 6	. 0711	93. 8
1897	14. 40	92. 5	. 0637	93. 7	. 2389	82. 2	. 1372	90. 3	. 0686	90. 5
1898	14. 85	95. 4	. 0637	93. 7	. 2573	88. 6	. 1434	94. 3	. 0686	90. 5
1899	13. 50	86. 7	. 0657	96. 6	. 3208	110. 4	. 1593	104. 8	. 0706	93. 1
1900	14. 85	95. 4	. 0711	104. 6	. 3459	119. 1	. 1642	108. 0	. 0760	100. 3
1901	14. 85	95. 4	. 0711	104. 6	. 3234	111. 3	. 1585	104. 3	. 0760	100. 3
1902	14. 85	95. 4	. 0705	103. 7	. 3234	111. 3	. 1642	108. 0	. 0754	99. 5

Year.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Women's dress goods: cash- mere, cotton warp, 27-in., Hamilton.		Women's dress goods: Franklin sackings, 6-4.		Wool: Ohio, fine fleece (X and XX grade), scoured.		Wool: Ohio, medium fleece ($\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$ grade), scoured.		Worsted yarns: 2-40s, Austra- lian fine.	
	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per yard.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1889..	\$0. 0883	100. 0	\$0. 5151	100. 0	\$0. 5526	100. 0	\$0. 4564	100. 0	\$1. 0183	100. 0
1890 .....	. 0980	111. 0	. 5938	115. 3	. 7156	129. 5	. 6143	134. 6	1. 2263	120. 4
1891 .....	. 0980	111. 0	. 6175	119. 9	. 6857	124. 1	. 5820	127. 5	1. 2354	121. 3
1892 .....	. 0968	109. 6	. 6175	119. 9	. 6119	110. 7	. 5276	115. 6	1. 2175	119. 6
1893 .....	. 0937	106. 1	. 6056	117. 6	. 5639	102. 0	. 4620	101. 2	1. 1342	111. 4
1894 .....	. 0907	102. 7	. 4988	96. 8	. 4448	80. 5	. 3542	77. 6	. 9292	91. 3
1895 .....	. 0846	95. 8	. 4342	84. 3	. 3768	68. 2	. 3280	71. 9	. 7425	72. 9
1896 .....	. 0821	93. 0	. 4156	80. 7	. 3940	71. 3	. 3186	69. 8	. 7250	71. 2
1897 .....	. 0784	88. 8	. 4235	82. 2	. 4955	89. 7	. 3999	87. 6	. 8517	83. 6
1898 .....	. 0784	88. 8	. 4552	88. 4	. 6150	111. 3	. 4805	105. 3	1. 0308	101. 2
1899 .....	. 0821	93. 0	. 4889	94. 9	. 6232	112. 8	. 4966	108. 8	1. 0908	107. 1
1900 .....	. 0882	99. 9	. 6096	118. 3	. 6594	119. 3	. 5296	116. 0	1. 2050	118. 3
1901 .....	. 0907	102. 7	. 5383	104. 5	. 5453	98. 7	. 4315	94. 5	1. 0404	102. 2
1902 .....	. 0901	102. 0	. 5581	108. 3	. 5770	104. 4	. 4436	97. 2	1. 1229	110. 3

^a Average for 1892-1899.
^b Records destroyed. Price estimated by person who furnished data for later years.

TABLE IV.—BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899), AND AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1902—Continued.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I.]

Year.	Cloths and clothing.		Fuel and lighting.							
	Worsted yarns: 2-40s, XXX, white, in skeins.		Candles: adamantine, 6s, 14-ounce.		Coal: anthracite, broken.		Coal: anthracite, chestnut.		Coal: anthracite, egg.	
	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per ton.	Relative price.	Average price per ton.	Relative price.	Average price per ton.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899	\$1.0071	100.0	\$0.0782	100.0	\$3.3669	100.0	\$3.5953	100.0	\$3.5936	100.0
1890	1.2500	124.1	.0800	102.3	3.4858	103.5	3.3533	93.3	3.6142	100.6
1891	1.2625	125.4	.0800	102.3	3.4433	102.3	3.4758	96.7	3.7508	104.4
1892	1.1563	114.8	.0800	102.3	3.6152	107.4	3.9443	109.7	3.9803	110.8
1893	1.0833	107.6	.0883	112.9	3.5628	105.8	4.1673	115.9	3.8520	107.2
1894	.9188	91.2	.0867	110.9	3.4172	101.5	3.5416	98.5	3.3903	94.3
1895	.7563	75.1	.0850	108.7	3.2833	97.5	2.9793	82.9	3.0296	84.3
1896	.7500	74.5	.0850	108.7	3.2691	97.1	3.5561	98.9	3.5490	98.8
1897	.8188	81.3	.0745	95.3	3.2465	96.4	3.7366	103.9	3.7986	105.7
1898	1.0042	99.7	.0613	78.4	3.2108	95.4	3.5525	98.8	3.5993	100.2
1899	1.0708	106.3	.0613	78.4	3.1350	93.1	3.6458	101.4	3.3714	93.8
1900	1.1938	118.5	.1059	135.4	3.2706	97.1	3.9166	108.9	3.5843	99.7
1901	1.0283	102.1	.1100	140.7	3.5508	105.5	4.3270	120.4	4.0565	112.9
1902	^a 1.1392	113.1	.1100	140.7	3.7186	110.4	4.4597	124.0	4.3673	121.5

Year.	Fuel and lighting.									
	Coal: anthracite, stove.		Coal: bituminous, Georges Creek (at mine).		Coal: bituminous, Georges Creek (f. o. b. N. Y. Harbor).		Coal: bituminous, Pittsburg (Youghiogheny).		Coke: Connells-ville, furnace.	
	Average price per ton.	Relative price.	Average price per ton.	Relative price.	Average price per ton.	Relative price.	Average price per bushel.	Relative price.	Average price per ton.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899	\$3.7949	100.0	\$0.8887	100.0	\$2.7429	100.0	\$0.0643	100.0	\$1.6983	100.0
1890	3.7108	97.8	.8625	97.1	2.9875	108.9	.0664	103.3	2.0833	122.7
1891	3.8542	101.6	.9500	106.9	3.0313	110.5	.0789	122.7	1.8750	110.4
1892	4.1532	109.4	.9000	101.3	2.9313	106.9	.0749	116.5	1.8083	106.5
1893	4.1931	110.5	.9208	103.6	2.9500	107.6	.0758	117.9	1.4792	87.1
1894	3.6003	94.9	.8208	92.4	2.7375	99.8	.0634	98.6	1.0583	62.3
1895	3.1264	82.4	.7750	87.2	2.8125	102.5	.0600	93.3	1.3250	78.0
1896	3.7942	100.0	.9000	101.3	2.6625	97.1	.0573	89.1	1.8750	110.4
1897	4.0146	105.8	.8333	93.8	2.4417	89.0	.0570	88.6	1.6167	95.2
1898	3.7978	100.1	.9125	102.7	2.1750	79.3	.0565	87.9	1.6771	98.8
1899	3.7047	97.6	1.0125	113.9	2.7000	98.4	.0531	82.6	2.1854	128.7
1900	3.9451	104.0	1.2000	135.0	2.9083	106.0	.0752	117.0	2.6458	155.8
1901	4.3224	113.9	1.3375	150.5	2.9250	106.6	.0752	117.0	1.9625	115.6
1902	4.4627	117.6	2.1250	239.1	4.0583	148.0	.0787	122.4	2.6875	158.2

Year.	Fuel and lighting.								Metals and im- plements.	
	Matches: par- lor, domestic.		Petroleum: crude.		Petroleum: re- fined, for ex- port.		Petroleum: re- fined, 150° fire test, w. w.		Augers: extra, ¾-inch.	
	Average price gross of boxes (200s).	Relative price.	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.	Average price per gallon.	Relative price.	Average price per gallon.	Relative price.	Average price each.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899	\$1.7563	100.0	\$0.9102	100.0	\$0.0649	100.0	\$0.0890	100.0	\$0.1608	100.0
1890	1.9583	111.5	.8680	95.4	.0733	112.9	.0995	111.8	.1900	118.2
1891	1.7500	99.6	.6697	73.6	.0685	105.5	.0879	98.8	.1900	118.2
1892	1.7500	99.6	.5564	61.1	.0609	93.8	.0794	89.2	.1900	118.2
1893	1.7500	99.6	.6399	70.3	.0522	80.4	.0725	81.5	.1800	111.9
1894	1.6667	94.9	.8389	92.2	.0515	79.4	.0725	81.5	.1542	95.9
1895	1.6875	96.1	1.3581	149.2	.0711	109.6	.0922	103.6	.1333	82.9
1896	1.7500	99.6	1.1789	129.5	.0702	108.2	.1039	116.7	.1394	86.7
1897	1.7500	99.6	.7869	86.5	.0597	92.0	.0900	101.1	.1425	88.6
1898	1.7500	99.6	.9118	100.2	.0628	96.8	.0909	102.1	.1425	88.6
1899	1.7500	99.6	1.2934	142.1	.0791	121.9	.1015	114.0	.1465	91.1
1900	1.7500	99.6	1.3521	148.5	.0854	131.6	.1188	133.5	.2000	124.4
1901	1.7500	99.6	1.2095	132.9	.0749	115.4	.1096	123.1	.1700	105.7
1902	1.5833	90.1	1.2369	135.9	.0734	113.1	.1108	124.5	.1800	111.9

^a In 1902 designated as XXXX.

TABLE IV.—BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899), AND AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1902—Continued.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I.]

Year.	Metals and implements.									
	Axes: M. C. O., Yankee.		Bar iron: best refined, from mill (Pittsburg market).		Bar iron: best refined, from store (Philadelphia market).		Barb wire: galvanized.		Butts: loose joint, cast, 3 x 3 inch.	
	Average price each.	Relative price.	Average price per lb.	Relative price.	Average price per lb.	Relative price.	Average price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.	Average price per pair.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$0.4693	100.0	\$0.0145	100.0	\$0.0164	100.0	\$2.5261	100.0	\$0.0316	100.0
1890 .....	.5650	120.4	.0184	126.9	.0205	125.0	3.5665	141.2	.0353	111.7
1891 .....	.5550	118.3	.0171	117.9	.0190	115.9	3.2189	127.4	.0353	111.7
1892 .....	.5000	106.5	.0164	113.1	.0187	114.0	2.7662	109.5	.0306	96.8
1893 .....	.5000	106.5	.0150	103.4	.0170	103.7	2.5188	99.7	.0311	98.4
1894 .....	.4733	100.9	.0120	82.8	.0134	81.7	2.1750	86.1	.0303	95.9
1895 .....	.4600	98.0	.0125	86.2	.0144	87.8	2.2458	88.9	.0317	100.3
1896 .....	.4150	88.4	.0122	84.1	.0140	85.4	1.9625	77.7	.0329	104.1
1897 .....	.3938	83.9	.0110	75.9	.0131	79.9	1.8000	71.3	.0306	96.8
1898 .....	.3750	79.9	.0107	73.8	.0128	78.0	1.8375	72.7	.0292	92.4
1899 .....	.4555	97.1	.0195	134.5	.0207	126.2	3.1696	125.5	.0292	92.4
1900 .....	.4831	102.9	.0215	148.3	.0196	119.5	3.3942	134.4	.0400	126.6
1901 .....	.4166	88.8	.0180	124.1	.0184	112.2	3.0375	120.2	.0369	116.8
1902 .....	.4833	103.0	.0194	133.8	.0213	129.9	2.9542	116.9	.0400	126.6

Year.	Metals and implements.									
	Chisels: extra, socket firmer, 1-inch.		Copper: ingot, lake.		Copper: sheet, hot-rolled (base sizes).		Copper: wire, bare.		Doorknobs: steel, bronze plated.	
	Average price each.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pair.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$0.1894	100.0	\$0.1234	100.0	\$0.1659	100.0	\$0.1464	100.0	\$0.1697	100.0
1890 .....	.2100	110.9	.1575	127.6	.2275	137.1	.1875	128.1	.1660	97.8
1891 .....	.2100	110.9	.1305	105.8	.1900	114.5	.1650	112.7	.1660	97.8
1892 .....	.2100	110.9	.1154	93.5	.1600	96.4	.1438	98.2	.1660	97.8
1893 .....	.1933	102.1	.1093	88.6	.1500	90.4	.1350	92.2	.1660	97.8
1894 .....	.1733	91.5	.0948	76.8	.1425	85.9	.1156	79.0	.1660	97.8
1895 .....	.1710	90.3	.1075	87.1	.1425	85.9	.1238	84.6	.1953	115.1
1896 .....	.1793	94.7	.1097	88.9	.1425	85.9	.1356	92.6	.1733	102.1
1897 .....	.1710	90.3	.1132	91.7	.1463	88.2	.1375	93.9	.1660	97.8
1898 .....	.1720	90.8	.1194	96.8	.1400	84.4	.1375	93.9	.1660	97.8
1899 .....	.2038	107.6	.1767	143.2	.2175	131.1	.1825	124.7	.1660	97.8
1900 .....	.2417	127.6	.1661	134.6	.2067	124.6	.1800	123.0	.1813	106.8
1901 .....	.2300	121.4	.1687	136.7	.2088	125.9	.1815	124.0	.1900	112.0
1902 .....	.2700	142.6	.1201	97.3	.1783	107.5	.1326	90.6	.2153	126.9

Year.	Metals and implements.									
	Files: 8-inch mill bastard.		Hammers: Maydole No. 1½.		Lead: pig.		Lead pipe.		Locks: common mortise.	
	Average price per dozen.	Relative price.	Average price each.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.	Average price each.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$0.8527	100.0	\$0.3613	100.0	\$0.0381	100.0	\$4.8183	100.0	\$0.0817	100.0
1890 .....	.9100	106.7	.3500	96.9	.0440	115.5	5.4000	112.1	.0830	101.6
1891 .....	.8917	104.6	.3500	96.9	.0437	114.7	5.6000	116.2	.0830	101.6
1892 .....	.8717	102.2	.3500	96.9	.0413	108.4	5.1833	107.6	.0830	101.6
1893 .....	.8667	101.6	.3500	96.9	.0374	98.2	5.0000	103.8	.0830	101.6
1894 .....	.8300	97.3	.3500	96.9	.0331	86.9	4.4333	92.0	.0818	100.1
1895 .....	.8133	95.4	.3525	97.6	.0326	85.6	4.2000	87.2	.0833	102.0
1896 .....	.7775	91.2	.3800	105.2	.0300	78.7	4.1000	85.1	.0867	106.1
1897 .....	.8050	94.4	.3800	105.2	.0358	94.0	4.3167	89.6	.0833	102.0
1898 .....	.8250	96.8	.3633	100.6	.0380	99.7	4.6000	95.5	.0750	91.8
1899 .....	.9358	109.7	.3867	107.0	.0448	117.6	5.3500	111.0	.0750	91.8
1900	1.0900	127.8	.4189	115.9	.0445	116.8	5.1208	106.3	.0788	96.5
1901	1.0500	123.1	.4233	117.2	.0438	115.0	5.0479	104.8	.0750	91.8
1902	1.0500	123.1	.4233	117.2	.0411	107.9	5.2167	108.3	.0850	104.0

TABLE IV.—BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899), AND AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1902—Continued.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I.]

Year.	Metals and implements.									
	Nails: cut, 8-penny, fence and common.		Nails: wire, 8-penny, fence and common.		Pig iron: Bessemer.		Pig iron: foundry No. 1.		Pig iron: foundry No. 2.	
	Average price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.	Average price per 100 lbs.	Relative price.	Average price per ton.	Relative price.	Average price per ton.	Relative price.	Average price per ton.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$1. 8275	100. 0	\$2. 1618	100. 0	\$13. 7783	100. 0	\$14. 8042	100. 0	\$13. 0533	100. 0
1890	2. 2875	125. 2	2. 9646	137. 1	18. 8725	137. 0	18. 4083	124. 3	17. 1563	131. 4
1891	1. 8333	100. 3	2. 4667	114. 1	15. 9500	115. 8	17. 5208	118. 4	15. 3958	117. 9
1892	1. 7583	96. 2	2. 1896	101. 3	14. 3667	104. 3	15. 7492	106. 4	13. 7729	105. 5
1893	1. 6813	92. 0	1. 9917	92. 1	12. 8692	93. 4	14. 5167	98. 1	12. 4396	95. 3
1894	1. 5271	83. 6	1. 6521	76. 4	11. 3775	82. 6	12. 6642	85. 5	10. 8458	83. 1
1895	1. 9250	105. 3	2. 1177	98. 0	12. 7167	92. 3	13. 1033	88. 5	11. 6750	89. 4
1896	2. 7125	148. 4	2. 9250	135. 3	12. 1400	88. 1	12. 9550	87. 5	11. 7708	90. 2
1897	1. 3329	72. 9	1. 4854	68. 7	10. 1258	73. 5	12. 1008	81. 7	10. 1000	77. 4
1898	1. 1927	65. 3	1. 4375	66. 5	10. 3317	75. 0	11. 6608	78. 8	10. 0271	76. 8
1899	2. 0240	110. 8	2. 3875	110. 4	19. 0333	138. 1	19. 3633	130. 8	17. 3500	132. 9
1900	2. 2500	123. 1	2. 6333	121. 8	19. 4925	141. 5	19. 9800	135. 0	18. 5063	141. 8
1901	2. 1125	115. 6	2. 3646	109. 4	15. 9350	115. 7	15. 8683	107. 2	14. 7188	112. 8
1902	2. 1333	116. 7	2. 1042	97. 3	20. 6742	150. 0	22. 1933	149. 9	21. 2396	162. 7

Year.	Metals and implements.									
	Pig iron: gray forge, Southern, coke.		Planes: Bailey No. 5.		Quicksilver.		Saws: cross-cut, Disston.		Saws: hand, Disston No. 7.	
	Average price per ton.	Relative price.	Average price each.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price each.	Relative price.	Average price per dozen.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$11. 0892	100. 0	\$1. 3220	100. 0	\$0. 5593	100. 0	\$1. 6038	100. 0	\$12. 780	100. 0
1890	14. 5000	130. 8	1. 4200	107. 4	. 7300	130. 5	1. 6038	100. 0	14. 400	112. 7
1891	12. 5167	112. 9	1. 4200	107. 4	. 6283	112. 3	1. 6038	100. 0	12. 600	98. 6
1892	11. 7917	106. 3	1. 4200	107. 4	. 5642	100. 9	1. 6038	100. 0	12. 600	98. 6
1893	10. 6354	95. 9	1. 4200	107. 4	. 5213	93. 2	1. 6038	100. 0	12. 600	98. 6
1894	8. 9375	80. 6	1. 3783	104. 3	. 4792	85. 7	1. 6038	100. 0	12. 600	98. 6
1895	10. 3229	93. 1	1. 2417	93. 9	. 5133	91. 8	1. 6038	100. 0	12. 600	98. 6
1896	9. 6042	86. 6	1. 2300	93. 0	. 4979	89. 0	1. 6038	100. 0	12. 600	98. 6
1897	8. 8021	79. 4	1. 2300	93. 0	. 5157	92. 2	1. 6038	100. 0	12. 600	98. 6
1898	8. 7188	78. 6	1. 2300	93. 0	. 5425	97. 0	1. 6038	100. 0	12. 600	98. 6
1899	15. 0625	135. 8	1. 2300	93. 0	. 6004	107. 3	1. 6038	100. 0	12. 600	98. 6
1900	15. 6042	140. 7	1. 4142	107. 0	. 6769	121. 0	1. 6038	100. 0	12. 600	98. 6
1901	12. 5521	113. 2	1. 4600	110. 4	. 6629	118. 5	1. 6038	100. 0	12. 600	98. 6
1902	17. 6042	158. 8	1. 5100	114. 2	. 6458	115. 5	1. 6038	100. 0	12. 600	98. 6

Year.	Metals and implements.									
	Shovels: Ames No. 2.		Silver: bar, fine.		Spelter: Western.		Steel billets.		Steel rails.	
	Average price per dozen.	Relative price.	Average price per ounce.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per ton.	Relative price.	Average price per ton.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$7. 8658	100. 0	\$0. 74899	100. 0	\$0. 0452	100. 0	\$21. 5262	100. 0	\$26. 0654	100. 0
1890	7. 8700	100. 1	1. 05329	140. 6	. 0554	122. 6	30. 4675	141. 5	31. 7792	121. 9
1891	7. 8700	100. 1	. 99034	132. 2	. 0508	112. 4	25. 3292	117. 7	29. 9167	114. 8
1892	7. 8700	100. 1	. 87552	116. 9	. 0465	102. 9	23. 6308	109. 8	30. 0000	115. 1
1893	7. 8700	100. 1	. 78219	104. 4	. 0410	90. 7	20. 4358	94. 9	28. 1250	107. 9
1894	7. 4500	94. 7	. 64043	85. 5	. 0355	78. 5	16. 5783	77. 0	24. 0000	92. 1
1895	7. 4500	94. 7	. 66268	88. 5	. 0362	80. 1	18. 4842	85. 9	24. 3333	93. 4
1896	7. 8100	99. 3	. 68195	91. 0	. 0401	88. 7	18. 8333	87. 5	28. 0000	107. 4
1897	7. 9300	100. 8	. 60775	81. 1	. 0421	93. 1	15. 0800	70. 1	18. 7500	71. 9
1898	7. 9300	100. 8	. 59065	78. 9	. 0453	100. 2	15. 3058	71. 1	17. 6250	67. 6
1899	8. 6075	109. 4	. 60507	80. 8	. 0588	130. 1	31. 1167	144. 6	28. 1250	107. 9
1900	9. 1200	115. 9	. 62065	82. 9	. 0442	97. 8	25. 0625	116. 4	32. 2875	123. 9
1901	9. 1200	115. 9	. 59703	79. 7	. 0405	89. 6	24. 1308	112. 1	27. 3333	104. 9
1902	9. 3550	118. 9	. 52816	70. 5	. 0487	107. 7	30. 5992	142. 1	28. 0000	107. 4

TABLE IV.—BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899), AND AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1902—Continued.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I.]

Year.	Metals and implements.									
	Steel sheets: black, No. 27.		Tin: pig.		Tin plates: do- mestic, Besse- mer, coke, 14 x 20.		Tin plates: im- ported, Besse- mer, coke, I. C., 14 x 20.		Trowels: M. C. O., brick, 10½-inch.	
	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per 100 lbs.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per box, 108 lbs. (a)	Rela- tive price.	Average price each.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	60.0224	100.0	\$0.1836	100.0	c\$3.4148	100.0	d\$4.5862	100.0	\$0.3400	100.0
1890 .....			.2121	115.5			4.7958	104.6	.3400	100.0
1891 .....			.2025	110.3			5.3367	116.4	.3400	100.0
1892 .....			.2037	110.9			5.3050	115.7	.3400	100.0
1893 .....			.2002	109.0			5.3717	117.1	.3400	100.0
1894 .....	.0235	104.9	.1812	98.7			4.8917	106.7	.3400	100.0
1895 .....	.0244	108.9	.1405	76.5			3.8725	84.4	.3400	100.0
1896 .....	.0215	96.0	.1330	72.4	3.4354	100.6	3.8000	82.9	.3400	100.0
1897 .....	.0195	87.1	.1358	74.0	3.1823	93.2	3.9025	85.1	.3400	100.0
1898 .....	.0190	84.8	.1551	84.5	2.8500	83.5	4.0000	87.2	.3400	100.0
1899 .....	.0267	119.2	.2721	148.2	4.1913	122.7	(e)		.3400	100.0
1900 .....	.0293	130.8	.3006	163.7	4.6775	137.0	(e)		.3400	100.0
1901 .....	.0315	140.6	.2618	142.6	4.1900	122.7	(e)		.3400	100.0
1902 .....	.0291	129.9	.2648	144.2	4.1233	120.7	(e)		.3400	100.0

Year.	Metals and implements.						Lumber and building materials.			
	Vises: solid box, 50-pound.		Wood screws: 1-inch, No. 10, flat head.		Zinc: sheet.		Brick: common domestic.		Carbonate of lead: American, in oil.	
	Average price each.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per gross.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per 100 lbs.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per M.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$3.9009	100.0	\$0.1510	100.0	\$5.3112	100.0	\$5.5625	100.0	\$0.0577	100.0
1890	4.1400	106.1	.1970	130.5	6.0542	114.0	6.5625	118.0	.0638	110.6
1891	4.1400	106.1	.2000	132.5	5.7192	107.7	5.7083	102.6	.0650	112.7
1892	4.2550	109.1	.2100	139.1	5.4900	103.4	5.7708	103.7	.0658	114.0
1893	4.1975	107.6	.2100	139.1	4.9942	94.0	5.8333	104.9	.0609	105.5
1894	4.0567	104.0	.1558	103.2	3.9500	74.4	5.0000	89.9	.0524	90.8
1895	3.7933	97.2	.1117	74.0	4.5217	85.1	5.3125	95.5	.0525	91.0
1896	3.7200	95.4	.1033	68.4	4.9400	93.0	5.0625	91.0	.0517	89.6
1897	3.5000	89.7	.0850	56.3	4.9400	93.0	4.9375	88.8	.0535	92.7
1898	3.2800	84.1	.0918	60.8	5.4983	103.5	5.7500	103.4	.0543	94.1
1899	3.9267	100.7	.1452	96.2	7.0042	131.9	5.6875	102.2	.0568	98.4
1900	4.2683	109.4	.1820	120.5	6.0950	114.8	5.2500	94.4	.0625	108.3
1901	5.0200	128.7	.1045	69.2	5.5583	104.7	5.7656	103.7	.0576	99.8
1902	5.1300	131.5	.0952	63.0	5.7308	107.9	5.3854	96.8	.0539	93.4

Year.	Lumber and building materials.									
	Cement: Port- land, American.		Cement: Rosendale.		Doors: pine.		Hemlock.		Lime: common.	
	Average price per barrel.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per barrel.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per door.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per M feet.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per barrel.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	f\$1.9963	100.0	\$0.8871	100.0	\$1.0929	100.0	\$11.9625	100.0	\$0.8332	100.0
1890			1.0542	118.8	1.3750	125.8	12.5833	105.2	.9792	117.5
1891 .....			.9417	106.2	1.2500	114.4	12.4583	104.1	.9125	109.5
1892 .....			.9688	109.2	1.2500	114.4	12.2917	102.8	.9292	111.5
1893 .....			.8875	100.0	1.2250	112.1	12.0000	100.3	.9292	111.5
1894 .....			.9271	104.5	1.0500	96.1	11.7083	97.9	.8479	101.8
1895	1.9688	98.6	.8521	96.1	.9125	83.5	11.1458	93.2	.7813	93.8
1896	2.0000	100.2	.8333	93.9	.8375	76.6	11.1667	93.3	.6938	83.3
1897	1.9667	98.5	.7521	84.8	.8125	74.3	11.0000	92.0	.7188	86.3
1898	1.9979	100.1	.7604	85.7	.9250	84.6	11.7500	98.2	.7417	89.0
1899	2.0479	102.6	.8938	100.8	1.2917	118.2	13.5208	113.0	.7979	95.8
1900	2.1583	108.1	1.0167	114.6	1.5900	145.5	16.5000	137.9	.6833	82.0
1901	1.8896	94.7	1.0188	114.8	1.8913	173.1	15.0000	125.4	.7742	92.9
1902	1.9500	97.7	.8646	97.5	2.1208	194.1	15.8333	132.4	.8058	96.7

a Duty paid.

b Average for the period July, 1894, to December, 1899.

c Average for 1896-1899.

d Average for 1890-1898.

e No quotation for year.

f Average for 1895-1899.

TABLE IV.—BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899), AND AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1902—Continued.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I.]

Year.	Lumber and building materials.									
	Linseed oil: raw.		Maple: hard.		Oak: white, plain.		Oak: white, quartered.		Oxide of zinc.	
	Average price per gallon.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per M feet.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per M feet.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per M feet.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$0.4535	100.0	\$26.5042	100.0	\$37.4292	100.0	\$53.6771	100.0	\$0.0400	100.0
1890 .....	.6158	135.8	26.5000	100.0	37.8750	101.2	51.4583	95.9	.0425	106.3
1891 .....	.4842	106.8	26.5000	100.0	38.0000	101.5	53.5833	99.8	.0419	104.8
1892 .....	.4083	90.0	26.5000	100.0	38.4583	102.7	53.0000	98.7	.0426	106.5
1893 .....	.4633	102.2	26.5000	100.0	38.7500	103.5	53.0000	98.7	.0413	103.3
1894 .....	.5242	115.6	26.5000	100.0	37.2500	99.5	51.1250	95.2	.0373	93.3
1895 .....	.5242	115.6	26.5000	100.0	36.2500	96.8	53.2500	99.2	.0350	87.5
1896 .....	.3683	81.2	26.5000	100.0	36.2500	96.8	54.5000	101.5	.0383	95.8
1897 .....	.3275	72.2	26.5000	100.0	36.2500	96.8	53.8333	100.3	.0377	94.3
1898 .....	.3925	86.5	26.5000	100.0	36.2500	96.8	52.5000	97.8	.0396	99.0
1899 .....	.4267	94.1	26.5417	100.1	38.9583	104.1	60.5208	112.7	.0438	109.5
1900 .....	.6292	138.7	27.5000	103.8	40.8333	109.1	64.4583	120.1	.0451	112.8
1901 .....	.6350	140.0	26.7083	100.8	36.7708	98.2	59.1667	110.2	.0438	109.5
1902 .....	.5933	130.8	28.5833	107.8	40.8750	109.2	63.0833	117.5	.0440	110.0

Year.	Lumber and building materials.									
	Pine: white, boards, No. 2 barn.		Pine: white, boards, uppers.		Pine: yellow.		Plate glass: polished, 3 to 5 sq. ft.		Plate glass: polished, 5 to 10 sq. ft.	
	Average price per M feet.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per M feet.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per M feet.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per sq. ft.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per sq. ft.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$17.1104	100.0	\$46.5542	100.0	\$18.4646	100.0	\$0.3630	100.0	\$0.5190	100.0
1890	16.7917	98.1	44.0833	94.7	20.7500	112.4	.5300	146.0	.7000	134.9
1891	17.0000	99.4	45.0000	96.7	19.9583	108.1	.5200	143.3	.6900	132.9
1892	17.1458	100.2	46.0417	98.9	18.5000	100.2	.4200	115.7	.5500	106.0
1893	18.6250	108.9	48.5000	104.2	18.5000	100.2	.4200	115.7	.5500	106.0
1894	18.1667	106.2	46.4167	99.7	18.5000	100.2	.3300	90.9	.4500	86.7
1895	17.2500	100.8	46.0000	98.8	16.9167	91.6	.3000	82.6	.4800	92.5
1896	16.5000	96.4	46.6250	100.2	16.4167	88.9	.3400	93.7	.5400	104.0
1897	15.8333	92.5	46.3333	99.5	16.4375	89.0	.2000	55.1	.3200	61.7
1898	15.5000	90.6	46.0833	99.0	18.6250	100.9	.2700	74.4	.4300	82.9
1899	18.2917	106.9	50.4583	108.4	20.0417	108.5	.3000	82.6	.4800	92.5
1900	21.5000	125.7	57.5000	123.5	20.7083	112.2	.3400	93.7	.5400	104.0
1901	20.8750	122.0	60.4167	129.8	19.6667	106.5	.3200	88.2	.4900	94.4
1902	23.5000	137.3	74.8333	160.7	21.0000	113.7	.2575	70.9	.4113	79.2

Year.	Lumber and building materials.									
	Poplar.		Putty.		Resin: good, strained.		Shingles: cypress.		Shingles: white pine, 18 in.	
	Average price per M feet.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per pound.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per barrel.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per M.	Rela- tive price.	Average price per M.	Rela- tive price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$31.3667	100.0	\$0.0158	100.0	\$1.4399	100.0	\$2.8213	100.0	\$3.7434	100.0
1890	30.5000	97.2	.0175	110.8	1.3844	96.1	3.3500	118.7	3.8417	102.6
1891	30.5000	97.2	.0175	110.8	1.4740	102.4	3.2500	115.2	4.0000	106.9
1892	30.6042	97.6	.0161	101.9	1.3417	93.2	3.1500	111.7	3.9063	104.4
1893	33.6250	107.2	.0160	101.3	1.2615	87.6	3.0000	106.3	3.8500	102.8
1894	31.7500	101.2	.0157	99.4	1.2510	86.9	2.8000	99.2	3.7500	100.2
1895	31.0000	98.8	.0145	91.8	1.5615	108.4	2.6500	93.9	3.7000	98.8
1896	31.0000	98.8	.0145	91.8	1.7458	121.2	2.5000	88.6	3.6125	96.5
1897	30.6667	97.8	.0145	91.8	1.6125	112.0	2.3500	83.3	3.5417	94.6
1898	30.0000	95.6	.0145	91.8	1.4208	98.7	2.5000	88.6	3.5521	94.9
1899	34.0208	108.5	.0168	106.3	1.3458	93.5	2.6625	94.4	3.6792	98.3
1900	37.6875	120.2	.0190	120.3	1.6021	111.3	2.8500	101.0	4.0000	106.9
1901	36.7083	117.0	.0150	94.9	1.5302	106.3	2.8500	101.0	4.1875	111.9
1902	42.1042	134.2	.0192	121.5	1.6125	112.0	2.6708	94.7	^a 3.5875	^a 123.0

^a Shingles: Michigan white pine, 16 inches long, XXXX. For method of computing relative price for 1902 see pages 224 and 225. Average price for 1901, \$3.2625.

TABLE IV.—BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899), AND AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1902—Continued.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I.]

Year.	Lumber and building materials.									
	Spruce.		Tar.		Turpentine: spirits of.		Window glass: American, single, firsts, 6 x 8 to 10 x 15 inch.		Window glass: American, single, thirds, 6 x 8 to 10 x 15 inch.	
	Average price per M feet.	Relative price.	Average price per barrel.	Relative price.	Average price per gallon.	Relative price.	Average price per 50 sq. ft.	Relative price.	Average price per 50 sq. ft.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$14.3489	100.0	\$1.2048	100.0	\$0.3343	100.0	\$2.1514	100.0	\$1.8190	100.0
1890	16.2917	113.5	1.4750	122.4	.4080	122.0	2.2283	103.6	1.7858	98.2
1891	14.2183	99.1	1.5833	131.4	.3795	113.5	2.2125	102.8	1.7700	97.3
1892	14.8542	103.5	1.3000	107.9	.3227	96.5	1.9935	92.7	1.5948	87.7
1893	13.7708	96.0	1.0458	86.8	.3002	89.8	2.1375	99.4	1.7100	94.0
1894	12.7083	88.6	1.0917	90.6	.2932	87.7	1.9918	92.6	1.6326	89.8
1895	14.2500	99.3	1.1417	94.8	.2923	87.4	1.5988	74.3	1.3919	76.5
1896	14.2500	99.3	1.0125	84.0	.2743	82.1	1.8021	83.8	1.6000	88.0
1897	14.0000	97.6	1.0542	87.5	.2924	87.5	2.1986	102.2	1.9630	107.9
1898	13.7500	95.8	1.0979	91.1	.3221	96.4	2.6432	122.9	2.3428	128.8
1899	15.3958	107.3	1.2458	103.4	.4581	137.0	2.7081	125.9	2.3986	131.9
1900	17.3750	121.1	1.3625	113.1	.4771	142.7	2.6990	125.5	2.3194	127.5
1901	18.0000	125.4	1.2817	106.4	.3729	111.5	4.1282	191.9	3.2823	180.4
1902	19.2500	134.2	1.3250	110.0	.4740	141.8	3.2187	149.6	2.5649	141.0

Year.	Drugs and chemicals.							
	Alcohol: grain, 94 per cent.		Alcohol: wood, refined, 95 per cent.		Alum: lump.		Brimstone: crude, seconds.	
	Average price per gallon.	Relative price.	Average price per gallon.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per ton.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$2.2405	100.0	\$0.9539	100.0	\$0.0167	100.0	\$20.6958	100.0
1890	2.0717	92.5	1.1375	119.2	.0182	109.0	21.1458	102.2
1891	2.2150	98.9	1.1598	121.6	.0158	94.6	28.6042	138.2
1892	2.1417	95.6	1.2973	136.0	.0160	95.8	24.1458	116.7
1893	2.1808	97.3	1.2917	135.4	.0174	104.2	18.7292	90.5
1894	2.1521	96.1	.7198	75.5	.0169	101.2	16.5833	80.1
1895	2.3292	104.0	.8667	90.9	.0160	95.8	15.6250	75.5
1896	2.3008	102.7	.8500	89.1	.0164	98.2	17.9583	86.8
1897	2.2767	101.6	.6958	72.9	.0166	99.4	20.1250	97.2
1898	2.3250	103.8	.7500	78.6	.0165	98.8	22.9167	110.7
1899	2.4117	107.6	.7708	80.8	.0168	100.6	21.1250	102.1
1900	2.3867	106.5	.8000	83.9	.0175	104.8	21.1458	102.2
1901	2.4583	109.7	.6125	64.2	.0175	104.8	22.0000	106.3
1902	2.4057	107.4	.6417	67.3	.0175	104.8	23.4375	113.2

Year.	Drugs and chemicals.							
	Glycerin: refined.		Muriatic acid: 20°.		Opium: natural, in cases.		Quinine: American.	
	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per ounce.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$0.1399	100.0	\$0.0104	100.0	\$2.3602	100.0	\$0.2460	100.0
1890 .....	.1767	126.3	.0104	100.0	2.6208	111.0	.3275	133.1
1891 .....	.1538	109.9	.0098	94.2	1.9438	82.4	.2508	102.0
1892 .....	.1396	99.8	.0121	116.3	1.6708	70.8	.2183	88.7
1893 .....	.1346	96.2	.0101	97.1	2.3917	101.3	.2150	87.4
1894 .....	.1194	85.3	.0088	84.6	2.2854	96.8	.2621	106.5
1895 .....	.1204	86.1	.0083	79.8	1.8413	78.0	.2508	102.0
1896 .....	.1671	119.4	.0075	72.1	2.0917	88.6	.2406	97.8
1897 .....	.1308	93.5	.0109	104.8	2.3417	99.2	.1829	74.3
1898 .....	.1238	88.5	.0128	123.1	3.3417	141.6	.2146	87.2
1899 .....	.1329	95.0	.0135	129.8	3.0729	130.2	.2975	120.9
1900 .....	.1515	108.3	.0135	129.8	3.2000	135.6	.3325	135.2
1901 .....	.1504	107.5	.0150	144.2	3.2292	136.8	.3025	123.0
1902 .....	.1444	103.2	.0168	161.5	2.8313	120.0	.2575	104.7

TABLE IV.—BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899), AND AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1902—Continued.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I.]

Year.	Drugs and chemicals.		House furnishing goods.					
	Sulphuric acid: 66°.		Earthenware: plates, cream-colored.		Earthenware: plates, white granite.		Earthenware: teacups and saucers, white granite.	
	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per dozen.	Relative price.	Average price per dozen.	Relative price.	Average price per gross (6 dozen cups and 6 dozen saucers).	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$0.0089	100.0	\$0.4136	100.0	\$0.4479	100.0	\$3.4292	100.0
1890 .....	.0088	98.9	.4465	108.0	.4888	109.1	3.7600	109.6
1891 .....	.0081	91.0	.4367	105.6	.4786	106.9	3.6817	107.4
1892 .....	.0095	106.7	.4230	102.3	.4644	103.7	3.5720	104.2
1893 .....	.0085	95.5	.4230	102.3	.4644	103.7	3.5720	104.2
1894 .....	.0073	82.0	.4177	101.0	.4566	101.9	3.5250	102.8
1895 .....	.0070	78.7	.3913	94.6	.4162	92.9	3.2374	94.4
1896 .....	.0070	78.7	.3807	92.0	.3991	89.1	3.0907	90.1
1897 .....	.0095	106.7	.3807	92.0	.3991	89.1	3.0907	90.1
1898 .....	.0113	127.0	.4153	100.4	.4515	100.8	3.3595	98.0
1899 .....	.0120	134.8	.4208	101.7	.4607	102.9	3.4026	99.2
1900 .....	.0120	134.8	.4410	106.6	.4841	108.1	3.5750	104.3
1901 .....	.0125	140.4	.4655	112.5	.5096	113.8	3.7632	109.7
1902 .....	.0130	146.1	.4655	112.5	.5096	113.8	3.7632	109.7

Year.	House furnishing goods.							
	Furniture: bed-room sets, ash.		Furniture: chairs, bedroom, maple.		Furniture: chairs, kitchen.		Furniture: tables, kitchen.	
	Average price per set.	Relative price.	Average price per dozen.	Relative price.	Average price per dozen.	Relative price.	Average price per dozen.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$10.555	100.0	\$6.195	100.0	\$3.8255	100.0	\$14.435	100.0
1890	12.000	113.7	7.000	113.0	4.2000	109.8	15.000	103.9
1891	12.000	113.7	7.000	113.0	4.2000	109.8	15.000	103.9
1892	12.000	113.7	6.850	110.6	4.2500	111.1	15.000	103.9
1893	11.000	104.2	6.850	110.6	4.2500	111.1	15.000	103.9
1894	11.000	104.2	6.000	96.9	3.5000	91.5	14.250	98.7
1895	9.950	94.3	6.000	96.9	3.5000	91.5	14.250	98.7
1896	8.750	82.9	6.000	96.9	3.5000	91.5	13.800	95.6
1897	8.750	82.9	5.000	80.7	3.5000	91.5	13.800	95.6
1898	10.000	94.7	5.125	82.7	3.3130	86.6	13.800	95.6
1899	10.100	95.7	6.125	98.9	4.0420	105.7	14.450	100.1
1900	11.250	106.6	8.000	129.1	5.2080	136.1	15.600	108.1
1901	11.250	106.6	7.000	113.0	4.7500	124.2	15.600	108.1
1902	11.750	111.3	7.333	118.4	4.9167	128.5	15.600	108.1

Year.	House furnishing goods.							
	Glassware: nappies, 4-inch.		Glassware: pitchers, ½-gallon, common.		Glassware: tumblers, ½-pint, common.		Table cutlery: carvers, stag handles.	
	Average price per dozen.	Relative price.	Average price per dozen.	Relative price.	Average price per dozen.	Relative price.	Average price per pair.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$0.112	100.0	\$1.175	100.0	\$0.1775	100.0	\$0.80	100.0
1890 .....	.120	107.1	1.250	106.4	.1800	101.4	.80	100.0
1891 .....	.120	107.1	1.250	106.4	.2000	112.7	.80	100.0
1892 .....	.120	107.1	1.250	106.4	.1900	107.0	.80	100.0
1893 .....	.120	107.1	1.250	106.4	.1900	107.0	.95	118.8
1894 .....	.120	107.1	1.250	106.4	.1900	107.0	.80	100.0
1895 .....	.120	107.1	1.250	106.4	.1850	104.2	.80	100.0
1896 .....	.100	89.3	1.250	106.4	.1800	101.4	.80	100.0
1897 .....	.100	89.3	1.000	85.1	.1700	95.8	.75	93.8
1898 .....	.100	89.3	1.000	85.1	.1600	90.1	.75	93.8
1899 .....	.100	89.3	1.000	85.1	.1300	73.2	.75	93.8
1900 .....	.100	89.3	1.000	85.1	.1800	101.4	.75	93.8
1901 .....	.140	125.0	1.300	110.6	.1800	101.4	.75	93.8
1902 .....	.140	125.0	1.300	110.6	.1850	104.2	.75	93.8

TABLE IV.—BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899), AND AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1902—Continued.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I.]

Year.	House furnishing goods.						Miscellaneous.	
	Table cutlery: knives and forks, cocobolo handles.		Wooden ware: pails, oak-grained.		Wooden ware: tubs, oak-grained.		Cotton-seed meal.	
	Average price per gross.	Relative price.	Average price per dozen.	Relative price.	Average price per nest of 3.	Relative price.	Average price per ton of 2,000 pounds.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$6.06	100.0	\$1.2988	100.0	\$1.3471	100.0	\$21.9625	100.0
1890	7.75	127.9	1.5917	122.6	1.6500	122.5	23.3750	106.4
1891	7.75	127.9	1.4500	111.6	1.5667	116.3	25.2083	114.8
1892	6.85	113.0	1.3500	103.9	1.4000	103.9	23.6958	107.9
1893	5.50	90.8	1.3125	101.1	1.3083	97.1	25.7042	117.0
1894	5.50	90.8	1.2583	96.9	1.2875	95.6	22.5583	102.7
1895	5.50	90.8	1.1208	86.3	1.2500	92.8	18.9125	86.1
1896	5.50	90.8	1.2625	97.2	1.2500	92.8	19.9375	90.8
1897	5.00	82.5	1.2417	95.6	1.2500	92.8	20.4375	93.1
1898	5.50	90.8	1.1333	87.3	1.2500	92.8	19.0000	86.5
1899	5.75	94.9	1.2667	97.5	1.2583	93.4	20.7958	94.7
1900	5.75	94.9	1.4917	114.9	1.4417	107.0	25.5458	116.3
1901	6.50	107.3	1.5500	119.3	1.4500	107.6	25.0208	113.9
1902	6.50	107.3	1.5500	119.3	1.4500	107.6	27.1333	123.5

Year.	Miscellaneous.							
	Cotton-seed oil: summer yellow, prime.		Jute: raw.		Malt: Western made.		Paper: news.	
	Average price per gallon.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per bushel.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$0.3044	100.0	\$0.0359	100.0	\$0.7029	100.0	\$0.0299	100.0
1890 .....	.3446	113.2	.0388	108.1	.7500	106.7	.0382	127.8
1891 .....	.3567	117.2	.0371	103.3	.9271	131.9	.0340	113.7
1892 .....	.3088	101.4	.0475	132.3	.8015	114.0	.0340	113.7
1893 .....	.4550	149.5	.0346	93.4	.7750	110.3	.0318	106.4
1894 .....	.3238	106.4	.0345	96.1	.7446	105.9	.0323	108.0
1895 .....	.2721	89.4	.0279	77.7	.6854	97.5	.0308	103.0
1896 .....	.2513	82.6	.0319	88.9	.5629	80.1	.0275	92.0
1897 .....	.2365	77.7	.0373	103.9	.5438	77.4	.0271	90.6
1898 .....	.2288	75.2	.0332	92.5	.6163	87.7	.0219	73.2
1899 .....	.2663	87.5	.0365	101.7	.6221	88.5	.0209	69.9
1900 .....	.3556	116.8	.0435	121.2	.6538	93.0	.0281	94.0
1901 .....	.3571	117.3	.0400	111.4	.7450	106.0	.0226	75.6
1902 .....	.4067	133.6	.0438	122.0	.7925	112.7	.0242	80.9

Year.	Miscellaneous.							
	Paper: wrapping, manila.		Proof spirits.		Rope: manila, ¾-inch.		Rubber: Para Island.	
	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per gallon.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$0.0553	100.0	\$1.1499	100.0	\$0.0934	100.0	\$0.8007	100.0
1890 .....	.0575	104.0	1.0533	91.6	.1494	160.0	.8379	104.6
1891 .....	.0575	104.0	1.1052	96.1	.1038	111.1	.7908	98.8
1892 .....	.0558	100.9	1.0757	93.5	.1148	122.9	.6763	84.5
1893 .....	.0579	104.7	1.0713	93.2	.0919	98.4	.7167	89.5
1894 .....	.0584	105.6	1.1326	98.5	.0770	82.4	.6744	84.2
1895 .....	.0586	106.0	1.2109	105.3	.0735	78.7	.7425	92.7
1896 .....	.0588	106.3	1.2031	104.6	.0664	71.1	.8000	99.9
1897 .....	.0588	106.3	1.1830	102.9	.0631	67.6	.8454	105.6
1898 .....	.0459	83.0	1.2220	106.3	.0842	90.1	.9271	115.8
1899 .....	.0438	79.2	1.2421	108.0	.1094	117.1	.9954	124.3
1900 .....	.0480	86.8	1.2460	108.4	.1320	141.3	.9817	122.6
1901 .....	.0502	90.8	1.2861	111.8	.1092	116.9	.8496	106.1
1902 .....	.0497	89.9	1.3138	114.3	.1348	144.3	.7273	90.8

TABLE IV.—BASE PRICES (AVERAGE FOR 1890-1899), AND AVERAGE YEARLY ACTUAL AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1902—Concluded.

[For a more complete description of the articles see Table I.]

Year.	Miscellaneous.							
	Soap: castile, mot- tled, pure.		Starch: laundry, large lump.		Tobacco: plug, Horseshoe.		Tobacco: smoking, granulated, Seal of North Carolina.	
	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.	Average price per pound.	Relative price.
Average, 1890-1899 .	\$0.0569	100.0	\$0.0348	100.0	\$0.3962	100.0	\$0.5090	100.0
1890 .....	.0594	104.4	.0371	106.6	.4050	102.2	.5000	98.2
1891 .....	.0621	109.1	.0426	122.4	.4008	101.2	.5000	98.2
1892 .....	.0624	109.7	.0373	107.2	.3725	94.0	.5000	98.2
1893 .....	.0615	108.1	.0366	105.2	.3967	100.1	.5000	98.2
1894 .....	.0588	103.3	.0366	105.2	.4000	101.0	.5000	98.2
1895 .....	.0507	89.1	.0363	104.3	.4000	101.0	.5000	98.2
1896 .....	.0502	88.2	.0310	89.1	.3808	96.1	.5000	98.2
1897 .....	.0531	93.3	.0300	86.2	.3758	94.9	.5000	98.2
1898 .....	.0550	96.7	.0300	86.2	.4133	104.3	.5300	104.1
1899 .....	.0558	98.1	.0300	86.2	.4175	105.4	.5600	110.0
1900 .....	.0613	107.7	.0340	97.7	.4433	111.9	.5600	110.0
1901 .....	.0655	115.1	.0363	104.3	.4658	117.6	.5600	110.0
1902 .....	.0663	116.5	.0454	130.5	.4542	114.6	.5592	109.9

TABLE V.—RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1902.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100. For a more complete description of the articles see Table I.]

Year.	Farm products.										
	Cotton: upland, mid- dling.	Flax- seed: No. 1.	Grain.						Hay: timo- thy, No. 1.	Hides: green, salted, paekers, heavy native steers.	Hops: New York State, choice.
			Barley: by sample.	Corn: No. 2, cash.	Oats: cash.	Rye: No. 2, cash.	Wheat: contract grades, cash.	Aver- age.			
1890....	142.9	125.5	111.6	103.8	115.6	103.0	118.9	110.6	95.8	99.6	148.0
1891....	110.8	97.1	134.5	151.0	144.1	157.6	128.1	143.1	117.8	101.5	149.1
1892....	99.0	91.4	112.2	118.3	113.2	127.7	104.9	115.3	113.5	92.8	141.4
1893....	107.2	97.7	103.3	104.2	105.2	92.6	90.1	99.1	107.4	79.9	128.2
1894....	90.2	121.6	113.2	113.7	115.7	88.1	74.4	101.0	99.9	68.4	85.5
1895....	94.0	111.8	94.8	104.0	88.3	91.2	79.9	91.6	109.1	109.7	53.1
1896....	102.0	72.9	65.7	67.8	67.0	66.5	85.4	70.5	99.0	86.6	49.5
1897....	92.2	78.1	71.2	66.9	67.9	74.9	105.8	77.3	80.9	106.3	65.5
1898....	76.9	99.8	95.9	82.6	91.9	93.8	117.8	96.4	79.9	122.8	91.5
1899....	84.7	104.0	97.6	87.6	91.2	104.4	94.7	95.1	96.6	131.8	88.3
1900....	123.8	145.7	106.2	100.2	84.5	97.9	93.7	96.5	110.9	127.4	83.7
1901....	111.1	145.8	129.8	130.6	118.3	100.8	95.7	115.0	123.0	132.0	97.1
1902....	115.1	135.0	139.4	156.9	147.3	102.5	98.7	129.0	120.9	142.8	134.1

Year.	Farm products.										Aver- age, farm prod- ucts.
	Live stock.										
	Cattle.			Hogs.			Sheep.			Aver- age.	
	Steers, choice to extra.	Steers, good to choicce.	Aver- age.	Heavy.	Light.	Aver- age.	Native.	West- ern.	Aver- age.		
890....	91.5	87.4	89.5	89.6	88.8	89.2	120.5	118.0	119.3	99.3	110.0
891....	110.6	107.7	109.2	100.2	98.2	99.2	120.0	115.6	117.8	108.7	121.5
892....	95.7	95.0	95.4	116.8	114.6	115.7	127.2	123.2	125.2	112.1	111.7
893....	103.8	102.2	103.0	148.4	148.7	148.6	103.2	104.3	103.8	118.4	107.9
894....	97.0	95.6	96.3	112.7	111.6	112.2	71.7	75.4	73.6	94.0	95.9
895....	103.1	104.2	103.7	97.0	96.2	96.6	78.5	78.3	78.4	92.9	93.3
896....	86.4	90.2	88.3	76.1	80.5	78.3	78.0	79.4	78.7	81.8	78.3
897....	98.2	100.8	99.5	81.4	84.2	82.8	93.1	95.3	94.2	92.2	85.2
898....	101.1	103.2	102.2	86.2	85.0	85.6	104.4	105.3	104.9	97.5	96.1
899....	112.6	113.7	113.2	91.5	92.1	91.8	103.3	105.2	104.3	103.1	100.0
900....	108.7	113.9	111.3	115.2	115.7	115.5	109.7	114.3	112.0	112.9	109.5
901....	115.1	118.1	116.6	135.0	133.9	134.5	89.2	94.7	92.0	114.3	116.9
902....	140.4	138.5	139.5	158.0	152.4	155.2	100.6	105.7	103.2	132.6	130.5

TABLE V.—RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1902—Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100. For a more complete description of the articles see Table I.]

Year.	Food, etc.								
	Beans: medium, choice.	Bread.							
		Crackers.			Loaf.				Average.
		Boston X.	Soda.	Average.	Washing- ton mar- ket.	Home- made (N. Y. mar- ket).	Vienna (N. Y. market).	Average.	
1890....	121.5	104.0	111.4	107.7	100.5	101.0	101.0	100.8	103.6
1891....	134.9	104.0	111.4	107.7	100.5	101.0	101.0	100.8	103.6
1892....	112.0	102.2	106.3	104.3	100.5	101.0	101.0	100.8	102.2
1893....	119.2	96.6	104.5	100.6	100.5	101.0	101.0	100.8	100.7
1894....	110.6	96.6	101.0	98.8	100.5	101.0	101.0	100.8	100.0
1895....	107.2	97.2	94.0	95.6	94.2	101.0	101.0	98.7	97.5
1896....	70.3	96.6	91.6	94.1	102.5	90.4	90.4	94.4	94.3
1897....	62.6	88.0	82.5	85.3	100.5	101.0	101.0	100.8	94.6
1898....	74.7	108.9	105.6	107.3	100.5	101.0	101.0	100.8	103.4
1899....	87.0	105.9	92.3	99.1	100.5	101.0	101.0	100.8	100.1
1900....	125.6	111.4	94.0	102.7	100.5	101.0	101.0	100.8	101.6
1901....	131.3	118.9	97.5	108.2	100.5	101.0	101.0	100.8	103.8
1902....	115.0	118.9	97.5	108.2	100.5	101.0	101.0	100.8	103.8

Year.	Food, etc.											
	Butter.				Chcese: New York State factory, full cream.	Coffee: Rio No. 7.	Eggs: new- laid, fancy, near- by.	Fish.				
	Cream- ery, Elgin (Elgin mar- ket).	Cream- ery, Western (New York mar- ket).	Dairy, New York State.	Aver- age.				Cod, dry, bank, large.	Her- ring, shore, round.	Mack- erel, salt, large No. 3s.	Salmon, canned.	Aver- age.
1890....	103.1	101.5	96.5	100.4	97.1	136.6	99.1	101.7	93.3	129.2	111.4	108.9
1891....	115.3	115.3	117.6	116.1	102.4	127.3	110.0	120.5	124.6	108.4	101.8	113.8
1892....	116.5	116.5	116.1	116.4	107.2	108.9	110.4	126.3	77.8	92.0	100.7	99.2
1893....	118.9	120.5	124.6	121.3	109.0	131.2	114.5	114.2	101.0	92.0	101.4	102.2
1894....	101.1	102.1	103.3	102.2	107.4	126.0	93.5	106.7	89.9	78.2	96.7	92.9
1895....	95.1	95.3	93.0	94.5	94.1	121.2	102.0	98.9	83.6	110.6	102.1	98.8
1896....	82.6	82.1	82.3	82.3	92.0	93.9	88.7	75.4	88.8	98.5	105.2	92.0
1897....	84.7	84.5	83.2	84.1	98.1	60.4	87.5	80.9	96.3	86.5	90.8	88.6
1898....	86.9	87.2	86.4	86.8	83.3	48.2	92.6	83.6	111.4	96.7	86.0	94.4
1899....	95.6	94.8	97.1	95.8	108.9	46.0	101.6	92.0	133.2	107.9	103.8	109.2
1900....	100.4	100.1	104.5	101.7	114.3	62.6	100.7	94.9	134.6	98.3	120.2	112.0
1901....	97.4	96.5	99.2	97.7	102.4	49.2	106.7	107.2	131.9	76.6	116.3	108.0
1902....	111.2	110.6	114.5	112.1	114.1	44.6	122.7	91.2	129.9	97.3	109.6	107.0

Year.	Food, etc.								
	Flour.						Fruit.		
	Buck- wheat.	Rye.	Wheat.			Average.	Apples.		
			Spring patents.	Winter straights.	Average.		Evap- orated, choice.	Sun-dried, Southern, sliced.	Average.
1890....	104.0	101.4	120.7	121.0	120.9	111.8	134.1	134.0	134.1
1891....	125.7	148.3	123.5	127.6	125.6	131.3	129.9	160.2	145.1
1892....	92.1	121.1	101.1	107.2	104.2	105.4	81.2	82.1	81.7
1893....	121.9	93.0	93.2	85.4	89.3	98.4	109.4	98.6	104.0
1894....	125.4	83.8	83.7	71.5	77.6	91.1	128.9	122.5	125.7
1895....	86.2	94.5	84.8	84.0	84.4	87.4	80.0	93.4	86.7
1896....	71.1	80.9	88.3	94.1	91.2	83.6	62.9	60.6	61.8
1897....	75.4	84.6	106.8	113.4	110.1	95.1	65.5	51.8	58.7
1898....	79.8	92.9	110.1	107.8	109.0	97.7	105.1	77.3	91.2
1899....	118.4	99.4	87.8	88.0	87.9	98.4	102.6	118.4	110.5
1900....	108.3	103.3	89.4	87.1	88.3	97.0	72.6	86.0	79.3
1901....	108.4	100.1	88.7	86.0	87.4	95.8	83.7	79.6	81.7
1902....	115.1	103.8	88.6	90.7	89.7	99.6	108.7	98.4	103.6

TABLE V.—RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1902—Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100. For a more complete description of the articles see Table I.]

Year.	Food, etc.								
	Fruit.				Glucose: 41° and 42° mix- ing. (a)	Lard: prime contract.	Meal: corn.		
	Currants, in barrels.	Prunes, California, in boxes.	Raisins, California, London layer.	Average.			Fine white.	Fine yellow.	Average.
1890....	127.5	138.0	157.3	138.2	.....	96.8	101.2	100.3	100.8
1891....	113.6	129.2	120.1	130.6	.....	100.9	140.6	143.4	142.0
1892....	79.2	128.6	97.9	93.8	.....	117.9	113.7	114.2	114.0
1893....	72.0	134.2	113.3	105.5	124.3	157.5	105.0	106.5	105.8
1894....	46.1	95.0	76.9	93.9	111.4	118.2	106.7	104.5	105.6
1895....	67.7	86.0	95.2	84.5	109.2	99.8	102.2	104.4	103.3
1896....	87.2	75.1	67.9	70.7	81.7	71.7	77.5	77.2	77.4
1897....	127.7	70.5	93.2	81.7	86.0	67.4	77.8	75.1	76.5
1898....	154.7	70.3	92.7	100.0	91.8	84.4	84.1	83.2	83.7
1899....	125.3	73.0	85.5	101.0	95.6	85.0	91.1	91.2	91.2
1900....	192.0	67.4	101.3	103.9	104.9	105.5	96.5	97.4	97.0
1901....	221.6	67.8	96.1	109.8	116.0	135.3	114.2	116.8	115.5
1902....	131.7	71.2	112.3	104.5	153.6	161.9	146.4	150.0	148.2

Year.	Food, etc.										
	Meat.										
	Beef.				Pork.					Mutton, dressed.	Aver- age.
	Fresh, native sides.	Salt, extra mess.	Salt, hams, West- ern.	Aver- age.	Bacon, short clear sides.	Bacon, short rib sides.	Hams, smoked, packed.	Salt, mess, old to new.	Aver- age.		
1890....	89.2	86.8	80.4	85.5	89.3	89.3	101.1	104.4	96.0	123.7	95.5
1891....	106.2	104.4	85.8	98.8	103.6	103.8	99.8	97.2	101.1	114.9	102.0
1892....	98.8	84.8	80.5	88.0	116.6	116.5	109.3	99.1	110.4	121.2	103.4
1893....	105.4	102.2	98.6	102.1	155.3	154.0	126.9	157.6	148.5	106.5	125.8
1894....	97.0	101.0	101.5	99.8	111.3	112.2	103.6	121.4	112.1	80.2	103.5
1895....	102.7	101.4	95.9	100.0	96.3	96.3	96.2	101.7	97.6	82.2	96.6
1896....	90.5	93.7	88.1	90.8	73.2	73.0	95.8	76.8	79.7	82.9	84.3
1897....	99.7	95.7	125.1	106.8	80.1	79.6	90.9	76.6	81.8	96.6	93.0
1898....	101.3	114.2	118.8	111.4	88.3	90.5	82.0	84.8	86.4	98.0	97.2
1899....	108.3	115.9	125.6	116.6	86.4	85.1	93.8	80.3	86.4	94.3	98.7
1900....	104.3	121.7	114.2	113.4	111.4	111.6	104.2	107.5	108.7	96.4	108.9
1901....	102.1	116.3	112.6	110.3	132.0	132.5	109.2	134.2	127.0	89.5	116.1
1902....	125.9	147.1	118.0	130.3	159.0	159.5	123.1	154.2	149.0	97.9	135.6

Year.	Food, etc.										
	Milk: fresh.	Molas- ses: New Orleans, open kettle, prime.	Rice: domes- tic, choicc.	Salt.			Soda: bicar- bonate of, Ameri- can.	Spices.			Starch: pure corn.
				Ameri- can.	Ash- ton's.	Aver- age.		Nut- megs.	Pepper, Singa- pore.	Aver- age.	
1890....	103.1	112.4	107.8	112.5	111.9	112.2	131.6	146.2	153.7	150.0	99.6
1891....	104.7	88.5	113.5	111.7	108.1	109.9	151.7	140.7	116.6	128.7	109.5
1892....	105.1	101.2	101.4	107.5	107.8	107.7	104.3	123.1	92.0	107.6	109.5
1893....	109.4	106.2	81.8	99.6	105.5	102.6	136.4	106.1	79.4	92.8	109.5
1894....	103.1	98.1	93.8	102.1	101.6	101.9	128.2	92.5	68.9	80.7	103.5
1895....	99.2	97.8	95.0	99.6	93.0	96.3	84.7	91.8	66.4	79.1	101.1
1896....	91.8	103.0	92.5	88.4	93.0	90.7	72.7	83.1	66.8	75.0	93.6
1897....	92.2	83.1	96.6	93.9	93.0	93.5	71.8	77.6	88.7	83.2	91.2
1898....	93.7	97.8	108.4	94.4	93.0	93.7	61.7	72.7	119.0	95.9	91.2
1899....	99.2	111.9	108.2	90.4	93.0	91.7	56.0	66.4	149.1	107.8	91.2
1900....	107.5	151.5	97.7	142.1	93.0	117.6	58.9	60.2	172.4	116.3	91.2
1901....	102.7	120.1	97.7	121.6	99.0	110.3	51.2	54.3	172.5	113.4	85.8
1902....	112.9	115.5	99.6	90.3	101.0	95.7	51.7	46.9	167.6	107.3	80.3

a Average for 1893-1899=100.

TABLE V.—RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1902—Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100. For a more complete description of the articles see Table I.]

Year.	Food, etc.										
	Sugar.				Tallow.	Tea: For- mosa, fine.	Vegetables, fresh.			Vine- gar: cider, Mon- arch.	Aver- age, food, etc.
	89° fair refin- ing.	96° cen- trifu- gal.	Granu- lated.	Aver- age.			Onions.	Pota- toes, Bur- bank.	Aver- age.		
1890....	143.9	141.1	130.5	138.5	105.7	96.3	127.8	119.3	123.6	105.4	112.4
1891....	101.8	101.1	99.7	100.9	111.0	99.2	121.3	154.9	138.1	121.8	115.7
1892....	84.5	85.7	92.1	87.4	106.4	106.0	106.0	91.1	98.6	111.1	103.6
1893....	94.3	95.1	102.3	97.2	125.1	101.7	93.8	134.5	114.2	101.5	110.2
1894....	81.2	83.5	87.0	83.9	110.3	98.0	95.6	122.8	109.2	101.5	99.8
1895....	85.2	84.1	87.9	85.7	99.8	95.1	91.6	86.7	89.2	98.1	94.6
1896....	93.9	93.7	95.9	94.5	78.9	91.0	57.3	39.4	48.4	88.0	83.8
1897....	90.6	92.1	95.1	92.6	76.3	98.6	115.5	65.7	90.6	88.0	87.7
1898....	109.2	109.5	105.2	108.0	81.8	104.2	96.2	102.1	99.2	89.6	94.4
1899....	115.4	114.3	104.2	111.3	104.1	109.8	94.8	83.6	89.2	94.7	98.3
1900....	119.2	118.2	112.8	116.7	111.5	104.9	71.4	74.9	73.2	91.3	104.2
1901....	103.6	104.4	106.8	104.9	119.1	100.4	103.0	113.0	108.0	89.6	105.9
1902....	89.3	91.5	94.2	91.7	144.6	106.2	107.2	119.4	113.3	95.3	111.3

Year.	Cloths and clothing.										
	Bags: 2-bu., Amos- keag.	Blankets.				Boots and shoes.					
		11-4, all wool.	11-4, cotton warp, all wool filling.	11-4, cotton warp, cotton and wool filling.	Aver- age.	Men's bro- gans, split.	Men's calf bal. shoes, Good- year welt.	Men's split boots, kip top, etc.	Men's vici kid shoes, Good- year welt.	Wom- en's solid grain shoes.	Aver- age.
1890....	113.9	108.3	106.0	108.5	107.6	106.1	101.0	104.0	108.7	104.0	104.8
1891....	111.7	106.0	106.0	108.5	106.8	106.1	101.0	104.0	108.7	97.9	103.5
1892....	110.8	107.1	104.4	101.4	104.3	104.9	101.0	104.0	108.7	94.8	102.7
1893....	106.8	107.1	104.4	99.1	103.5	102.3	101.0	100.9	108.7	91.7	100.9
1894....	91.1	101.2	89.7	96.7	95.9	97.9	101.0	97.9	108.7	91.7	99.4
1895....	82.2	89.3	88.1	94.3	90.6	99.2	101.0	91.7	97.8	104.0	98.7
1896....	91.6	89.3	91.4	94.3	91.7	100.4	101.0	94.8	97.8	104.0	99.6
1897....	92.9	89.3	106.0	99.1	98.1	96.0	101.0	97.9	87.0	104.0	97.2
1898....	95.6	107.1	102.0	99.1	102.7	92.2	97.6	100.9	87.0	104.0	96.3
1899....	103.4	95.2	102.0	99.1	98.8	94.8	94.3	104.0	87.0	104.0	96.8
1900....	112.6	107.1	122.3	123.8	117.7	94.8	94.3	110.1	87.0	110.6	99.4
1901....	101.0	101.2	106.0	112.0	106.4	95.4	96.8	112.4	87.0	104.5	99.2
1902....	102.4	101.2	106.0	112.0	106.4	94.1	96.8	111.1	87.0	105.5	98.9

Year.	Cloths and clothing.								
	Broad- cloths: first quality, black, 54-inch, XXX wool.	Calico: Cocheco prints.	Carpets.				Cotton flannels.		
			Brussels, 5-frame, Bigelow.	Ingrain, 2-ply, Lowell.	Wilton, 5-frame, Bigelow.	Average.	2½ yards to the pound.	3½ yards to the pound.	Average.
1890....	113.7	117.5	103.1	108.6	104.2	105.3	123.9	119.7	121.8
1891....	113.7	104.0	112.7	116.2	109.4	112.8	123.9	119.7	121.8
1892....	113.7	117.5	103.1	106.1	104.2	104.5	118.7	113.0	115.9
1893....	113.7	113.0	98.3	111.1	104.2	104.5	102.7	100.0	101.4
1894....	91.2	99.5	93.5	98.5	104.2	98.7	95.6	95.7	95.7
1895....	79.7	94.9	93.5	88.4	91.1	91.0	92.1	91.3	91.7
1896....	79.7	94.9	93.5	85.9	91.1	90.2	92.1	95.7	93.9
1897....	98.2	90.4	95.9	90.9	93.8	93.5	81.4	95.7	88.6
1898....	98.2	81.4	103.1	98.5	99.0	100.2	81.4	80.5	81.0
1899....	98.2	87.3	103.1	96.0	99.0	99.4	87.7	88.3	88.0
1900....	108.0	94.9	103.1	103.5	101.6	102.7	104.5	98.6	101.6
1901....	110.3	90.4	103.1	101.0	101.6	101.9	90.7	100.0	95.4
1902....	110.3	90.4	103.5	101.9	102.2	102.5	92.1	100.0	96.1

TABLE V.—RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1902—Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100. For a more complete description of the articles see Table I.]

Year.	Cloths and clothing.								
	Cotton thread: 6-cord, 200-yard spools, J. & P. Coats.	Cotton yarns.			Denims: Amos-keag.	Drillings.			Flannels, white, 4-4, Ballard Vale No. 3.
		Carded, white, mule-spun, Northern, cones, 10/1.	Carded, white, mule-spun, Northern, cones, 22/1.	Average.		Brown, Pepperell.	30-inch, Stark A.	Average.	
1890....	101.6	111.3	112.1	111.7	112.5	119.4	122.8	121.1	116.8
1891....	100.7	111.6	114.0	112.8	109.6	114.0	115.2	114.6	116.8
1892....	100.7	117.2	116.8	117.0	109.6	101.7	102.7	102.2	115.9
1893....	100.7	112.4	108.6	110.5	112.5	103.1	108.1	105.6	109.5
1894....	100.7	94.7	91.2	93.0	105.4	97.7	96.4	97.1	94.1
1895....	100.7	91.9	92.2	92.1	94.6	92.5	93.9	93.2	81.7
1896....	99.6	92.2	93.7	93.0	94.6	100.2	100.2	100.2	85.4
1897....	98.4	90.3	90.8	90.6	89.2	91.8	88.9	90.4	82.6
1898....	98.4	90.5	91.0	90.8	85.9	89.7	83.9	86.8	97.8
1899....	98.4	87.6	89.4	88.5	85.8	89.2	87.7	88.5	99.5
1900....	120.1	115.0	115.9	115.5	102.8	105.9	104.0	105.0	108.7
1901....	120.1	98.6	97.9	98.3	100.2	102.3	102.1	102.2	100.8
1902....	120.1	95.6	92.4	94.0	100.6	100.5	103.5	102.0	105.8

Year.	Cloths and clothing.								
	Ginghams.			Horse blankets: 6 pounds each, all wool.	Hosiery.				
	Amos-keag.	Lancaster.	Average.		Men's cotton half hose, seamless, fast black, 20 to 22 oz.	Men's cotton half hose, seamless, 84 needles.	Women's combed Egyptian cotton hose, high spliced heel. (a)	Women's cotton hose, seamless, fast black, 26 to 28 oz.	Average.
1890....	117.3	120.8	119.1	109.1	133.3	124.3	.....	131.6	129.7
1891....	122.0	122.2	122.1	104.7	123.1	124.3	.....	121.1	122.8
1892....	122.0	122.2	122.1	109.1	112.8	123.6	.....	115.8	117.4
1893....	118.4	111.3	114.9	104.7	110.3	111.5	102.7	113.2	109.4
1894....	91.0	88.0	89.5	96.0	102.6	92.4	102.7	105.3	100.8
1895....	87.4	86.6	87.0	92.5	94.9	89.2	101.4	92.1	94.4
1896....	88.6	87.3	88.0	90.8	87.2	89.2	101.4	84.2	90.5
1897....	82.2	86.2	84.2	99.5	82.1	82.9	100.0	81.6	86.7
1898....	80.9	85.2	83.1	99.5	76.9	82.9	97.3	76.3	83.4
1899....	89.5	89.9	89.7	94.2	76.9	79.7	94.6	78.9	82.5
1900....	96.6	96.0	96.3	118.7	82.1	82.9	102.7	81.6	87.3
1901....	91.9	92.7	92.3	109.9	71.8	92.4	108.1	71.1	85.9
1902....	98.1	100.3	99.2	109.9	76.9	85.0	100.0	78.9	85.2

Year.	Cloths and clothing.							
	Leather.					Linen thread.		
	Harness, oak.	Sole, hemlock, non-acid, Buenos Ayres.	Sole, oak.	Wax calf, 30 to 40 lbs. to the dozen, B grade.	Average.	Shoe, 10s, Barbour.	3-cord, 200-yard spools, Barbour.	Average.
1890....	99.3	99.1	112.1	91.7	100.6	101.9	104.6	103.3
1891....	99.6	95.8	109.4	98.8	100.9	101.9	93.2	97.6
1892....	91.4	89.1	101.7	105.9	97.0	101.9	94.1	98.0
1893....	92.7	92.6	103.6	98.5	96.9	102.8	97.5	100.2
1894....	87.8	88.4	97.5	92.3	91.5	105.0	99.9	102.5
1895....	111.5	106.9	101.7	112.0	108.0	97.3	99.9	98.6
1896....	98.6	97.0	87.0	98.3	95.2	97.3	99.9	98.6
1897....	93.9	104.8	91.6	94.1	96.1	97.3	101.8	99.6
1898....	109.1	109.8	95.5	103.3	104.4	97.3	104.6	101.0
1899....	116.0	116.2	99.9	105.0	109.3	97.3	104.6	101.0
1900....	116.8	128.4	107.3	100.3	113.2	101.5	104.6	103.1
1901....	114.7	127.6	104.8	96.0	110.8	101.9	104.6	103.3
1902....	114.7	122.1	113.0	100.9	112.7	101.9	104.6	103.3

a Average for 1893-1899=100.

TABLE V.—RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1902—Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100. For a more complete description of the articles see Table I.]

Year.	Cloths and clothing.							
	Overcoatings.						Print cloths: 28-inch, 64 x 64.	Shawls: standard, all wool, 72 x 144 in., 42-oz.
	Beaver, Moscow, all wool, black.	Chinchilla, B-rough, all wool.	Chinchilla, cotton warp, C. C. grade.	Covert cloth, light weight, staple.	Kersey, standard, 27 to 28 oz. (a)	Aver- age.		
1890....	116.7	113.4	109.1	105.7	.....	111.2	117.7	107.0
1891....	116.7	113.4	107.7	105.7	.....	110.9	103.5	107.0
1892....	116.7	113.4	109.1	105.7	.....	111.2	119.3	107.0
1893....	111.7	108.5	109.9	105.7	.....	109.0	114.6	107.0
1894....	95.5	92.8	96.9	104.2	.....	97.4	96.8	107.0
1895....	84.9	87.7	92.3	99.9	.....	91.2	100.9	107.0
1896....	84.9	87.7	89.2	87.4	.....	87.3	90.9	89.1
1897....	84.9	87.7	93.7	83.6	94.9	89.0	87.6	89.5
1898....	89.4	97.7	98.3	97.2	104.2	97.4	72.6	90.2
1899....	98.7	97.7	93.9	104.9	100.9	99.2	96.3	89.1
1900....	120.1	116.7	100.2	101.4	126.3	112.9	108.6	107.0
1901....	106.1	97.7	90.8	97.2	120.3	102.4	99.3	107.0
1902....	106.1	97.7	92.3	97.2	120.3	102.7	108.9	107.0

Year.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Sheetings.									
	Bleached.				Brown.					Aver- age.
	10-4, At- lantic.	10-4, Pepper- ell.	10-4, Wam- sutta S. T.	Aver- age.	4-4, At- lantic A.	4-4, In- dian Head.	4-4, Pep- perell R.	4-4, Stark A. A.	Aver- age.	
1890....	122.1	116.2	106.0	114.8	121.0	115.8	116.2	125.7	119.7	117.6
1891....	116.4	106.6	107.2	110.1	118.1	116.1	108.3	113.1	113.9	112.3
1892....	108.7	100.8	99.8	103.1	106.7	103.5	103.3	103.8	104.3	103.8
1893....	111.8	103.3	103.6	106.2	111.9	108.5	105.8	109.3	108.9	107.7
1894....	94.8	92.5	93.5	93.6	99.3	95.5	96.4	99.2	97.6	95.9
1895....	93.8	94.7	92.2	93.6	94.0	93.5	96.0	97.7	95.3	94.6
1896....	92.6	95.1	99.2	95.6	96.7	99.4	101.3	97.3	98.7	97.4
1897....	87.4	92.3	99.2	93.0	88.6	93.9	95.3	86.1	91.0	91.8
1898....	83.2	91.3	99.2	91.2	80.1	86.3	86.2	80.8	83.4	86.7
1899....	89.4	107.3	100.1	98.9	84.3	86.9	91.5	85.9	87.2	92.2
1900....	111.3	121.7	104.3	112.4	100.4	99.5	107.4	96.8	101.0	105.9
1901....	100.9	112.4	99.2	104.2	98.0	100.8	107.4	94.1	100.1	101.8
1902....	104.4	111.5	99.2	105.0	99.3	99.8	103.3	<i>b</i> 92.6	98.8	101.4

Year.	Cloths and clothing.								
	Shirtings: bleached.						Silk: raw.		
	4-4, Fruit of the Loom.	4-4, Hope.	4-4, Lons- dale.	4-4, New York Mills.	4-4, Wam- sutta < o > . X X	Average.	Italian, classical.	Japan, filatures.	Average.
1890....	116.1	115.2	116.2	110.5	106.6	112.9	122.7	130.5	126.6
1891....	109.8	111.6	113.1	110.2	106.4	110.2	98.4	99.8	99.1
1892....	111.0	105.2	111.7	106.3	102.6	107.4	105.3	107.7	106.5
1893....	114.3	113.2	114.4	105.6	103.5	110.2	118.2	113.0	115.6
1894....	99.9	98.4	100.0	101.0	100.2	99.9	86.5	83.7	85.1
1895....	96.2	96.5	95.9	97.1	102.2	97.6	94.9	94.2	94.6
1896....	95.6	98.4	94.2	101.0	100.3	97.9	85.3	84.8	85.1
1897....	88.0	91.1	87.1	95.4	98.6	92.0	85.5	86.2	85.9
1898....	80.2	82.2	81.8	89.5	85.1	83.8	91.1	90.5	90.8
1899....	88.5	87.5	86.1	82.8	94.1	87.8	112.1	109.7	110.9
1900....	103.4	106.5	100.6	89.7	101.8	100.4	106.0	103.7	104.9
1901....	103.0	111.0	101.5	86.8	92.3	98.9	90.4	87.4	88.9
1902....	103.8	107.3	101.9	87.4	93.4	98.8	96.5	95.1	95.8

^a Average for 1897-1899=100.
^b Sheetings: brown, 4-4, Massachusetts Mills, Flying Horse brand. For method of computing relative price see pages 224 and 225.

TABLE V.—RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1902—Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100. For a more complete description of the articles see Table I.]

Year.	Cloths and clothing.							
	Sultings.							Tickings: Amos- keag A. C. A.
	Clay worsted diagonal, 12-oz., Wash. Mills. (a)	Clay worsted diagonal, 16-oz., Wash. Mills. (a)	Indigo blue, all wool, 54-inch, 14- ounce, Middlesex.	Indigo blue, all wool, 16- ounce.	Serge, Washing- ton Mills 6700. (b)	Trouserings, fancy worsted, 22 to 23 ounce. (b)	Aver- age.	
1890.....			116.9	109.2			113.1	113.1
1891.....			116.9	109.2			113.1	110.7
1892.....			116.9	109.2	120.9	106.6	113.4	108.4
1893.....			114.0	109.2	120.9	106.6	112.7	111.3
1894.....			111.1	92.3	90.7	98.9	98.3	102.2
1895.....	92.5	93.8	87.1	83.0	90.7	87.9	89.2	94.8
1896.....	89.1	87.6	86.0	89.9	81.6	92.3	87.8	96.0
1897.....	92.2	93.3	79.1	87.4	87.7	92.3	88.7	91.9
1898.....	111.3	111.4	86.0	103.2	99.8	108.9	103.4	84.3
1899.....	114.9	113.9	86.0	107.2	107.7	106.6	106.1	87.0
1900.....	131.4	133.7	86.0	118.4	107.6	117.6	115.8	102.2
1901.....	110.6	111.0	89.6	109.2	106.6	102.2	104.9	95.5
1902.....	110.9	108.6	99.2	109.2	105.1	101.8	105.8	99.0

Year.	Cloths and clothing.									
	Underwear.			Women's dress goods.						
	Shirts and drawers, white, all wool, etc.	Shirts and drawers, white, merino, 52% wool, etc.	Aver- age.	Alpaca, cotton warp, 22-inch, Hamil- ton.	Cash- mere, all wool, 10-11 twill, 38-in., Atlantic J.	Cash- mere, cotton warp, 9-twill, 4-4, Atlantic F.	Cash- mere, cotton warp, 22-inch, Hamil- ton.	Cash- mere, cotton warp, 27-inch, Hamil- ton.	Frank- lin sack- ings, 6-4.	Aver- age.
1890.....	106.2	106.9	106.6	108.1	119.8	119.3	109.9	111.0	115.3	113.9
1891.....	110.0	112.7	111.4	108.1	126.1	119.3	109.9	111.0	119.9	115.7
1892.....	110.0	112.7	111.4	106.3	128.2	117.7	108.3	109.6	119.9	115.0
1893.....	110.0	112.7	111.4	104.6	111.8	98.4	106.7	106.1	117.6	107.5
1894.....	92.7	95.4	94.1	100.9	84.3	88.7	100.3	102.7	96.8	95.6
1895.....	92.7	92.5	92.6	93.7	81.0	83.8	97.0	95.8	84.3	89.3
1896.....	92.7	92.5	92.6	93.7	67.5	83.6	93.8	93.0	80.7	85.4
1897.....	92.7	92.5	92.6	93.7	82.2	90.3	90.5	88.8	82.2	88.0
1898.....	92.7	95.4	94.1	93.7	88.6	94.3	90.5	88.8	88.4	90.7
1899.....	100.4	86.7	93.6	96.6	110.4	104.8	93.1	93.0	94.9	98.8
1900.....	100.4	95.4	97.9	104.6	119.1	108.0	100.3	99.9	118.3	108.4
1901.....	100.4	95.4	97.9	104.6	111.3	104.3	100.3	102.7	104.5	104.6
1902.....	100.4	95.4	97.9	103.7	111.3	108.0	99.5	102.0	108.3	105.5

Year.	Cloths and clothing.						
	Wool.			Worsted yarns.			Average, cloths and clothing.
	Ohio, fine fleece (X and XX grade), scoured.	Ohio, me- dium fleece ($\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$ grade), scoured.	Average.	2-40s, Aus- tralian fine.	2-40s, XXX, white, in skeins.	Average.	
1890.....	129.5	134.6	132.1	120.4	124.1	122.3	113.5
1891.....	124.1	127.5	125.8	121.3	125.4	123.4	111.3
1892.....	110.7	115.6	113.2	119.6	114.8	117.2	109.0
1893.....	102.0	101.2	101.6	111.4	107.6	109.5	107.2
1894.....	80.5	77.6	79.1	91.3	91.2	91.3	96.1
1895.....	68.2	71.9	70.1	72.9	75.1	74.0	92.7
1896.....	71.3	69.8	70.6	71.2	74.5	72.9	91.3
1897.....	89.7	87.6	88.7	83.6	81.3	82.5	91.1
1898.....	111.3	105.3	108.3	101.2	99.7	100.5	93.4
1899.....	112.8	108.8	110.8	107.1	106.3	106.7	96.7
1900.....	119.3	116.0	117.7	118.3	118.5	118.4	106.8
1901.....	98.7	94.5	96.6	102.2	102.1	102.2	101.0
1902.....	104.4	97.2	100.8	110.3	^c 113.1	111.7	102.0

^a Average for 1895-1899=100. ^b Average for 1892-1899=100. ^c In 1902 designated as XXXX.

TABLE V.—RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1902—Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100. For a more complete description of the articles see Table I.]

Year.	Fuel and lighting.										
	Candles: adaman- tine, 6s, 14-oz.	Coal.									
		Anthracite.					Bituminous.				
		Bro- ken.	Chest- nut.	Egg.	Stove.	Aver- age.	Georges Creek (at mine).	Georges Creek (f. o. b. N. Y. Harbor).	Pitts- burg (Yough- io- gheny).	Aver- age.	Aver- age.
1890....	102.3	103.5	93.3	100.6	97.8	98.8	97.1	108.9	103.3	103.1	100.6
1891....	102.3	102.3	96.7	104.4	101.6	101.3	106.9	110.5	122.7	113.4	106.4
1892....	102.3	107.4	109.7	110.8	109.4	109.3	101.3	106.9	116.5	108.2	108.9
1893....	112.9	105.8	115.9	107.2	110.5	109.9	103.6	107.6	117.9	109.7	109.8
1894....	110.9	101.5	98.5	94.3	94.9	97.3	92.4	99.8	98.6	96.9	97.1
1895....	108.7	97.5	82.9	84.3	82.4	86.8	87.2	102.5	93.3	94.3	90.0
1896....	108.7	97.1	98.9	98.8	100.0	98.7	101.3	97.1	89.1	95.8	97.5
1897....	95.3	96.4	103.9	105.7	105.8	103.0	93.8	89.0	88.6	90.5	97.6
1898....	78.4	95.4	98.8	100.2	100.1	98.6	102.7	79.3	87.9	90.0	94.9
1899....	78.4	93.1	101.4	93.8	97.6	96.5	113.9	98.4	82.6	98.3	97.3
1900....	135.4	97.1	108.9	99.7	104.0	102.4	135.0	106.0	117.0	119.3	109.7
1901....	140.7	105.5	120.4	112.9	113.9	113.2	150.5	106.6	117.0	124.7	118.1
1902....	140.7	110.4	124.0	121.5	117.6	118.4	239.1	148.0	122.4	169.8	140.4

Year.	Fuel and lighting.							Average, fuel and lighting.
	Coke: Con- nellsville, furnace.	Matches: parlor, domestic.	Petroleum.					
			Crude.	Refined.			Average.	
				For export.	150° fire test, w. w.	Average.		
1890....	122.7	111.5	95.4	112.9	111.8	112.4	106.7	104.7
1891....	110.4	99.6	73.6	105.5	98.8	102.2	92.6	102.7
1892....	106.5	99.6	61.1	93.8	89.2	91.5	81.4	101.1
1893....	87.1	99.6	70.3	80.4	81.5	81.0	77.4	100.0
1894....	62.3	94.9	92.2	79.4	81.5	80.5	84.4	92.4
1895....	78.0	96.1	149.2	109.6	103.6	106.6	120.8	98.1
1896....	110.4	99.6	129.5	108.2	116.7	112.5	118.1	104.3
1897....	95.2	99.6	86.5	92.0	101.1	96.6	93.2	96.4
1898....	98.8	99.6	100.2	96.8	102.1	99.5	99.7	95.4
1899....	128.7	99.6	142.1	121.9	114.0	118.0	126.0	105.0
1900....	155.8	99.6	148.5	131.6	133.5	132.6	137.9	120.9
1901....	115.6	99.6	132.9	115.4	123.1	119.3	123.8	119.5
1902....	158.2	90.1	135.9	113.1	124.5	118.8	124.5	134.3

Year.	Metals and implements.											
	Bar iron: best refined.				Builders' hardware.				Copper.			
	From mill (Pitts- burg mar- ket).	From store (Phila. mar- ket).	Aver- age.	Barb wire: galvan- ized.	Butts: loose joint, cast, 3x3 in.	Door- knobs: steel. bronze plated.	Locks: com- mon mor- tise.	Aver- age.	Ingot, lake.	Sheet, hot- rolled (base sizes).	Wire, bare.	Aver- age.
1890....	126.9	125.0	126.0	141.2	111.7	97.8	101.6	103.7	127.6	137.1	128.1	130.9
1891....	117.9	115.9	116.9	127.4	111.7	97.8	101.6	103.7	105.8	114.5	112.7	111.0
1892....	113.1	114.0	113.6	109.5	96.8	97.8	101.6	98.7	93.5	96.4	98.2	96.0
1893....	103.4	103.7	103.6	99.7	98.4	97.8	101.6	99.3	88.6	90.4	92.2	90.4
1894....	82.8	81.7	82.3	86.1	95.9	97.8	100.1	97.9	76.8	85.9	79.0	80.6
1895....	86.2	87.8	87.0	88.9	100.3	115.1	102.0	105.8	87.1	85.9	84.6	85.9
1896....	84.1	85.4	84.8	77.7	104.1	102.1	106.1	104.1	88.9	85.9	92.6	89.1
1897....	75.9	79.9	77.9	71.3	96.8	97.8	102.0	98.9	91.7	88.2	93.9	91.3
1898....	73.8	78.0	75.9	72.7	92.4	97.8	91.8	94.0	96.8	84.4	93.9	91.7
1899....	134.5	126.2	130.4	125.5	92.4	97.8	91.8	94.0	143.2	131.1	124.7	133.0
1900....	148.3	119.5	133.9	134.4	126.6	106.8	96.5	110.0	134.6	124.6	123.0	127.4
1901....	124.1	112.2	118.2	120.2	116.8	112.0	91.8	106.9	136.7	125.9	124.0	128.9
1902....	133.8	129.9	131.9	116.9	126.6	126.9	104.0	119.2	97.3	107.5	90.6	98.5

TABLE V.—RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1902—Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100. For a more complete description of the articles see Table I.]

Year.	Metals and implements.									
	Lead: pig.	Lead pipe.	Nails.			Pig iron.				
			Cut, 8-penny, fence and common.	Wire, 8-penny, fence and common.	Aver- age.	Besse- mer.	Foundry No. 1.	Foundry No. 2.	Gray forge, South- ern, coke.	Aver- age.
1890....	115.5	112.1	125.2	137.1	131.2	137.0	124.3	131.4	130.8	130.9
1891....	114.7	116.2	100.3	114.1	107.2	115.8	118.4	117.9	112.9	116.3
1892....	108.4	107.6	96.2	101.3	98.8	104.3	106.4	105.5	106.3	105.6
1893....	98.2	103.8	92.0	92.1	92.1	93.4	98.1	95.3	95.9	95.7
1894....	86.9	92.0	83.6	76.4	80.0	82.6	85.5	83.1	80.6	83.0
1895....	85.6	87.2	105.3	98.0	101.7	92.3	88.5	89.4	93.1	90.8
1896....	78.7	85.1	148.4	135.3	141.9	88.1	87.5	90.2	86.6	88.1
1897....	94.0	89.6	72.9	68.7	70.8	73.5	81.7	77.4	79.4	78.0
1898....	99.7	95.5	65.3	66.5	65.9	75.0	78.8	76.8	78.6	77.3
1899....	117.6	111.0	110.8	110.4	110.6	138.1	130.8	132.9	135.8	134.4
1900....	116.8	106.3	123.1	121.8	122.5	141.5	135.0	141.8	140.7	139.8
1901....	115.0	104.8	115.6	109.4	112.5	115.7	107.2	112.8	113.2	112.2
1902....	107.9	108.3	116.7	97.3	107.0	150.0	149.9	162.7	158.8	155.4

Year.	Metals and implements.									
	Quick- silver.	Silver: bar, fine.	Spelter: Western.	Steel billets.	Steel rails.	Steel sheets: black, No. 27. (a)	Tin: pig.	Tin plates.		
								Domes- tic, Bes- semer, coke, 14x20. (b)	Import- ed, Bes- semer, coke, I.C., 14x20. (c)	Aver- age.
1890....	130.5	140.6	122.6	141.5	121.9	.....	115.5	.....	104.6	104.6
1891....	112.3	132.2	112.4	117.7	114.8	.....	110.3	.....	116.4	116.4
1892....	100.9	116.9	102.9	109.8	115.1	.....	110.9	.....	115.7	115.7
1893....	93.2	104.4	90.7	94.9	107.9	.....	109.0	.....	117.1	117.1
1894....	85.7	85.5	78.5	77.0	92.1	104.9	98.7	.....	106.7	106.7
1895....	91.8	88.5	80.1	85.9	93.4	108.9	76.5	.....	84.4	84.4
1896....	89.0	91.0	88.7	87.5	107.4	96.0	72.4	100.6	82.9	91.8
1897....	92.2	81.1	93.1	70.1	71.9	87.1	74.0	93.2	85.1	89.2
1898....	97.0	78.9	100.2	71.1	67.6	84.8	84.5	83.5	87.2	85.4
1899....	107.3	80.8	130.1	144.6	107.9	119.2	148.2	122.7	(d)	122.7
1900....	121.0	82.9	97.8	116.4	123.9	130.8	163.7	137.0	(d)	137.0
1901....	118.5	79.7	89.6	112.1	104.9	140.6	142.6	122.7	(d)	122.7
1902....	115.5	70.5	107.7	142.1	107.4	129.9	144.2	120.7	(d)	120.7

Year.	Metals and implements.								
	Tools.								
	Augers: extra, ¾-inch.	Axes: M. C. O., Yankee.	Chisels: extra, socket firmer, 1-inch.	Files: 8- inch mill bastard.	Hammers: Maydole No. 1½.	Planes: Bailey No. 5.	Saws.		
Crosscut, Disston.							Hand, Disston No. 7.	Average.	
1890....	118.2	120.4	110.9	106.7	96.9	107.4	100.0	112.7	106.4
1891....	118.2	118.3	110.9	104.6	96.9	107.4	100.0	98.6	99.3
1892....	118.2	106.5	110.9	102.2	96.9	107.4	100.0	98.6	99.3
1893....	111.9	106.5	102.1	101.6	96.9	107.4	100.0	98.6	99.3
1894....	95.9	100.9	91.5	97.3	96.9	104.3	100.0	98.6	99.3
1895....	82.9	98.0	90.3	95.4	97.6	93.9	100.0	98.6	99.3
1896....	86.7	88.4	94.7	91.2	105.2	93.0	100.0	98.6	99.3
1897....	88.6	83.9	90.3	94.4	105.2	93.0	100.0	98.6	99.3
1898....	88.6	79.9	90.8	96.8	100.6	93.0	100.0	98.6	99.3
1899....	91.1	97.1	107.6	109.7	107.0	93.0	100.0	98.6	99.3
1900....	124.4	102.9	127.6	127.8	115.9	107.0	100.0	98.6	99.3
1901....	105.7	88.8	121.4	123.1	117.2	110.4	100.0	98.6	99.3
1902....	111.9	103.0	142.6	123.1	117.2	114.2	100.0	98.6	99.3

a Average for the period July, 1894, to December, 1899=100.

b Average for 1896-1899=100.

c Average for 1890-1898=100.

d No quotation for year.

TABLE V.—RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1902—Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100. For a more complete description of the articles see Table I.]

Year.	Metals and implements.						
	Tools.				Wood screws: 1-inch. No. 10, flat head.	Zinc: sheet.	Average. metals and implements.
	Shovels: Ames No. 2.	Trowels: M. C. O., brick, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.	Vises: solid box, 50- pound.	Average.			
1890....	100.1	100.0	106.1	107.2	130.5	114.0	119.2
1891....	100.1	100.0	106.1	105.6	132.5	107.7	111.7
1892....	100.1	100.0	109.1	104.5	139.1	103.4	106.0
1893....	100.1	100.0	107.6	103.0	139.1	94.0	100.7
1894....	94.7	100.0	104.0	98.6	103.2	74.4	90.7
1895....	94.7	100.0	97.2	95.3	74.0	85.1	92.0
1896....	99.3	100.0	95.4	95.7	68.4	93.0	93.7
1897....	100.8	100.0	89.7	95.0	56.3	93.0	86.6
1898....	100.8	100.0	84.1	93.9	60.8	103.5	86.4
1899....	109.4	100.0	100.7	101.3	96.2	131.9	114.7
1900....	115.9	100.0	109.4	111.8	120.5	114.8	120.5
1901....	115.9	100.0	128.7	110.0	69.2	104.7	111.9
1902....	118.9	100.0	131.5	114.6	63.0	107.9	117.2

Year.	Lumber and building materials.							
	Brick: common domestic.	Carbonate of lead: American, in oil.	Cement.			Doors: pine.	Lime: common.	Linseed oil: raw.
			Portland. American. (a)	Rosendale.	Average.			
1890....	118.0	110.6	.....	118.8	118.8	125.8	117.5	135.8
1891....	102.6	112.7	.....	106.2	106.2	114.4	109.5	106.8
1892....	103.7	114.0	.....	109.2	109.2	114.4	111.5	90.0
1893....	104.9	105.5	.....	100.0	100.0	112.1	111.5	102.2
1894....	89.9	90.8	.....	104.5	104.5	96.1	101.8	115.6
1895....	95.5	91.0	98.6	96.1	97.4	83.5	93.8	115.6
1896....	91.0	89.6	100.2	93.9	97.1	76.6	83.3	81.2
1897....	88.8	92.7	98.5	84.8	91.7	74.3	86.3	72.2
1898....	103.4	94.1	100.1	85.7	92.9	84.6	89.0	86.5
1899....	102.2	98.4	102.6	100.8	101.7	118.2	95.8	94.1
1900....	94.4	108.3	108.1	114.6	111.4	145.5	82.0	138.7
1901....	103.7	99.8	94.7	114.8	104.8	173.1	92.9	140.0
1902....	96.8	93.4	97.7	97.5	97.6	194.1	96.7	130.8

Year.	Lumber and building materials.									
	Lumber.									
	Hem- lock.	Maple: hard.	Oak: white.			Pine.				
			Plain.	Quar- tered.	Aver- age.	White, boards.			Yellow.	Average.
						No. 2 barn.	Uppers.	Aver- age.		
1890....	105.2	100.0	101.2	95.9	98.6	98.1	94.7	96.4	112.4	101.7
1891....	104.1	100.0	101.5	99.8	100.7	99.4	96.7	98.1	108.1	101.4
1892....	102.8	100.0	102.7	98.7	100.7	100.2	98.9	99.6	100.2	99.8
1893....	100.3	100.0	103.5	98.7	101.1	108.9	104.2	106.6	100.2	104.4
1894....	97.9	100.0	99.5	95.2	97.4	106.2	99.7	103.0	100.2	102.0
1895....	93.2	100.0	96.8	99.2	98.0	100.8	98.8	99.8	91.6	97.1
1896....	93.3	100.0	96.8	101.5	99.2	96.4	100.2	98.3	88.9	95.2
1897....	92.0	100.0	96.8	100.3	98.6	92.5	99.5	96.0	89.0	93.7
1898....	98.2	100.0	96.8	97.8	97.3	90.6	99.0	94.8	100.9	96.8
1899....	113.0	100.1	104.1	112.7	108.4	106.9	108.4	107.7	108.5	107.9
1900....	137.9	103.8	109.1	120.1	114.6	125.7	123.5	124.6	112.2	120.5
1901....	125.4	100.8	98.2	110.2	104.2	122.0	129.8	125.9	106.5	119.4
1902....	132.4	107.8	109.2	117.5	113.4	137.3	160.7	149.0	113.7	137.2

a Average for 1895-1899=100.

TABLE V.—RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1902—Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100. For a more complete description of the articles see Table I.]

Year.	Lumber and building materials.								
	Lumber.			Oxide of zinc.	Plate glass: polished, unsilvered.			Putty.	Resin: good, strained.
	Poplar.	Spruce.	Average.		Area 3 to 5 sq. ft.	Area 5 to 10 sq. ft.	Average.		
1890....	97.2	113.5	102.0	106.3	146.0	134.9	140.5	110.8	96.1
1891....	97.2	99.1	100.7	104.8	143.3	132.9	138.1	110.8	102.4
1892....	97.6	103.5	100.5	106.5	115.7	106.0	110.9	101.9	93.2
1893....	107.2	96.0	102.1	103.3	115.7	106.0	110.9	101.3	87.6
1894....	101.2	88.6	98.7	93.3	90.9	86.7	88.8	99.4	86.9
1895....	98.8	99.3	97.6	87.5	82.6	92.5	87.6	91.8	108.4
1896....	98.8	99.3	97.2	95.8	93.7	104.0	98.9	91.8	121.2
1897....	97.8	97.6	96.2	94.3	55.1	61.7	58.4	91.8	112.0
1898....	95.6	95.8	97.2	99.0	74.4	82.9	78.7	91.8	98.7
1899....	108.5	107.3	107.7	109.5	82.6	92.5	87.6	106.3	93.5
1900....	120.2	121.1	119.3	112.8	93.7	104.0	98.9	120.3	111.3
1901....	117.0	125.4	115.0	109.5	88.2	94.4	91.3	94.9	106.3
1902....	134.2	134.2	127.4	110.0	70.9	79.2	75.1	121.5	112.0

Year.	Lumber and building materials.								
	Shingles.			Tar.	Turpen- tine: spirits of.	Window glass: American, single.			Average, lumber and building mate- rials.
	Cypress.	White pine.	Average.			Firsts, 6 x 8 to 10 x 15 inch.	Thirds, 6 x 8 to 10 x 15 inch.	Average.	
1890....	118.7	102.6	110.7	122.4	122.0	103.6	98.2	100.9	111.8
1891....	115.2	106.9	111.1	131.4	113.5	102.8	97.3	100.1	108.4
1892....	111.7	104.4	108.1	107.9	96.5	92.7	87.7	90.2	102.8
1893....	106.3	102.8	104.6	86.8	89.8	99.4	94.0	96.7	101.9
1894....	99.2	100.2	99.7	90.6	87.7	92.6	89.8	91.2	96.3
1895....	93.9	98.8	96.4	94.8	87.4	74.3	76.5	75.4	94.1
1896....	88.6	96.5	92.6	84.0	82.1	83.8	88.0	85.9	93.4
1897....	83.3	94.6	89.0	87.5	87.5	102.2	107.9	105.1	90.4
1898....	88.6	94.9	91.8	91.1	96.4	122.9	128.8	125.9	95.8
1899....	94.4	98.3	96.4	103.4	137.0	125.9	131.9	128.9	105.8
1900....	101.0	106.9	104.0	113.1	142.7	125.5	127.5	126.5	115.7
1901....	101.0	111.9	106.5	106.4	111.5	191.9	180.4	186.2	116.7
1902....	94.7	123.0	108.9	110.0	141.8	149.6	141.0	145.3	118.8

Year.	Drugs and chemicals.									Average, drugs and chem- icals.
	Alcohol: grain, 94 per cent.	Alcohol: wood, refined, 95 per cent.	Alum: lump.	Brim- stone: crude, seconds.	Glycer- in: refined.	Muriatic acid: 20°.	Opium: natural, in cases.	Quinine: Amer- ican.	Sul- phuric acid: 66°.	
1890....	92.5	119.2	109.0	102.2	126.3	100.0	111.0	133.1	98.9	110.2
1891....	98.9	121.6	94.6	138.2	109.9	94.2	82.4	102.0	91.0	103.6
1892....	95.6	136.0	95.8	116.7	99.8	116.3	70.8	88.7	106.7	102.9
1893....	97.3	135.4	104.2	90.5	96.2	97.1	101.3	87.4	95.5	100.5
1894....	96.1	75.5	101.2	80.1	85.3	84.6	96.8	106.5	82.0	89.8
1895....	104.0	90.9	95.8	75.5	86.1	79.8	78.0	102.0	78.7	87.9
1896....	102.7	89.1	98.2	86.8	119.4	72.1	88.6	97.8	78.7	92.6
1897....	101.6	72.9	99.4	97.2	93.5	104.8	99.2	74.3	106.7	94.4
1898....	103.8	78.6	98.8	110.7	88.5	123.1	141.6	87.2	127.0	106.6
1899....	107.6	80.8	100.6	102.1	95.0	129.8	130.2	120.9	134.8	111.3
1900....	106.5	83.9	104.8	102.2	108.3	129.8	135.6	135.2	134.8	115.7
1901....	109.7	64.2	104.8	106.3	107.5	144.2	136.8	123.0	140.4	115.2
1902....	107.4	67.3	104.8	113.2	103.2	161.5	120.0	104.7	146.1	114.2

TABLE V.—RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1902—Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100. For a more complete description of the articles see Table I.]

Year.	House furnishing goods.								
	Earthenware.				Furniture.				
	Plates, cream-colored.	Plates, white granite.	Teacups and saucers, white granite.	Average.	Bedroom sets, ash.	Chairs, bedroom, maple.	Chairs, kitchen.	Tables, kitchen.	Average.
1890....	108.0	109.1	109.6	108.9	113.7	113.0	109.8	103.9	110.1
1891....	105.6	106.9	107.4	106.6	113.7	113.0	109.8	103.9	110.1
1892....	102.3	103.7	104.2	103.4	113.7	110.6	111.1	103.9	109.8
1893....	102.3	103.7	104.2	103.4	104.2	110.6	111.1	103.9	107.5
1894....	101.0	101.9	102.8	101.9	104.2	96.9	91.5	98.7	97.8
1895....	94.6	92.9	94.4	94.0	94.3	96.9	91.5	98.7	95.4
1896....	92.0	89.1	90.1	90.4	82.9	96.9	91.5	95.6	91.7
1897....	92.0	89.1	90.1	90.4	82.9	80.7	91.5	95.6	87.7
1898....	100.4	100.8	98.0	99.7	94.7	82.7	86.6	95.6	89.9
1899....	101.7	102.9	99.2	101.8	95.7	98.9	105.7	100.1	100.1
1900....	106.6	108.1	104.3	106.3	106.6	129.1	136.1	108.1	120.0
1901....	112.5	113.8	109.7	112.0	106.6	113.0	124.2	108.1	113.0
1902....	112.5	113.8	109.7	112.0	111.3	118.4	128.5	108.1	116.6

Year.	House furnishing goods.										
	Glassware.				Table cutlery.			Wooden ware.			Average, house furnishing goods.
	Nappies, 4-inch.	Pitchers, ½-gallon, common.	Tumblers, ½-pint, common.	Average.	Carvers, stag handles.	Knives and forks, cocobolo handles.	Average.	Pails, oak-grained.	Tubs, oak-grained.	Average.	
1890....	107.1	106.4	101.4	105.0	100.0	127.9	114.0	122.6	122.5	122.6	111.1
1891....	107.1	106.4	112.7	108.7	100.0	127.9	114.0	111.6	116.3	114.0	110.2
1892....	107.1	106.4	107.0	106.8	100.0	113.0	106.5	103.9	103.9	103.9	106.5
1893....	107.1	106.4	107.0	106.8	118.8	90.8	104.8	101.1	97.1	99.1	104.9
1894....	107.1	106.4	107.0	106.8	100.0	90.8	95.4	96.9	95.6	96.3	100.1
1895....	107.1	106.4	104.2	105.9	100.0	90.8	95.4	86.3	92.8	89.6	96.5
1896....	89.3	106.4	101.4	99.0	100.0	90.8	95.4	97.2	92.8	95.0	94.0
1897....	89.3	85.1	95.8	90.1	93.8	82.5	88.2	95.6	92.8	94.2	89.8
1898....	89.3	85.1	90.1	88.2	93.8	90.8	92.3	87.3	92.8	90.1	92.0
1899....	89.3	85.1	73.2	82.5	93.8	94.9	94.4	97.5	93.4	95.5	95.1
1900....	89.3	85.1	101.4	91.9	93.8	94.9	94.4	114.9	107.0	111.0	106.1
1901....	125.0	110.6	101.4	112.3	93.8	107.3	100.6	119.3	107.6	113.5	110.9
1902....	125.0	110.6	104.2	113.3	93.8	107.3	100.6	119.3	107.6	113.5	112.2

Year.	Miscellaneous.							
	Cotton-seed meal.	Cotton-seed oil: summer yellow, prime.	Jute: raw.	Malt: Western made.	Paper.			Proof spirits.
					News.	Wrapping, manila.	Average.	
1890....	106.4	113.2	108.1	106.7	127.8	104.0	115.9	91.6
1891....	114.8	117.2	103.3	131.9	113.7	104.0	108.9	96.1
1892....	107.9	101.4	132.3	114.0	113.7	100.9	107.3	93.5
1893....	117.0	149.5	96.4	110.3	106.4	104.7	105.6	93.2
1894....	102.7	106.4	96.1	105.9	108.0	105.6	106.8	98.5
1895....	86.1	89.4	77.7	97.5	103.0	106.0	104.5	105.3
1896....	90.8	82.6	88.9	80.1	92.0	106.3	99.2	104.6
1897....	93.1	77.7	103.9	77.4	90.6	106.3	98.5	102.9
1898....	86.5	75.2	92.5	87.7	73.2	83.0	78.1	106.3
1899....	94.7	87.5	101.7	88.5	69.9	79.2	74.6	108.0
1900....	116.3	116.8	121.2	93.0	94.0	86.8	90.4	108.4
1901....	113.9	117.3	111.4	106.0	75.6	90.8	83.2	111.8
1902....	123.5	133.6	122.0	112.7	80.9	89.9	85.4	114.3

TABLE V.—RELATIVE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, 1890 TO 1902—Concluded.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100. For a more complete description of the articles see Table I.]

Year.	Miscellaneous.							Average, miscellaneous.
	Rope: manila, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch.	Rubber: Para Island.	Soap: castile, mottled, pure.	Starch: laundry, large lump.	Tobacco.			
					Plug, Horseshoe.	Smoking, granulated, Seal of N. C.	Average.	
1890....	160.0	104.6	104.4	106.6	102.2	98.2	100.2	110.3
1891....	111.1	98.8	109.1	122.4	101.2	98.2	99.7	109.4
1892....	122.9	84.5	109.7	107.2	94.0	98.2	96.1	106.2
1893....	98.4	89.5	108.1	105.2	100.1	98.2	99.2	105.9
1894....	82.4	84.2	103.3	105.2	101.0	98.2	99.6	99.8
1895....	78.7	92.7	89.1	104.3	101.0	98.2	99.6	94.5
1896....	71.1	99.9	88.2	89.1	96.1	98.2	97.2	91.4
1897....	67.6	105.6	93.3	86.2	94.9	98.2	96.6	92.1
1898....	90.1	115.8	96.7	86.2	104.3	104.1	104.2	92.4
1899....	117.1	124.3	98.1	86.2	105.4	110.0	107.7	97.7
1900....	141.3	122.6	107.7	97.7	111.9	110.0	111.0	109.8
1901....	116.9	106.1	115.1	104.3	117.6	110.0	113.8	107.4
1902....	144.3	90.8	116.5	130.5	114.6	109.9	112.3	114.1

RECENT REPORTS OF STATE BUREAUS OF LABOR STATISTICS. MASSACHUSETTS.

Thirty-first Annual Report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor. March, 1901. Horace G. Wadlin, Chief. xvi, 792 pp.

This report presents the following subjects: Population of Massachusetts, 1900, 64 pages; the insurance of workingmen, 183 pages; graded prices, 544 pages.

THE INSURANCE OF WORKINGMEN.—This part of the report was prepared in accordance with a resolve of the legislature instructing the bureau to investigate “the subject of labor and cooperative insurance,” etc. The investigation was restricted to those schemes or methods by which it is sought to protect workingmen and their families against the results of the sickness, accidental injury or death, invalidity, or old age of the wage worker. The material was secured largely from secondary sources, including monographs and official reports or compilations on various phases of the subject, and is presented under four sections: General review of workingmen’s insurance, summary of provisions relating to workingmen’s insurance in Europe, employers’ insurance schemes in England, and employers’ accident and annuity schemes in France.

Legislation, statistics, individual undertakings, and general results are presented in the various sections, the third section being chiefly taken up with detailed accounts of the methods in use in different English establishments, either in accordance with the employers’ liability act of 1880, or independently of its provisions. The fourth section treats of France in a somewhat similar manner.

In the concluding pages is given an account of the relief department of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

GRADED PRICES.—This is a compilation from the official documents of various States and countries, giving prices of board, rent, fuel, food, clothing, etc., under 15 general heads, embracing 50,883 quotations, of which 45,017 were from the United States and 5,866 from foreign countries. These quotations cover the period 1816 to 1891.

During the four years, 1895 to 1898, the bureau was engaged in publishing statistics of graded weekly wages, taken from sources similar to the above, and including 588 branches of occupations or forms of

employment for the period 1810 to 1891. The two series of quotations are similarly graded, as follows: High, medium high, medium, medium low, and low. In this report the following brief tables present a summary comparison of wages and prices, showing for each grade the number of articles and of occupations considered and the per cent of each, as furnished by Massachusetts, by other States, and by foreign countries:

GRADED PRICES AND WAGES.

[In these tables each article is counted as one only. If the same quotation as to any article appeared in more than one State or country, each is credited in the table with equal fractional representation as to such article. Thus, in the first table it appears that there were 151 articles in the grade marked "high," and Massachusetts is credited with 34.58 of these articles. In fact, Massachusetts furnished "high" quotations for 41 separate articles, 29 of which were found in that State only. For 10 other articles identical quotations were furnished by some other State or country, and Massachusetts is credited with one-half in each of these instances. For 1 article 2 other and for 1 article 3 other States or countries in addition to Massachusetts furnished "high" quotations, and in these cases Massachusetts is credited with one-third and one-fourth, respectively. The sum of these quantities—29 plus 10 halves (5.00), plus one-third (0.33), plus one-fourth (0.25)—equals 34.58, the total number of high quotations with which Massachusetts can be fairly credited. The same method is followed throughout.]

PRICES, 1816-1891.

States and countries.	High.		Medium high.		Medium.		Medium low.		Low.	
	Num-ber of arti-cles.	Per cent.	Num-ber of arti-cles.	Per cent.	Num-ber of arti-cles.	Per cent.	Num-ber of arti-cles.	Per cent.	Num-ber of arti-cles.	Per cent.
Massachusetts	34.58	22.90	35.44	25.31	42.11	27.89	48.89	32.59	45.81	30.34
Other States	54.43	36.05	63.11	45.08	78.50	51.98	77.53	51.69	67.45	44.67
Foreign countries..	61.99	41.05	41.45	29.61	30.39	20.13	23.58	15.72	37.74	24.99
Total.....	151.00	100.00	140.00	100.00	151.00	100.00	150.00	100.00	151.00	100.00

WAGES, 1810-1891.

States and countries.	High.		Medium high.		Medium.		Medium low.		Low.	
	Num-ber of occupa-tions.	Per cent.	Num-ber of occupa-tions.	Per cent.	Num-ber of occupa-tions.	Per cent.	Num-ber of occupa-tions.	Per cent.	Num-ber of occupa-tions.	Per cent.
Massachusetts	198.76	33.80	187.06	32.25	158.54	26.96	134.23	22.87	55.37	9.42
Other States	389.24	66.20	388.69	67.02	415.00	70.58	358.38	61.05	137.54	23.39
Foreign countries..	.....	.....	4.25	.73	14.46	2.46	94.39	16.08	395.09	67.19
Total.....	588.00	100.00	580.00	100.00	588.00	100.00	587.00	100.00	588.00	100.00

The full list of articles and of occupations is covered only in the grades high, medium, and low. It is noticeable that no "high" wage quotation was furnished by foreign countries, while they furnished 41.05 per cent of the quotations of "high" prices. Of "low" prices foreign countries furnished 24.99 per cent of the quotations and 67.19 per cent of "low" wage rates.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Fourth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labor of the State of New Hampshire. 1901-1902. L. H. Carroll, Commissioner. 265 pp.

A variety of subjects is presented in this report, and they may be outlined as follows: Manufacturing industries, 52 pages; creameries, 9 pages; industrial chronology, 18 pages; unoccupied manufacturing plants and water-power privileges, 25 pages; fire chronology, 23 pages; highway statistics, 19 pages; manual training, 26 pages; factory inspection, 22 pages; strikes, 11 pages; labor legislation, 12 pages; labor organizations, 17 pages; census statistics, 15 pages.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.—Under this title is presented a text account of the leading industries of the State, with figures, chiefly for 1900 and 1901, giving production, number of employees, wages paid, capital invested, etc. Other parts are devoted to a table showing for 49 industries in 1901 the capital invested, value of product, wage-earners and wages paid, clerks and officials and salaries paid, amount invested in repairs, enlargements, etc.; tables comparing certain of the foregoing items for 1901 with the corresponding items for 1900; a table of average daily wages, and tables presenting the manufacturing statistics by counties and by cities.

From the first of the foregoing enumerated tables the following summarized statement is taken, the figures being for the year ending June 30, 1901:

Establishments considered	1,454
Capital invested.....	\$88,943,235
Value of product	\$111,933,030
Wage-earners:	
Males	51,492
Females	23,391
Wages paid:	
Males	\$21,330,026
Females	6,923,278
Salaried employees.....	1,784
Salaries paid	\$1,907,142
Amount invested in permanent repairs, enlargements, etc.....	\$1,720,063

Of the 1,454 establishments, 417 reported an increase and 133 a decrease in production as compared with the preceding year; 196 reported increased and 12 reported decreased wages.

CREAMERIES.—Statistics are given of the creameries in operation in the State for the year ending July 1, 1901, and their location. Fifty creameries reported an invested capital of \$259,956, and a product for the year valued at \$1,059,381. Employment was given to 117 wage-earners and 33 salaried persons, who were paid a total of \$58,407 in wages and \$9,958 in salaries.

UNOCCUPIED MANUFACTURING PLANTS AND WATER-POWER PRIVILEGES.—This is a list of the manufacturing plants in the State unoccupied in March, 1902, as well as the water-power privileges, developed and undeveloped, then available. The amount of power, dimensions, and condition of plants, and other information pertaining thereto, is given for 77 towns in the State.

MANUAL TRAINING.—This section of the report is devoted to papers by prominent authorities on this important phase of education.

STRIKES.—Brief accounts are given of the strikes that occurred in the State from July 1, 1900, to July 1, 1902. During this period 22 strikes were reported, 15 of which were due chiefly to disputes respecting wages and hours of labor, 3 to questions of trade-unionism, and 4 to other causes. Most of the strikes were of short duration and resulted in failure. Of strikers and those thrown out of employment in consequence of strikes the number approximated 1,320.

LABOR LEGISLATION.—This section presents the laws affecting labor passed by the State legislature at its session of 1901.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.—A list of the labor organizations of the State, by cities, gives the date of organization, number of members, and officers. Including 5 federations of labor organizations, 93 unions were reported to the bureau, having an approximate membership of 6,450.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Annual Report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Vol. XXIX, 1901. Part III, Industrial Statistics. James M. Clark, Chief of Bureau. 708 pp.

The contents of this report are: An historical and descriptive article on the shoe industry, 51 pages; an historical and descriptive article on the cement industry, 24 pages; statistics of manufactures, 581 pages; analysis, 41 pages.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.—The greater part of this presentation consists of two series of tables, the first series giving comparative data for 354 identical establishments, representing 44 industries, for a period of 10 years (1892 to 1901), and the other series, 801 identical establishments, representing 88 industries, for a period of 6 years (1896 to 1901).

The first series shows the average days in operation, persons employed, aggregate wages paid, average yearly earnings and daily wages, and value of product, total and per employee. A summary of the more important data is presented in the following table.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF 354 IDENTICAL MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1892 TO 1901.

Year.	Average persons employed.		Aggregate wages paid.		Average yearly earnings.		Value of product.	
	Num-ber.	Percent of in-crease.	Amount.	Percent of in-crease.	Amount.	Percent of in-crease.	Amount.	Per cent of in-crease.
1892	136,882	.....	\$67,331,876	.....	\$491.90	.....	\$269,452,465	.....
1893	122,278	<i>a</i> 10.67	56,818,289	<i>a</i> 15.61	464.66	<i>a</i> 5.54	226,017,762	<i>a</i> 16.12
1894	109,383	<i>a</i> 10.55	45,229,667	<i>a</i> 20.40	413.50	<i>a</i> 11.01	185,626,971	<i>a</i> 17.87
1895	127,361	16.44	56,704,511	25.37	445.78	7.81	222,730,930	19.99
1896	118,092	<i>a</i> 7.28	52,102,365	<i>a</i> 8.12	441.29	<i>a</i> 1.01	211,252,732	<i>a</i> 5.15
1897	121,281	2.70	52,138,941	.07	429.90	<i>a</i> 2.58	222,995,654	5.56
1898	137,985	13.77	62,676,615	20.21	454.52	5.73	266,044,530	19.30
1899	154,422	11.91	78,179,333	24.73	506.27	11.38	377,934,411	42.06
1900	136,814	<i>a</i> 11.40	69,697,485	<i>a</i> 10.85	509.43	.62	418,790,239	10.81
1901	156,424	14.33	85,219,969	22.27	544.80	6.94	432,994,653	3.39

a Decrease.

In the above table each item for 1901 shows a considerable increase over that for the preceding year: and, further, each item for 1901 surpasses the corresponding item for each of the preceding years in the series. Comparing the figures for 1901 with those for 1892, the average number of persons employed shows a gain of 19,542, or 14.28 per cent, during the 10-year period; the aggregate wages paid a gain of \$17,888,093, or 26.57 per cent; the average yearly earnings a gain of \$52.90, or 10.75 per cent; and the value of product a gain of \$163,542,188, or 60.69 per cent.

The second series of tables not only presents a wider range of industries (88 in number), but gives more details, as appears from the following table, which is a summary statement for the years covered:

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF 801 IDENTICAL MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1896 TO 1901.

Year.	Capital in-vested in plants, and working capital.	Cost of ba-sic material. (<i>a</i>)	Market value of product.	Per cent of cost of basic material of value of product.	Average days in opera-tion.
1896	\$200,109,865	<i>b</i> \$92,612,814	\$188,038,106	<i>c</i> 49.3	270
1897	201,889,872	<i>b</i> 102,239,370	205,232,150	<i>c</i> 49.8	286
1898	207,219,841	<i>b</i> 115,605,138	240,813,543	<i>c</i> 48.0	286
1899	239,377,197	165,089,595	324,725,616	50.8	288
1900	256,952,657	183,881,071	355,819,108	51.7	288
1901	253,190,931	188,207,662	370,625,709	50.8	293

Year.	Persons em-ployed.	Aggregate wages paid.	Average yearly earnings.	Average daily earnings.	Value of product per em-ployee.	Per cent of wages of value of product.
1896	131,260	\$50,084,767	\$381.57	\$1.41	\$1,432.56	26.6
1897	137,027	52,504,050	383.17	1.34	1,497.75	25.6
1898	153,096	60,377,592	394.38	1.38	1,572.96	25.1
1899	175,641	76,669,979	436.52	1.52	1,848.80	23.6
1900	186,936	81,828,899	437.74	1.52	1,903.43	23.0
1901	192,972	86,828,341	449.95	1.54	1,920.62	23.4

a By basic material is meant only the material out of which the product is made, and does not include any of the material used in its development.
b Figures for 798 establishments, 3 not reporting.
c Based on cost of basic material for 798, and value of product for 801 establishments.

A general increase is apparent in the volume of manufacturing business done in the period covered by this table, as indicated by each item considered. A slight increase, however, is shown in the per cent of cost of basic material of the value of the product, and a decrease in the per cent of wages of the value of the product.

Specified manufacturing industries of which data are presented in more or less detail are pig iron, steel, rolled iron and steel, tin plate, cement, tanning, and boots and shoes.

Pig iron. In 1901 the capital invested in this industry amounted to \$152,075,575, an increase over 1900 of \$79,886,791, or 110.7 per cent. There were produced during the year 7,364,295 gross tons of pig iron, an increase over 1900 of 992,607 tons, or 15.6 per cent. The aggregate cost of basic material in 1901 was \$53,511,173, or 4.7 per cent greater than in 1900, while the cost of basic material per ton was less by 9.4 per cent. The market or realized value of product amounted to \$106,883,000, an increase of \$1,433,077, or 1.4 per cent, over 1900, while the realized value per ton was \$14.52, a decrease of \$2.03, or 12.3 per cent, from 1900. There were employed in 1901 an average of 14,749 wage-earners, a decrease from 1900 of 1,036, or 6.6 per cent. These workmen received an aggregate of \$8,646,479 in wages, an increase of \$146,285, or 1.7 per cent, over the aggregate wages paid in 1900. The average yearly earnings, for skilled and unskilled labor, was \$586.24, an increase over 1900 of \$47.74, or 8.9 per cent; while the average daily wage was \$1.85, an increase over 1900 of \$0.18, or 10.8 per cent.

Steel. For the production of steel in 1901 the amounts, in gross tons, were: Bessemer, 4,319,144; open hearth, 3,554,828; crucible and other processes, 85,748. The total of 7,959,720 tons was an increase of 1,702,945 tons, or 27.2 per cent, over the year 1900.

Rolled iron and steel. Of rolled iron and steel products in 1901 there were 8,668,337 gross tons, classified as follows: Rails, 1,406,532 tons; iron and steel structural shapes, 916,013 tons; cut nails and cut spikes, 37,349 tons; plates and sheets (including 218,432 tons of black plate for tinning), 1,590,502 tons; other rolled products, 4,717,941 tons. In this production a capital of \$232,108,715 was invested. Excluding the black plate for tinning, the value of product aggregated \$298,284,259. There were 86,086 workmen employed, who received \$53,334,787 in wages, the average yearly earnings being \$619.55 and the average daily wage \$2.21. Works were in operation during the year an average of 280 days. The average yearly earnings in 1901 exceeded those of 1900 by \$45.58, or 7.9 per cent. Considering the item of rails, the production in 1901 exceeded that of 1900 by 208,434 tons, or 17.4 per cent.

Tin plate. In 1901 the 22 black plate works of the State produced 435,628,000 pounds, of which 377,430,000 pounds were tinned. The

value of the tinned production was \$15,084,852, while that of the 58,198,000 pounds not tinned was \$1,940,486. During the year there were employed an average of 8,188 working people for 228 days. The total wages amounted to \$4,593,561, being an average of \$561.01 per employee for the year, or \$2.46 per day. Compared with 1900, the production in 1901 was greater by 39.6 per cent and the value greater by 35.2 per cent. In the number of working people there was an increase of 10.8 per cent; in aggregate wages paid an increase of 30.2 per cent; in average yearly earnings an increase of 17.6 per cent; in average daily wages an increase of 2.5 per cent. The number of days in operation was 14.6 per cent greater than in 1900.

Five tin dipping works, buying all their black plate, produced 44,210,000 pounds of tin and terne, of a value of \$2,527,178. These works employed 372 people for 283 days during the year, paying an aggregate of \$157,262 in wages, the average yearly earnings per employee being \$422.75, or \$1.49 per day.

The combined production of tin and terne plate by the black plate works and the dipping works in 1901 amounted to 421,640,000 pounds, of the value of \$17,612,030. Compared with 1900, this was an increase of 41.6 per cent in production and 35 per cent in value.

Cement. In 1901 there were 14 plants engaged in the manufacture of cement, having an invested capital of \$19,271,981. These plants turned out 7,955,669 barrels, the realized or market value of which was \$7,334,891. An average of 5,080 workmen, employed for 326 days, were paid an aggregate of \$2,212,457 in wages, being a yearly earning per employee of \$435.52, or \$1.34 per day.

Tanning industry. In this industry in 1901 there were 200 plants engaged, representing a capital of \$64,582,517. The plants were in operation during the year 299 days and employed a total of 15,565 wage-earners, of whom 14,307 were men, 545 women, and 713 children. The aggregate wages paid to these wage-earners was \$6,580,552, of which the men received \$6,304,408, the women \$141,224, and the children \$134,920. The average yearly earnings of the men were \$440.65, the women \$259.13, and the children \$189.23. The average daily wages were \$1.47 for men, \$0.87 for women, and \$0.63 for children. Not including by-products, the value of production amounted to \$69,202,533.

Boots and shoes. There were 120 factories for the manufacture of boots and shoes in operation during 1901, which represented an invested capital of \$5,336,077. The factories were in operation during the year an average of 280 days and employed an average of 9,342 persons, of whom 5,438 were men, 3,269 women, and 635 children. To these wage-earners was paid \$3,059,579, the men receiving \$2,192,090, the women \$789,270, and the children \$78,219. In yearly earnings the men averaged \$403.11, the women \$241.44, and the children \$123.18.

The average daily wages were \$1.44 for men, \$0.86 for women, and \$0.44 for children. A total production of 12,387,168 pairs had a market or realized value of \$13,602,712. A directory of the boot and shoe factories of the State is presented.

Rubber boots and shoes. For the manufacture of rubber boots and shoes 2 factories were in operation during 1901, representing a capital investment of \$800,000. During the year, 2,658,730 pairs were turned out, having a market value of \$1,697,817. The factories were in operation an average of 285 days, and employed 1,063 wage-earners, of whom 621 were men, 412 women, and 30 children. To these wage-earners was paid \$328,247, of which the men received \$234,303, the women \$90,784, and the children \$3,160. The average yearly earnings of the men were \$377.30, the women \$220.35, and the children \$105.33. The men received an average daily wage of \$1.32, the women \$0.77, and the children \$0.37.

RHODE ISLAND.

Fifteenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics, made to the General Assembly at its January session, 1902. Henry E. Tiepke, Commissioner. vii, 417 pp.

The subjects presented in this report are the following: Statistics of textile manufactures, 98 pages; imports and exports of merchandise, 13 pages; strikes, lockouts, and shut-downs, 15 pages; official valuations of property, 16 pages; banking institutions, 81 pages; free public employment offices, 19 pages; decisions of courts affecting labor, 164 pages.

TEXTILE MANUFACTURES.—Comparative statistics are given for years 1899 and 1900 for 186 identical establishments, of which 90 were engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods, 11 in the manufacture of hosiery and knit goods, 19 were bleacheries and dye and print works, 4 were in the manufacture of silk goods, and 62 in the manufacture of woolen goods. The statistics are summarized in the table following:

STATISTICS OF 186 TEXTILE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1899 AND 1900.

Items.	1899.	1900.	Increase.	
			Amount.	Per cent.
Single proprietors.....	33	32	a1	a 3.03
Firms.....	32	31	a1	a 3.13
Corporations.....	121	123	2	1.65
Partners in firms.....	80	77	a3	a 3.75
Stockholders in corporations.....	2,942	3,806	864	29.37
Aggregate wages paid.....	\$15,633,516	\$17,404,954	\$1,771,438	11.33
Average days in operation.....	292.60	292.08	a0.52	a 0.18
Employees:				
Average number.....	44,832	46,220	1,388	3.10
Greatest number.....	48,135	50,126	1,991	4.14
Smallest number.....	41,141	39,527	a1,614	a 3.92
Average yearly earnings.....	\$348.71	\$376.57	\$27.86	7.99

a Decrease.

For 1900 alone statistics are given for 206 establishments, of which 96 were engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods, 13 in the manufacture of hosiery and knit goods, 19 were bleacheries and dye and print works, 4 were in the manufacture of silk goods, and 74 in the manufacture of woolen goods. A summary of the statistics of the 206 establishments follows:

Single proprietors.....	38
Firms	35
Corporations	133
Partners in firms	86
Stockholders in corporations	3, 847
Aggregate wages paid.....	\$18, 463, 059
Employees:	
Average number	49, 008
Greatest number	53, 090
Smallest number	41, 963
Average yearly earnings	\$376. 74

STRIKES, LOCKOUTS, AND SHUTDOWNS.—This is a chronological record of the various labor troubles occurring within the State during 1901, derived from reports given in the newspapers. No statistics are presented that can be summarized.

FREE PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.—Under this title are presented statistics of the free public employment offices as now maintained by the State of Illinois, with recommendations that similar offices be established in the industrial centers of Rhode Island.

DECISIONS OF COURTS AFFECTING LABOR.—In this chapter, which concludes the report, are reproduced the decisions published in the Bulletin of the United States Department of Labor during the year 1901.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Seventh Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labor. 1901-1902. I. V. Barton, Commissioner. 178 pp.

The six chapters of this report treat of the following subjects: Industrial conditions, 27 pages; new industrial establishments, 28 pages; economic conditions of organized labor, 25 pages; free public employment bureau, 5 pages; factory inspection, 15 pages; labor legislation, etc., 60 pages.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.—This subject is presented in a series of tables showing, by industries, the number of persons employed January 1, 1901, and January 1, 1902, with per cent of increase or decrease, number of weeks in operation during 1901, daily hours of labor and amount paid in wages in the different industries, with per cent of increase or decrease in wage rates. In the presentation statistics are given for 355 establishments, representing 57 industries and

located in 141 towns and cities. The following table summarizes the facts shown for the various industries:

CONDITIONS IN 355 INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING 1901.

Industries.	Estab- lish- ments.	Number of employees January 1.		Per cent of in- crease in num- ber of em- ploy- ees.	Aver- age weeks in oper- ation during 1901.	Aver- age daily hours of labor during 1901.	Amount paid in wages during 1901.	Em- ployees affected by in- crease in wages during 1901.
		1901.	1902.					
Brass and metal goods.....	6	491	457	^a 6.9	47.5	9.8	\$164,320	436
Breweries and distilleries.....	8	333	334	.3	48.0	9.7	189,416	111
Brick and tile.....	24	832	856	2.8	38.7	9.8	423,875	523
Canned goods and confection- ery.....	7	419	462	10.2	45.4	10.0	102,091	407
Carriages and wagons.....	7	114	106	^a 7.0	47.7	9.7	37,550	88
Cigars and tobacco.....	39	1,125	1,197	6.4	48.6	9.5	430,001	942
Coke.....	47	3,259	3,346	2.6	48.3	9.8	1,312,928	261
Construction work.....	9	274	249	^a 9.1	49.1	8.6	133,965	151
Drugs and extracts.....	4	25	38	52.0	45.2	10.2	11,392	8
Flour.....	14	79	83	5.1	47.1	10.4	28,920	15
Foundries and machinery.....	16	1,647	1,824	10.7	48.1	9.1	644,781	235
Furniture.....	15	654	702	7.3	50.0	10.0	255,701	252
Glass.....	21	3,480	3,569	2.5	37.8	10.4	1,757,192	742
Iron, steel, and tin plate.....	6	5,573	5,952	6.8	46.8	10.0	2,997,567	5,573
Leather goods.....	14	598	648	8.3	50.7	9.9	220,776	^b 238
Lumber.....	56	3,508	3,811	8.6	47.7	9.9	1,442,617	1,280
Pottery.....	6	1,025	1,069	4.2	45.5	9.6	479,751	460
Salt.....	3	189	185	^a 2.1	47.0	10.0	61,525	189
Textiles.....	14	1,200	1,087	^a 10.2	43.6	9.8	300,791	266
Wooden and paper boxes.....	4	85	97	14.1	50.5	10.0	31,348	50
Wood pulp and paper.....	4	205	211	2.9	47.0	12.0	88,956	.....
Miscellaneous.....	31	1,025	1,158	10.2	47.2	10.3	438,463	470
Total.....	355	26,140	27,441	5.0	46.7	9.8	11,553,926	12,697

^a Decrease.

^b Not including 1 establishment reporting a decrease affecting 48 employees.

NEW INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—This chapter enumerates the industrial establishments opened in the State during 1900 and 1901, giving name, location, capital invested, wages paid monthly, and number employed, by sex. There were 362 such establishments, with an invested capital of \$39,839,228. The establishments employed 16,956 persons, to whom were paid monthly an aggregate of \$780,527 in wages. This is a considerable increase over the new establishments opened during the period 1897 to 1899.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF ORGANIZED LABOR.—A directory of the labor organizations of the State is presented under this caption, together with tables showing the number of unions, location, date of organization, membership, daily hours of labor, and maximum and minimum daily rates of wages in different occupations. The organizations also report as to sick, death, and strike benefits, attitude toward arbitration, conditions resulting from organization, and strikes during 1901.

The number of unions and membership of labor organizations, classified by occupations, is shown in the following table.

NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, 1901.

Organizations.	Num- ber of unions.	Mem- ber- ship.
Barbers' International Union, Journeymen.....	5	143
Bartenders' International League.....	2	68
Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of.....	1	15
Blacksmiths' Helpers.....	1	150
Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders, Brotherhood of.....	1	30
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of.....	1	45
Brewery Workers, International Union of United.....	1	84
Carpenters and Joiners' Union of America, United Brotherhood of.....	9	778
Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union.....	1	30
Carmen, Brotherhood of Railroad.....	4	107
Clerks' International Protective Association, Retail.....	6	133
Clerks of America, Order of Railway.....	1	14
Conductors, Order of Railway.....	7	425
Coke Workers' Union.....	1	60
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	2	108
Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive.....	6	544
Engineers, National Association of Stationary.....	4	101
Firemen, Brotherhood of Locomotive.....	7	545
Federal Labor Unions.....	3	182
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of United States and Canada.....	3	66
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.....	10	724
Glass Workers' National Association, Window.....	8	425
Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union.....	3	91
Horseshoers' Union, Journeymen.....	1	7
Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.....	6	1,142
Leather Workers on Horse Goods, United Brotherhood of.....	1	18
Machinists, International Association of.....	3	172
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated Association of.....	1	80
Metal Mechanics, International Association of Allied.....	1	36
Musicians' Mutual Protective Union.....	1	194
Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers, Brotherhood of.....	3	149
Plasterers' International Association, Operative.....	4	97
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.....	5	364
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, United Association of.....	3	68
Sheet Metal Workers, International Association of.....	1	34
Stone Cutters' Association, Journeymen.....	5	83
Stogie Makers' League.....	3	490
Street Railway Employees, Amalgamated Association of.....	1	170
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....	3	63
Telegraphers, Order of Railroad.....	1	89
Theatrical Stage Employees, National Alliance of.....	1	38
Tin Plate Workers' International Protective Association.....	2	120
Tobacco Workers' International Union.....	1	275
Trackmen, Brotherhood of Railway.....	5	207
Trainmen, Brotherhood of Railway.....	8	634
Typographical Union, International.....	5	137
Total	152	9,535

FREE PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.—By an act of the State legislature in 1901^(a) a free public employment bureau was established. The following statement shows the work of the bureau from the date of its organization, May 15, 1901, to May 15, 1902: Of 896 applications for employment by males 790, or 88.1 per cent, secured situations; of 312 applications by females 254, or 81.4 per cent, secured situations. Of 836 applications for male help 790, or 94.4 per cent, were supplied; of 468 applications for female help 254, or 54.2 per cent, were supplied.

LABOR LEGISLATION, ETC.—This chapter is devoted to the following subjects: Laws relating to labor enacted by the State legislature during its session of 1901; the enforcement of labor laws; labor conditions, as embodied in the second message of Governor Atkinson; the reproduction of an article by Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, on the Value and Influence of Labor Statistics; a list of the States in which Labor Day is now a legal holiday, and a chronology of the State bureaus of labor statistics.

^aSee Bulletin of the Department of Labor, No. 44, page 189.

RECENT FOREIGN STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS.

BELGIUM.

Annuaire de la Législation du Travail. 4^e année, 1900; 5^e année, 1901. Office du Travail, Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail. 1901 and 1902. xv, 905 pp.; xv, 632 pp.

The present reports are the fourth and fifth of a series of annual reports on labor legislation published by the Belgian labor bureau. They contain the text of laws enacted and of important decrees, ordinances, and regulations relative to labor issued during 1900 and 1901, respectively.

The report for 1900 contains laws, etc., enacted during that year in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain and colonies, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States, and in four States of the Union. An appendix contains laws and extracts enacted during 1899 in Germany, Hungary, and eight States of the Union.

The report for 1901 contains laws, etc., enacted during that year in Austria, Denmark, France, Great Britain and colonies, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Peru, Sweden, Switzerland, and in eight States of the Union and the District of Columbia. An appendix contains certain laws and extracts from laws enacted during 1900 in Tasmania, Servia, New Jersey, and Ohio.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Third Report of Proceedings under the Conciliation (Trade Disputes) Act, 1896. 1901. 129 pp. (Published by the British Board of Trade.)

The present report deals with the proceedings under the conciliation act for a period of two years, viz, from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1901. During the two years 46 cases arose as against 32 in the preceding two years and 35 in the period of ten months covered by the first report, making a total of 113 cases since the passing of the act.

Of the source of applications for conciliation and arbitration in the

46 cases covered by the present report 16 applications were from workmen only, 3 were from employers only, 24 were from both employers and workmen, and 3 cases of action were taken by the board of trade without application from either side. Considering the trades affected, 24 cases arose in the building, 7 in the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding, 6 in transportation, 3 in mining and quarrying, 2 in the clothing, and 4 in other trades.

Of the 46 cases in which action by the board of trade was taken or invited during the two years covered by the report, 29 were settled under the act (23 by appointment of arbitrators, 3 by appointment of conciliators, and 3 by negotiations between the parties conducted by officials of the board of trade). Of the remaining cases, 3 were settled directly between the parties during the negotiations, and in the other 14 cases either no settlement was effected or the application was refused by the board of trade.

The table following gives particulars of the action taken by the board of trade and its results in the periods covered by the present and the two previous reports:

DISPUTES ACTED UPON BY THE BOARD OF TRADE UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT, AUGUST, 1896, TO JUNE, 1901.

Items.	August, 1896, to June, 1897.	July, 1897, to June, 1899.	July, 1899, to June, 1901.	Total.
Disputes settled under the act:				
By appointment of conciliator or chairman.....	2	4	3	9
By negotiations by board of trade officials	12	8	3	23
By appointment of arbitrator.....	5	10	23	38
Total.....	19	22	29	70
Disputes settled between the parties during negotiations	4	3	3	10
No settlement (including cases of applications refused by the board of trade)	12	7	14	33
Total.....	35	32	46	113

From the above it is seen that of the 113 cases that have arisen since the act came into operation, 70 have been settled under its provisions and 10 others settled between the parties during the negotiations. Of the 70 disputes settled under the provisions of the act, 28 arose in the building trades, 13 in the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding, 11 in mining and quarrying, and 18 in other trades.

The more important of the 23 disputes settled by arbitration in the two years embraced by the present report were a general dispute in the brass trades, affecting about 8,500 brass workers; a dispute in the printing trade in London, affecting 9,900 compositors, and a dispute in the boot and shoe trade at Northampton, affecting 1,500 workers.

Appendixes to the report give detailed particulars of the cases dealt with from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1901; text of awards and agree-

ments settling disputes dealt with under the conciliation act since its passage in 1896; list of arbitrators and conciliators appointed by the board of trade since the passage of the act; rules of conciliation boards and other agreements containing clauses which provide for the reference of disputes to the board of trade, failing their settlement by other agencies; list of conciliation boards registered under the act, and a reproduction of the text of the act.

Thirteenth and Fourteenth Reports on Trade Unions in Great Britain and Ireland, 1900 and 1901. lxxix, 251 pp.; lix, 178 pp. (Published by the Labor Department of the British Board of Trade.)

The present reports cover ground similar to that of the report for 1899. The information relates to all trade unions in the United Kingdom, to 100 principal trade unions, to trades councils, and to federations of trade unions.

At the end of 1900 there were reported 1,252 trade unions with an aggregate membership of 1,910,614. During the year 1901, 13 unions with 3,305 members were amalgamated with other societies, 36 with 4,791 members were dissolved, and 33 with 11,184 members were formed. Therefore, at the end of 1901 the number of existing unions was 1,236, or 16 less than at the end of 1900. On the other hand, the total membership had slightly increased, it being 1,922,780 at the end of 1901, an increase of 12,166, or 0.6 per cent. Of the 1,203 unions which were in existence at the end of 1900 and remained in existence at the end of 1901, 529 increased in membership, 572 decreased, and 102 remained stationary. Comparing number of members at end of 1901 with number at end of 1900, the greatest increase in the membership of any union is found in the mining and quarrying industry, 1 union showing an increase of 5,525 members, and 3 others an aggregate increase of 9,619 members. Decreases are found in the membership of unions pertaining to the building trades, engineering and metal trades, textiles, boots and shoes, chemicals, and railway employees.

At the end of 1901 there were 144 unions which included women and girls as members, compared with 145 unions in 1900. The female membership of unions decreased from 123,510 in 1900 to 120,078 in 1901, a falling off of 3,432, or 2.8 per cent. Women and girls formed 6.2 per cent of the total membership of trade unions in 1901, compared with 6.5 per cent of the total membership in 1900. Of the female trade unionists 89.9 per cent were found in the textile industries in 1901.

The following tables show the number and membership of trade unions, by groups of industries, for the 10 years 1892 to 1901:

NUMBER OF TRADE UNIONS, BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES, 1892 TO 1901.

[In this tabulation only those trade unions are considered which furnished returns for all of the ten years included in this period.]

Year.	Build- ing.	Mining and quarry- ing.	Metal, engi- neering, and ship- build- ing.	Textile.	Cloth- ing.	Trans- porta- tion (land and sea).	Print- ing, pa- per, etc.	Wood- working and fur- nishing.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.
1892....	97	75	287	218	43	60	52	97	263	1,192
1893....	100	81	281	223	46	63	56	103	287	1,240
1894....	124	83	273	234	44	64	56	103	298	1,279
1895....	126	84	274	244	48	64	55	104	300	1,299
1896....	134	82	280	246	52	61	57	104	298	1,314
1897....	140	69	275	253	49	63	56	103	298	1,306
1898....	134	63	270	248	47	62	54	103	296	1,277
1899....	134	61	268	245	46	67	55	105	289	1,270
1900....	128	59	269	241	48	64	54	102	287	1,252
1901....	125	59	263	243	48	64	50	103	281	1,236

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS, BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES, 1892 TO 1901.

[In this tabulation only those trade unions are considered which furnished returns for all of the ten years included in this period.]

Year.	Build- ing.	Mining and quarry- ing.	Metal, engi- neering, and ship- build- ing.	Textile.	Cloth- ing.	Trans- porta- tion (land and sea).	Print- ing, pa- per, etc.	Wood- working and fur- nishing.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.
1892....	157,971	315,272	279,392	204,172	83,270	154,658	45,291	32,096	231,176	1,503,298
1893....	172,870	318,112	266,634	205,647	80,738	141,731	46,725	32,197	215,637	1,480,291
1894....	178,721	307,546	263,628	214,425	81,737	123,103	47,797	30,768	189,300	1,437,025
1895....	179,283	280,215	269,019	218,878	78,510	119,741	49,060	31,969	181,811	1,408,486
1896....	193,341	279,977	303,368	218,016	76,933	134,397	50,988	36,812	201,644	1,495,476
1897....	214,929	283,054	319,523	218,722	75,780	183,057	52,664	38,798	227,226	1,613,753
1898....	232,126	354,640	309,120	214,562	71,124	146,933	54,064	38,086	228,806	1,649,461
1899....	249,965	426,565	331,875	220,721	67,317	163,151	56,452	39,682	248,169	1,803,897
1900....	253,270	505,056	338,205	220,939	67,701	169,272	57,256	39,706	259,209	1,910,614
1901....	248,648	514,536	334,913	219,256	66,291	166,434	58,214	39,761	274,727	1,922,780

The largest membership in 1900 and in 1901 was reported by the mining and quarrying group, it being 505,056 and 514,536, respectively. Next in order of membership were the groups of metal, engineering, and shipbuilding, with 338,205 and 334,913; the building trades, with 253,270 and 248,648, and the textile trades, with 220,939 and 219,256 members.

The present reports, as previous ones, bring out the fact that the great bulk of trade-union membership is embraced by a comparatively small number of societies. In 1901, as in 1900, four groups of industries (building trades; mining and quarrying; metal, engineering, and shipbuilding; and textiles) included over 68 per cent of all union members. Further, the 100 principal trade unions included 1,161,226 members, or 60.4 per cent of all union members, the same percentage as in 1900.

The financial operations and benefit features of trade unions are shown for only the 100 principal organizations. In the following table the financial operations are shown for the ten years 1892 to 1901:

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF 100 PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS, 1892 TO 1901.

Year.	Members at end of year.	Income.		Expenditures.		Funds at end of year.	
		Amount.	Per member.	Amount.	Per member.	Amount.	Per member.
1892.....	895,487	\$7,141,759	\$7.974	\$6,942,612	\$7.751	\$7,811,059	\$8.724
1893.....	899,791	7,902,009	8.780	9,046,575	10.052	6,666,492	7.411
1894.....	914,588	7,933,646	8.674	6,972,921	7.624	7,627,217	8.339
1895.....	906,308	7,567,597	8.349	6,760,576	7.462	8,434,238	9.307
1896.....	953,204	8,125,376	8.527	5,995,416	6.291	10,564,198	11.081
1897.....	1,055,951	9,624,487	9.115	9,206,265	8.719	10,982,420	10.402
1898.....	1,034,790	9,305,098	8.993	7,247,406	7.006	13,040,113	12.602
1899.....	1,108,587	9,040,731	8.157	6,213,494	5.607	15,867,350	14.316
1900.....	1,153,642	9,587,662	8.309	7,176,194	6.220	18,278,817	15.847
1901.....	1,161,226	10,032,295	8.638	8,057,148	6.940	20,253,964	17.443

Comparing the figures for 1901 with those for 1900, each item shows an increase. Of the income of £2,061,501 (\$10,032,295) in 1901, £1,855,072 (\$9,027,708) was derived from weekly contributions of members and £206,429 (\$1,004,587) from other sources. Of the income of £1,970,135 (\$9,587,662) in 1900, £1,788,717 (\$8,704,791) was derived from weekly contributions of members and £181,418 (\$882,871) from other sources.

The total expenditure of the 100 trade unions in 1901 was £1,655,635 (\$8,057,148), or 28s. 6¼d. (\$6.94) per member; in 1900 the total expenditure was £1,474,611 (\$7,176,194), or 25s. 6¾d. (\$6.22) per member. This sum was expended mostly in various kinds of benefits, the nature and amount of which varied considerably in the different unions. In 1901 all but 17 of the 100 unions paid dispute benefits, 77 unions paid unemployed or traveling benefits, 77 unions paid sick or accident benefits, 38 unions paid superannuation benefits, and 89 unions paid funeral benefits. There were 35 unions which paid all these classes of benefits. In 1900 all but 18 of the 100 unions paid dispute benefits, 78 unions paid unemployed or traveling benefits, 75 unions paid sick or accident benefits, 39 unions paid superannuation benefits, and 89 unions paid funeral benefits. There were 29 unions which made payments under all these classes of benefits.

The tables which follow show the total expenditures and the expenditures per member on each of the various benefits for each of the years 1892 to 1901.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF 100 PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS ON VARIOUS BENEFITS, ETC.,

1892 TO 1901.

Year.	Unem- ployed, traveling, and emi- gration benefit. (a)	Dispute benefit. (a)	Sick and accident benefit.	Superan- nuation benefit.	Funeral benefit.	Other ben- efits and grants to members. (b)	Working and other expenses.	Total.
1892....	\$1,582,561	\$1,897,687	\$1,022,880	\$499,196	\$329,306	\$381,587	\$1,229,395	\$6,942,612
1893....	2,240,945	2,863,317	1,175,766	547,997	362,749	605,704	1,250,097	9,046,575
1894....	2,197,604	812,949	1,117,723	594,789	336,577	562,621	1,350,658	6,972,921
1895....	2,055,741	957,172	1,279,233	641,200	365,786	235,441	1,226,003	6,760,576
1896....	1,294,270	836,143	1,196,225	693,330	363,459	291,352	1,320,637	5,995,416
1897....	1,616,739	3,082,339	1,302,645	740,458	382,546	553,165	1,528,373	9,206,265
1898....	1,181,542	1,525,327	1,356,668	796,855	403,769	494,354	1,488,891	7,247,406
1899....	926,771	584,121	1,471,936	870,403	451,465	329,813	1,578,985	6,213,494
1900....	1,283,792	731,352	1,573,004	924,825	478,718	435,269	1,749,234	7,176,194
1901....	1,585,827	995,282	1,678,135	987,666	480,883	485,701	1,843,654	8,057,148

EXPENDITURES PER MEMBER OF 100 PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS ON VARIOUS BENEFITS

ETC., 1892 TO 1901.

[The expenditure per member is calculated on the basis of the total membership of the 100 principal trade unions, and not on the membership of the unions paying the particular classes of benefits.]

Year.	Unem- ployed, traveling, and emi- gration benefit. (a)	Dispute benefit. (a)	Sick and accident benefit.	Superan- nuation benefit.	Funeral benefit.	Other ben- efits and grants to members. (b)	Working and other expenses.	Total.
1892....	\$1.769	\$2.119	\$1.140	\$0.558	\$0.365	\$0.426	\$1.374	\$7.751
1893....	2.489	3.184	1.308	.608	.400	.674	1.389	10.052
1894....	2.403	.887	1.222	.649	.370	.618	1.475	7.624
1895....	2.271	1.054	1.409	.710	.406	.259	1.353	7.462
1896....	1.359	.877	1.257	.730	.380	.304	1.384	6.291
1897....	1.531	2.920	1.232	.699	.365	.522	1.450	8.719
1898....	1.141	1.475	1.313	.771	.390	.476	1.440	7.006
1899....	.837	.527	1.328	.786	.406	.299	1.424	5.607
1900....	1.115	.634	1.363	.801	.416	.375	1.516	6.220
1901....	1.363	.857	1.445	.852	.415	.421	1.587	6.940

^aIn a few cases it was not possible to separate a certain amount of unemployed benefit from dispute benefit.

^bIncludes grants to members, grants from one union to another, payments to federations, trades councils, congresses, etc.

A comparison of the items of expenditure during the 10-year period shows a steady growth of expenditures per member on superannuation benefits, marked variations in the expenditures for dispute and unemployed benefits, and a comparatively uniform expenditure per member for sickness, accident, and funeral benefits. The large expenditure per member on dispute benefits in 1893 and in 1897 was due in the former year to a great dispute in the coal industry, and in the latter year to a dispute in the engineering trade.

At the end of 1901 the funds on hand amounted to £4,161,916 (\$20,253,964), an increase during the year of £405,866 (\$1,975,147). The amount per member in 1901 was 71s. 8¼d. (\$17.44) and in 1900 65s. 1½d. (\$15.85).

Other forms of labor organizations considered in the present report are trade councils and federations of trade unions. These institutions have been defined in the digests of earlier reports. The table which

follows shows the distribution of federations according to groups of industries, and the trade councils, for the years 1897 to 1901:

FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS AND TRADE COUNCILS, 1897 TO 1901.

Groups of industries.	1897.		1898.		1899.		1900.		1901.	
	Num-ber.	Members.	Num-ber.	Members.	Num-ber.	Members.	Num-ber.	Members.	Num-ber.	Members.
General federation of trade unions ..	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	373, 290	1	386, 696	1	420, 606
Federations of trade unions:										
Building trades	37	91, 949	34	94, 893	35	110, 644	32	96, 959	30	99, 438
Mining	11	359, 223	8	298, 472	9	409, 898	10	563, 176	10	550, 157
Metal, engi- neering, and shipbuilding.	14	211, 382	15	234, 565	15	243, 499	14	261, 553	14	264, 843
Textiles.....	18	250, 499	17	238, 506	14	262, 694	15	271, 544	16	292, 433
Transportation (land and sea).....	6	72, 624	6	42, 914	6	25, 937	5	30, 581	5	35, 181
Printing and allied trades.	8	34, 318	9	45, 175	10	55, 643	11	57, 644	11	70, 227
Woodworking and furnish- ing.....	10	14, 161	9	9, 704	8	9, 310	8	9, 433	7	9, 201
Enginemmen	5	10, 925	4	6, 766	5	7, 032	4	15, 182	4	15, 283
Other trades ...	8	21, 595	9	17, 140	9	16, 144	9	17, 264	9	21, 075
Total.....	117	1, 066, 676	111	988, 135	112	1, 514, 091	109	1, 710, 032	107	1, 778, 444
Trade councils.....	166	712, 523	170	717, 702	175	707, 103	177	762, 475	181	785, 618

The general federation of trade unions with its 420,606 members was composed of 75 constituent unions. During 1901 there were two new federations formed while four were dissolved, leaving 107 in existence at the end of the year compared with 109 at the end of 1900. While the number of federations slightly decreased the aggregate membership of the federations was greater by 68,412 in 1901 than in 1900. This increase, however, is mainly due to the increased membership of the constituent trade unions, and not to an increase in the number of trade unions federated. In the building trades appears the largest number of federations, while in the mining industry appears the largest federation membership.

The number of trade councils at the end of 1901 was 181, and the total number of trade unionists represented on them 785,618. This is an increase over 1900, the number of trades councils at the end of that year being 177 and the unionists represented on them 762,475.

The reports contain a list of the trade-union congresses which have been held in the United Kingdom since the year 1866, giving number of delegates, number and membership of organizations represented, and the income of the congresses.

ITALY.

Statistica degli Scioperi avvenuti nell'Industria e nell'Agricoltura durante l'anno 1900. Ministero di Agricoltura, Industria e Commercio, Direzione Generale della Statistica. 1902. xlii, 154 pp.

This is the ninth of a series of annual reports on strikes and lock-outs published by the bureau of statistics of the Italian department of agriculture, industry, and commerce. The report presents in detailed

tables and text statements the most important facts in reference to each strike or lockout that occurred during the year 1900, the strikes being separated into two categories--(1) those occurring in the group of agricultural industries, and (2) those occurring in industries other than agriculture. The report also contains summary tables of strikes for 1900 and for periods of years. The agricultural strikes and the lockouts are not, however, included in these summaries and are not represented in any of the tables following.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN 1900.—During the year 1900 there were 410 strikes, of which 27 were agricultural and 383 occurred in other industries. There were 14 shut downs, of which 5 were lockouts.

The 383 strikes considered in the summaries involved a total of 80,858 strikers and caused a loss of time amounting to 493,093 working days. In addition, 9,348 non-striking employees were thrown out of work on account of strikes and lost 72,482 days. Of the strikers, 59,750 were men, 16,292 were women, and 4,816 were children of both sexes, 15 years of age or under.

Women participated in 149 of the 383 strikes. In 88 cases they united with men in striking, and in 61 they initiated strikes which they conducted either alone or with the aid of children or a few men.

Most of the strikes were small and of short duration. Of the 383 strikes only 9 involved over 1,000 strikers, and but 15 lasted over 30 days.

The largest strike, as regards the number of strikers, occurred in the province of Genoa, and involved 20,000 persons. It lasted 4 days, and caused an aggregate loss of 45,000 working days. The strikes during the year greatly exceed in number those of any other year for which the Italian Government has collected statistics. The number of strikers involved, however, has been exceeded once, namely, in 1896, and the time lost has been exceeded twice, in 1896 and 1897.

The following table shows, for the year 1900, the number of strikes, strikers, and working days lost, by occupations:

STRIKES, STRIKERS, AND WORKING DAYS LOST, BY OCCUPATIONS, 1900.

Occupations.	Strikes.	Strikers.				Working days lost.
		Adults.		Children 15 years of age or under.	Total.	
		Males.	Females.			
Compositors and lithographers.....	10	508	106	58	672	5,847
Day laborers	18	2,725	.....	.....	2,725	10,813
Dyers, gilders, and varnishers	1	22	.....	15	37	185
Employees in food-product industries....	7	530	132	10	672	2,942
Founders.....	16	2,320	.....	77	2,397	74,548
Glaziers and glassworkers.....	7	439	.....	60	499	1,430
Hack drivers and tramway employees...	9	6,890	.....	.....	6,890	18,290
Hatters.....	3	90	18	22	130	1,380
Longshoremen, coalhandlers, etc.....	10	1,715	.....	50	1,765	20,089
Machinists and blacksmiths	27	2,090	1	69	2,160	15,258
Masons and stonecutters	45	6,266	4	133	6,403	27,203
Match factory employees	2	134	450	85	669	13,114
Miners and quarrymen	25	6,515	142	1,257	7,914	43,454
Paper and paper goods workers	8	737	401	44	1,182	7,805
Potters and kilnmen	18	1,407	141	242	1,790	12,507

STRIKES, STRIKERS, AND WORKING DAYS LOST, BY OCCUPATIONS, 1900—Concluded.

Occupations.	Strikes.	Strikers.				Working days lost.
		Adults.		Children 15 years of age or under.	Total.	
		Males.	Females.			
Railway employees	1	280	.....	.....	280	280
Shoemakers, tailors, and others in cloth- ing industry.....	13	411	634	173	1,218	9,588
Tanners	4	180	30	.....	210	1,046
Tobacco workers	1	143	1,502	.....	1,645	16,450
Weavers, etc.....	124	3,564	12,269	2,302	18,135	143,852
Woodworkers	12	796	167	45	1,008	10,334
Other occupations.....	22	21,988	295	174	22,457	56,678
Total	383	59,750	16,292	4,816	80,858	493,093

The following two tables show the causes and results of strikes in 1900:

CAUSES OF STRIKES, 1900.

Cause or object.	Strikes.		Strikers.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
For increase of wages	181	47	26,370	33
Against reduction of wages.....	29	8	2,998	4
For reduction of hours	31	8	3,516	4
Against increase of hours.....	6	2	694	1
Other causes.....	136	35	47,280	58
Total	383	100	80,858	100

RESULTS OF STRIKES, BY CAUSES, 1900.

Cause or object.	Succeeded.				Succeeded partly.				Failed.			
	Strikes.		Strikers.		Strikes.		Strikers.		Strikes.		Strikers.	
	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.	Num-ber.	Per cent.
For increase of wages.....	45	25	7,670	29	84	46	11,148	42	52	29	7,552	29
Against reduction of wages.....	10	34½	865	29	10	34½	1,449	48	9	31	684	23
For reduction of hours	16	52	1,454	41	7	22	792	23	8	26	1,270	36
Against increase of hours.....	4	67	599	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	33	95	14
Other causes.....	37	27	24,011	51	42	31	16,638	35	57	42	6,631	14
Total.....	112	29	34,599	43	143	37	30,027	37	128	34	16,232	20

Of the 383 strikes reported for all industries other than agriculture, 210, or 55 per cent, were due to wage disputes; 37, or 10 per cent, were in reference to hours of labor, and 136, or 35 per cent, arose from other causes. Of the 80,858 strikers, 29,368, or 37 per cent, were involved in strikes regarding wages, 4,210, or 5 per cent, in strikes in reference to hours of labor, and 47,280, or 58 per cent, in strikes arising from other causes.

Twenty-nine per cent of the strikes were successful, 37 per cent were partly successful, and 34 per cent failed. Forty-three per cent of the total strikers were involved in strikes which succeeded, 37 per cent in strikes which succeeded partly, and 20 per cent in strikes which failed.

Of the 27 agricultural strikes, 8 were successful, 11 were partly successful, and 8 resulted in failure. For 26 of these strikes 12,517

strikers and a loss of 72,057 working days were reported. Of the strikers reported, 5,368 were men, 5,915 were women, and 1,234 were children of both sexes 15 years of age or under. The largest agricultural strike occurred in the province of Emilia and involved 6,300 men, women, and children.

In 14 instances in 1900 employers closed their establishments for the purpose of accomplishing certain objects, but of these shut downs only 5 were directed against employees, and can be properly classed as lockouts. These 5 lockouts affected 1,146 employees, of whom 1,079 were men, 44 were women, and 23 were children 15 years of age or under. In 3 cases the lockouts were for the purpose of punishing employees for certain offenses or of maintaining discipline, hence results were not reported for them. Of the other 2 lockouts 1 was partly successful and 1 failed.

COUNCILS OF PRUDHOMMES.—These councils, instituted according to the provisions of law, are intended for the conciliation and arbitration of labor disputes. In 1900 four cases were reported in which they had occasion to intervene.

STRIKES DURING TWENTY-TWO YEARS.—The following table contains a summary of the more important facts in relation to strikes in all but the agricultural industries for each of the years 1879 to 1900:

STRIKES, BY YEARS, 1879 TO 1900.

Year.	Total strikes.	Strikes which—			Strikes for which strikers were re-reported.	Strikers.				Strikes for which days lost were re-reported.	Aggregate days of work lost.
		Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.		Men.	Women.	Children 15 years of age or under.	Total.		
1879.....	32	(a)	(a)	(a)	28	(b)	(b)	(b)	4,011	28	21,896
1880.....	27	(a)	(a)	(a)	26	(b)	(b)	(b)	5,900	26	91,899
1881.....	44	(a)	(a)	(a)	39	(b)	(b)	(b)	8,272	38	95,578
1882.....	47	(a)	(a)	(a)	45	(b)	(b)	(b)	5,854	45	25,119
1883.....	73	(a)	(a)	(a)	67	(b)	(b)	(b)	12,900	65	111,697
1884.....	81	(a)	(a)	(a)	81	(b)	(b)	(b)	23,967	78	149,215
1885.....	89	(a)	(a)	(a)	86	(b)	(b)	(b)	34,166	82	244,393
1886.....	96	(a)	(a)	(a)	96	(b)	(b)	(b)	16,951	95	56,772
1887.....	69	(a)	(a)	(a)	68	(b)	(b)	(b)	25,027	66	218,612
1888.....	101	(a)	(a)	(a)	99	(b)	(b)	(b)	28,974	95	191,204
1889.....	126	(a)	(a)	(a)	125	(b)	(b)	(b)	23,322	123	215,880
1890.....	139	(a)	(a)	(a)	133	(b)	(b)	(b)	38,402	129	167,657
1891.....	132	^c 159	^c 429	^c 410	128	(b)	(b)	(b)	34,733	123	258,059
1892.....	^d 119	24	33	57	117	(b)	(b)	(b)	30,800	114	216,907
1893.....	^e 131	34	46	41	127	(b)	(b)	(b)	32,109	122	234,323
1894.....	^f 109	35	29	39	103	19,766	3,890	3,939	27,595	103	323,261
1895.....	126	41	39	46	126	11,788	5,192	2,327	19,307	126	125,968
1896.....	210	79	51	80	210	39,955	34,264	21,832	96,051	210	1,152,503
1897.....	217	70	60	87	217	21,809	38,435	16,326	76,570	217	1,113,535
1898.....	256	70	68	118	256	22,112	9,571	4,022	35,705	256	239,292
1899.....	259	80	69	110	259	28,228	11,280	3,686	43,194	259	231,590
1900.....	383	112	143	128	383	59,750	16,292	4,816	80,858	383	493,093
Total.	^g 2,866	704	967	1,116	^h 2,819	ⁱ 203,408	ⁱ 118,924	ⁱ 56,948	704,668	2,783	5,978,453

^a Included in results of strikes for 1891.

^b Not reported.

^c Including strikes occurring during the years 1879 to 1890, but not including 58 strikes the results of which were not reported.

^d Including 5 strikes the results of which were not reported.

^e Including 10 strikes the results of which were not reported.

^f Including 6 strikes the results of which were not reported.

^g Including 79 strikes the results of which were not reported.

^h This total does not agree with the total in table showing strikes by number of strikers involved, page 379; the computation is made, however, from figures in the original reports.

ⁱ Not including figures for 1879 to 1893.

The causes were reported for 2,787 of the 2,866 strikes that occurred during the period. The details are given, however, only for those strikes which resulted from disputes in reference to wages or hours of labor. In 1,327 instances the strike was due to demands for an increase of wages; in 343 instances it was for the purpose of resisting a reduction of wages. There were 188 strikes undertaken to secure a reduction of hours of labor and 48 for the purpose of resisting an increase of hours of labor, leaving 881 strikes which were due to all other causes. Hence 59.9 per cent of all strikes for which causes were reported were on account of wage disputes, 8.5 per cent were due to disputes in reference to hours of labor, and 31.6 per cent arose from all other causes.

The proportionate results of strikes for the period 1879-1891 to 1900 are shown in the following table:

RESULTS OF STRIKES, 1879-1891 TO 1900.

Year.	Per cent of strikes.			Per cent of strikers.		
	Suc- ceeded.	Suc- ceeded partly.	Failed.	Suc- ceeded.	Suc- ceeded partly.	Failed.
1879-1891.....	16	43	41	25	47	28
1892.....	21	29	50	29	19	52
1893.....	28	38	34	29	44	27
1894.....	34	28	38	19	24	57
1895.....	32	31	37	33	40	27
1896.....	38	24	38	49	31	20
1897.....	33	27	40	23	45	32
1898.....	27	27	46	27	31	42
1899.....	31	27	42	33	38	29
1900.....	29	37	34	43	37	20

The following table shows, by occupations, the number and results of strikes and the number of strikers reported during each year of the period 1892 to 1900:

SUMMARY OF STRIKES, BY OCCUPATIONS, FOR THE PERIOD 1892 TO 1900.

Occupations.	Total strikes.	Strikes which—				Strikes for which strikers were reported.	Total strikers.
		Suc- ceeded.	Suc- ceeded partly.	Failed.	Result not known.		
Bakers and pastry cooks	25	11	7	7	.....	25	5,178
Compositors and lithographers.....	44	16	7	21	.....	44	2,411
Day laborers.....	131	36	37	58	.....	130	25,668
Drivers and teamsters.....	16	7	5	3	1	15	2,097
Dyers, gilders, and varnishers	20	3	7	10	.....	20	2,205
Employees in food-product industries (other than bakeries)	31	6	7	17	1	31	3,246
Founders.....	51	8	15	28	.....	51	4,782
Glaziers and glass workers	17	5	8	4	.....	17	937
Hack drivers and tramway employees.	47	9	24	14	.....	47	21,063
Hatters.....	27	11	10	6	.....	27	84,834
Longshoremen, coal handlers, etc	46	14	15	17	.....	46	9,366
Machinists, blacksmiths, etc	84	20	17	47	.....	84	7,688
Masons and stonecutters	134	49	49	35	1	132	18,687
Miners and quarrymen.....	227	95	46	78	8	220	83,851
Potters and kilnmen	70	24	28	18	.....	70	5,934
Railway employees.....	13	2	9	2	.....	13	8,189
Shoemakers, tailors, and others in clothing industry (except hatters) ..	68	20	15	33	.....	68	8,182
Tanners	54	15	13	25	1	54	3,818
Weavers, spinners, carders, etc.....	536	151	173	211	1	536	99,274
Woodworkers	28	8	11	9	.....	28	2,161
Other occupations.....	141	35	35	63	8	140	42,618
Total	1,810	545	538	706	21	1,798	442,189

Nearly one-half of all the strikes during this 9-year period occurred among textile workers, miners and quarrymen, and masons and stone-cutters, these three occupation groups reporting 897 of the 1,810 strikes. Of the 442,189 strikers reported, the textile industry furnished 99,274; the hat-making industry 84,834, and mining and quarrying 83,851, making for the three industries a total of 267,959, or over three-fifths of all strikers for the period.

The two following tables show the strikes for the period 1879 to 1891, and for each year 1892 to 1900, classified according to their duration and the number of strikers involved, respectively:

STRIKES, BY DURATION, 1879-1891 TO 1900.

Days of duration.	1879-1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Total.
3 or under	633	60	67	52	61	91	104	153	161	208	1,590
4 to 10	256	36	39	33	44	70	56	57	70	105	766
11 to 30	112	19	11	12	19	42	37	33	23	55	363
Over 30	16	1	8	7	2	7	19	13	5	15	93
Total	<i>a</i> 1,017	<i>b</i> 116	<i>c</i> 125	<i>d</i> 104	126	210	<i>e</i> 216	256	259	383	<i>f</i> 2,812

a Not including 39 strikes the duration of which was not reported.

b Not including 3 strikes the duration of which was not reported.

c Not including 6 strikes the duration of which was not reported.

d Not including 5 strikes the duration of which was not reported.

e Not including 1 strike the duration of which was not reported.

f Not including 54 strikes the duration of which was not reported.

STRIKES, BY NUMBER OF STRIKERS INVOLVED, 1879-1891 TO 1900.

Strikers involved.	1879-1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Total.
1 to 49	272	27	28	40	39	54	70	92	98	116	836
50 to 99	206	18	24	16	34	35	52	55	51	95	586
100 to 199	199	26	22	18	21	46	44	63	48	88	575
200 to 499	220	27	41	18	27	52	31	35	39	62	552
500 to 999	89	11	6	5	3	14	14	6	15	13	176
1,000 or over	53	8	6	7	2	9	6	5	8	9	113
Total	<i>a</i> 1,039	117	127	<i>a</i> 104	126	210	217	256	259	383	<i>a</i> 2,838

a This total does not agree with the figures given in the general table of strikes, page 377; the figures are reproduced, however, as shown in the original report.

Over one-half the total number of strikes lasted 3 days or less each, and in slightly over one-half of them the number of strikers in each strike was less than 100.

DECISIONS OF COURTS AFFECTING LABOR.

[This subject, begun in Bulletin No. 2, has been continued in successive issues. All material parts of the decisions are reproduced in the words of the courts, indicated when short by quotation marks, and when long by being printed solid. In order to save space, matter needed simply by way of explanation is given in the words of the editorial reviser.]

DECISIONS UNDER STATUTORY LAW.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY — RAILROAD COMPANIES — CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE—LINE OF DUTY—WHAT IS LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE—*Jarvis v. Hitch, Appellate Court of Indiana, 65 Northeastern Reporter, page 608.*—In this case Oscar Hitch brought action to recover damages for injuries received while in the service of one Jarvis, receiver for a railroad corporation. Hitch was a member of a bridge gang engaged in the repair of a certain trestle. This trestle was about 15 feet above the surface of the ground. Hitch was at work underneath the trestle, but at the time of receiving his injury he had climbed up to the track and gone to the tank of the engine for a drink of water. This had been the custom of all the men, as no other water was supplied for their use. On his return to his place of duty he had to climb down a ladder and while on this ladder the engineer, without warning, ran the locomotive and pile driver, which were in use in repairing the trestle, against the ladder and threw Hitch to the ground. He was injured and brought action under section 7083, Burns's Revised Statutes, 1901, which reads as follows: "That every railroad or other corporation, except municipal, operating in this State shall be liable in damages for any personal injury suffered by an employee while in its service, the employee so injured being in the exercise of due care and diligence in the following cases: * * * Fourth. Where such injury was caused by the negligence of any person in the service of such corporation, who has charge of * * * any locomotive engine or train upon a railway."

The circuit court of Gibson County allowed damages, from which an appeal was taken. It was contended by Jarvis's counsel that Hitch in going upon the tank for water was going for his personal convenience only and that the defendant was not liable for what should occur during his absence from his place of work. On this point Judge Comstock, speaking for the court, said:

There is evidence that the men in the employ of the appellant, including appellee, were in the habit of getting their drinking water from the tank on the engine. There is evidence from which the jury

might reasonably conclude that the engineer had knowledge of this fact. Appellee did not cease to be a servant of the appellant, nor was he out of the line of his duty, when, for a few minutes, he quit actual work to satisfy a natural desire for a drink of water. He was not a trespasser, nor a mere licensee. He was not upon the premises merely for his own pleasure or convenience. The contract between him and the appellant corporation made it the duty of the latter to exercise reasonable care for his safety. But if the habit of procuring water from the tank for drinking purposes was founded upon a mere permission or license, yet, if the engineer knew, or had reason to believe, that appellee would avail himself of that license, he would be at fault if he augmented the danger of the situation without giving warning, [Cases cited.] There is evidence that it had been the custom of the engineer to give warning of the movement of the engine; that upon the occurrence of the accident this warning was not given. There was evidence from which the jury might fairly have concluded that the omission of this warning resulted in appellee's injury. Whether the engineer was guilty of negligence or the appellee guilty of contributory negligence was for the jury to decide under all the circumstances proven.

There was a further contention that the statute quoted provided no recovery because the engine was not a locomotive engine within the meaning of the law. As to this the court said:

A locomotive engine has been defined as one that moves cars by its own backward and forward motion. (*Stranahan v. Railway Co.*, 84 N. Y., 314.) The Century Dictionary gives this definition: "A steam engine, which travels on wheels turned by its own power; specially, an engine designed and adapted to travel on a railway." The machine in question possessed, by the evidence, all the characteristics of a locomotive engine. It moved forward and backward, by its own steam, along the track of a railroad. It had not the weight, size, power, nor speed of the locomotive engine ordinarily used in the drawing and operating of railroad trains, but it was capable of and did the same work to a less extent. In addition to moving itself and cars, it was used for the purpose of driving piles. The solution of the question must depend largely upon the construction given the statute. The purpose of the legislature in enacting the law was to remove what was regarded as an evil. The purpose was to protect employees from the negligent movement of engines along the tracks of railways. Prior to its passage the injured parties were without legal remedy because those in charge of the engines were fellow-servants. The legislature will be presumed to have had in mind not details in the construction of the engine, but a machine of the same general character, effecting practically the same results, used in the same way, and subjecting the employees to the same dangers.

We find no error for which the judgment should be reversed. Judgment affirmed.

WAGES AS PREFERRED CLAIMS—BANKRUPTCY—LIENS—*In re Slomka, United States District Court, Southern District of New York, 117 Federal Reporter, page 688.*—This action was brought to determine the right to prior claims made by certain employees of S. Slomka's Sons

& Co. for wages earned between April 1 and April 14, 1900, the claims being made under section 29, chapter 624 of the New York laws of 1897. This statute provides that in the "distribution of assets under all assignments made in pursuance of this act, the wages or salaries actually owing to the employees of the assignor or assignors at the time of the execution of the assignment for services rendered within one year prior to the execution of such assignment shall be preferred before any other debt. * * *

The above-named firm had made an assignment on the 14th day of April, and duly itemized and verified statements of the claims for wages were submitted to the assignee and by him allowed under the provisions of the statute above quoted. On the 16th day of July, 1900, a petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed against the firm and its individual members, and on October 4 the firm and its members were adjudged bankrupt. A trustee was appointed, and the assignee turned over to him the assets in hand, the wage claims not yet having been paid. The employees submitted their account to the referee in bankruptcy, who considered that, under the bankruptcy laws of the United States, the claims had no standing as preferred claims, but must be taken pro rata with the claims of other creditors. Section 64b (4) of the bankruptcy act provides for the priority of claims for "wages due to workmen, clerks, or servants, which have been earned within three months before the date of the commencement of the proceedings, not to exceed three hundred dollars to each claimant." More than three months had intervened between the earning of the wages in question and the filing of the petition, and this clause of the law was held to prevail over the provisions of section 64b (5), which allows priority to "debts owing to any person who by the laws of the States or the United States is entitled to priority."

On an appeal from this ruling the claimants brought their case before the district court and Judge Adams announced the decision, reversing the ruling of the referee. Judge Adams cited with approval the findings of the circuit court of appeals in the case *In re Kerby-Dennis Company* 95 Fed., 116 (see Bulletin of the Department of Labor, No. 25, p. 885), where it was held that labor liens created under a Michigan statute would be sustained in the bankruptcy court and given a preference over equally meritorious labor claims, which had not been established in the State court, notwithstanding the claims were all covered by section 64b (4) of the bankruptcy act. Continuing, the court said:

In the absence of liens under the State laws, paragraph 4 would afford a just and equal remedy for the prior allowances of wages claims under the bankruptcy law, but I find nothing therein which contemplates the disallowances of wages claims which have become liens by virtue of the State laws and impressed upon the funds when turned over to the bankruptcy court. It will be noted that in the construction

of the law adopted in *Re Kerby-Dennis Company* the statutory liens under paragraph 5 were preferred to allowances under paragraph 4, evidently because they were established as liens under the State law, though the other claims were in time to be established as wages claims under paragraph 4 of the bankruptcy law. This seems to me to be entirely consistent with the general purpose of the bankruptcy law. A lien for wages is based upon a present consideration, and there is no equitable consideration in favor of general creditors which should defeat such a lien.

The question remains, Were these claims liens? It is contended by the trustee that the law of the State of New York does not create a lien in such a case, but only provides for one as long as the artisan has the article he improved in his possession. This, however, is not a claim of lien upon the article but upon the fund. The claims are made charges upon the fund and I see no practical difference between sustaining the right of wage-earners to resort to a fund in preference to other creditors and allowing mechanics to assert a lien upon real estate, which they have benefited, in preference to other creditors. The presumption is, under the statute, that the wage-earners were instrumental in producing the fund and should be entitled to payment out of it. The claims should be deemed as equivalent to and in fact liens, so as to entitle them to priority in this court upon a fund which was received subject to the charges impressed upon it by the law of the State.

DECISIONS UNDER COMMON LAW.

INJUNCTION—RIGHTS OF EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES—INTERFERENCE BY THIRD PERSONS—*Jersey City Printing Co. v. Cassidy et al.*, *Court of Chancery of New Jersey*, 53 *Atlantic Reporter*, page 230.—In this case the Jersey City Printing Company had filed a bill asking for an injunction restraining James Cassidy and others, former employees, from unlawful interference with the business of the company. The order was issued restraining the defendants “from in any manner knowingly and intentionally causing or attempting to cause, by threats, offers of money, payment of money, offering to pay or the payment of transportation expenses, inducements or persuasions to, any employee of the complainant under contract to render service to it to break such contract by quitting such service; from any and all personal molestation of persons willing to be employed by complainant with intent to coerce such persons to refrain from entering such employment; from addressing persons willing to be employed by complainant against their will, and thereby causing them personal annoyance, with a view to persuade them to refrain from such employment; from loitering or picketing in the streets near the premises of complainant, Nos. 68 and 70 York street, and No. 37 Montgomery street, Jersey City, with intent to procure the personal molestation and annoyance of persons employed or willing to be employed by complainant, and with a view to cause persons so employed to quit their employment, or persons willing to be employed by complainant to refrain from such employment,” etc.

The persons enjoined came before the chancellor, bringing affidavits in which they maintained that they had not been doing nor were they then threatening to do any of the forbidden acts, and asked that the order might be dissolved. This the court refused to do, and continued the order until final hearing. Vice-Chancellor Stevenson used, in part, the following language in announcing the conclusion of the court:

The order does not interfere with the right of the workman to cease his employment for any reasons that he sees fit. It does not undertake to say that workmen may not refuse to be employed if certain other classes of workmen are retained in employment. It leaves the workman absolutely free to abstain from work,—for good reasons, for bad reasons, for no reasons. His absolute freedom to work, or not to work, is not in any way impaired. The restraining order is based upon the theory that the right of the workman to cease his employment, to refuse to be employed, and to do that in conjunction with his fellow-workmen, is just as absolute as is the right of the employer to refuse further to employ one man, or ten men, or twenty men who have theretofore been in his employment. From an examination of the cases and a very careful consideration of the subject, I am unable to discover any right in the courts, as the law now stands, to interfere with this absolute freedom, on the part of the employer, to employ whom he will, and to cease to employ whom he will, and the corresponding freedom on the part of the workman, for any reason or no reason, to say that he will no longer be employed, and the further right of the workmen of their own free will to combine, and meet as one party—as a unit—the employer, who, on the other side of the transaction, appears as a unit before them. Any discussion of the motives, purposes, or intentions of the employer in exercising his absolute right to employ or not to employ as he sees fit, or of the free combination of employees in exercising the corresponding absolute right to be employed or not as they see fit, seems to me to be in the air.

It is only very recently, I think, that one of the most important rights which now are vindicated by the injunction in a strike case has been differentiated; in many cases it has been apparently half recognized, or indirectly enforced. That the interest of an employer or an employee in a contract for services is property is conceded. Where defendants in combination or individually undertake to interfere with and disrupt existing contract relations between the employer and the employee, it is plain that a property right is directly invaded. The effect is the same whether the means employed to cause the workman to break his contract and thus injure the employer are violence or threats of violence against the employee, or mere molestation, annoyance, or persuasions. In all these cases, whatever the means may be, they constitute the cause of the breaking of a contract, and consequently they constitute the natural and proximate cause of damage. The intentional doing of anything by a third party which is the natural and proximate cause of the disruption of a contract relation, to the injury of one of the contracting parties, is now very generally recognized as actionable, in the absence of a sufficient justification; and the question in every case seems to turn upon justification alone. Where the tangible property of an employer is seized or directly injured by violence, with intent to interfere with the carrying on of his business, the case also is free from embarrassment.

But the difficult case presents itself when the workmen in combination undertake to interfere with the freedom of action on the part of other workmen who naturally would seek employment where they, the workmen in combination, desire and intend that no man shall be employed excepting upon their terms. The difficulty is in perceiving how molestation and annoyance, not of the employees of a complainant, but of persons who are merely looking for work, and may become employees of the complainant, can be erected into a legal or equitable grievance on the part of the complainant. But the difficulty is still further increased where the possible employees make no complaint to any court for protection, and the conduct of the molesting party does not afford a basis which the ancient common law recognized as sufficient to support an action of tort on their behalf, such as for an assault and battery, or a slander.

The underlying right in this particular case under consideration, which seems to be coming into general recognition as the subject of protection by courts of equity through the instrumentality of an injunction, appears to be the right to enjoy a certain free and natural condition of the labor market, which in a recent case in the House of Lords was referred to, in the language of Lord Ellenborough, as a "probable expectancy." This underlying right has otherwise been broadly defined or described as the right which every man has to earn his living, or to pursue his trade or business, without undue interference, and might otherwise be described as the right which every man has, whether employer or employee, of absolute freedom to employ or to be employed. The peculiar element of this perhaps newly recognized right is that it is an interest which one man has in the freedom of another. In the case before this court, the Jersey City Printing Company claims the right not only to be free in employing labor, but also the right that labor shall be free to be employed by it, the Jersey City Printing Company. A large part of what is most valuable in modern life seems to depend more or less directly upon "probable expectancies." When they fail, civilization as at present organized may go down. As social and industrial life develops and grows more complex, these "probable expectancies" are bound to increase. It would seem to be inevitable that courts of law, as our system of jurisprudence is evolved to meet the growing wants of an increasingly complex social order, will discover, define, and protect from undue interference more of these "probable expectancies." In undertaking to ascertain and define the rights and remedies of employers and employees in respect of their "probable expectancies" in relation to the labor market, it is well not to lose sight altogether of any other analogous rights and remedies which are based upon similar "probable expectancies." It will probably be found in the end, I think, that the natural expectancy of employers in relation to the labor market, and the natural expectancies of merchants in respect to the merchandise market, must be recognized to the same extent by courts of law and courts of equity, and protected by substantially the same rules. It is freedom in the market, freedom in the purchase and sale of all things, including both goods and labor, that our modern law is endeavoring to insure to every dealer on either side of the market. The valuable thing to merchant and to customer, to employer and to employee, manifestly, is freedom on both sides of the market. The merchant with his fortune invested in goods, and with perfect freedom to sell, might

be ruined if his customers were deprived of their freedom to buy; the purchaser, a householder, seeking supplies for his family, with money in his pocket and free to buy, might find his liberty of no value, and might suffer from lack of food and clothing, if the shopmen who deal in these articles were so terrorized by a powerful combination as to be coerced into refusing to sell either food or clothing to him. It is, however, the right of the employer and employee to a free labor market that is the particular thing under consideration in this case.

What is the measure or test by which the conduct of a combination of persons must be judged in order to determine whether or not it is an unlawful interference with freedom of employment in the labor market, and as such injurious to an employer of labor in respect of his "probable expectancies," has not as yet been clearly defined. A man may not be liable to an action for slander for calling a workman a "scab" in the street, but if 100 men combine to have this workman denounced as a "scab" in the street, or followed in the streets to and from his home, so as to attract public attention to him, and place him in an annoyingly conspicuous position, such conduct—the result of such combination—is held to be an invasion of the "probable expectancy" of his employer or contemplated employer, an invasion of this employer's right to have the labor flow freely to him. Without any regard to the rights and remedies which the molested workman may have, the injunction goes, at the suit of the employer, to protect his "probable expectancy,"—to secure freedom in the labor market to employ and to be employed, upon which the continuance of his entire industry may depend.

I think it is safe to say that, all through this development of strike law during the last decade, no principle becomes established which does not operate equally upon both employer and employee. The rights of both classes are absolutely equal in respect of all these "probable expectancies." The doctrine which supports that portion of the restraining order in this case which undertakes to interdict the defendants from molesting applicants for employment as an invasion of a right of the complainant is applicable to a situation presenting either an employer or an employee as complainant, and containing the following elements: First. Some person or persons desiring to exercise the right of employing labor or the right of being employed to labor. Second. A combination of persons to interfere with that right by molestation or annoyance of the employers who would employ, or of the coemployees who would be employed, in the absence of such molestation. How far the element of combination of a number of persons will finally be found necessary in order to make out the invasion of a legal or equitable right in this class of cases, need not be discussed. We are dealing with cases where powerful combinations of large numbers in fact exist. Third. Such a degree of molestation as might constrain a person having reasonable fortitude, and not being unreasonably sensitive, to abandon his intention to employ or to be employed in order to escape such molestation. Fourth. As the result of the foregoing conditions, an actual pecuniary loss to the complaining party by the interference with his enjoyment of his "probable expectancies" in respect of the labor market. I do not think that the constraining force, brought to bear upon the employer or employee, which the law can interdict, can ever include the power of public opinion or even of class opinion. Every man, whether an

employer or an employee, constitutes a part of a great industrial system, and his conduct is open to the criticism of the members of his own class. While, therefore, a combination of union men have no right to cry "scab" in the streets to nonunion employees, or follow them in the street in a body to and from their homes, or do many other things in combination which, if done once by a single individual, would not found an action of tort, such combinations, I think, have left a fairly wide field of effort toward the creation and application of public opinion as a constraining force upon conduct of any kind which they wish to discourage.

INJUNCTION — VIOLATION — PARTIES NOT IN ORIGINAL BILL AS DEFENDANTS TO RULES—COLLATERAL ATTACK—SUFFICIENT NOTICE—*Ex parte Richards, United States Circuit Court, Southern District of West Virginia, 117 Federal Reporter, page 658.*—In this case an injunction had been allowed against certain named citizens of Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio, officers and organizers of the United Mine Workers of America, restraining them, "their confederates, and all others associated with them" from interfering with the complainant's employees, or from interfering with any person in or upon its premises who may desire to enter its employment, by the use of threats, personal violence, or intimidation, or by any other means calculated to intimidate, terrorize, or place in fear any of said employees at or upon the premises of the complainant. Going upon the premises named for the purpose of inducing employees to quit their work, or congregating in and about the premises for such purpose, was also forbidden. A further clause forbade the conducting or leading of bodies of men up to or upon the complainant's premises for the purpose of inducing or causing the employees to leave their work, or of interfering in any manner with the business of the plaintiff upon its land or premises.

The complainant in the case was the Collins Colliery Company, and the injunction was issued the latter part of June, 1902. Hearing on a motion to make the injunction permanent was to be had at the September term of court. In the meantime the company presented information that the terms of the injunction were being violated by persons not specifically named in the bill, but alleged to be their agents and confederates. These persons were citizens of West Virginia, John Richards being president of district No. 17 of the United Mine Workers, and the others were members of various local unions within said district. It appeared that these persons received advice and directions as well as financial support from the national organization, and that they urged the colliery employees to join the union.

Rules were issued directing the appearance of Richards and his associates to show why they should not be adjudged in contempt of court for disobedience of its orders. These defendants denied the jurisdiction of the Federal court, since they and the complainant company were

all citizens of the State of West Virginia, so that they could not have been made parties to the original bill, and claimed that for the same reason the court could not issue a rule against them for violation of the original injunction. It was further urged that the court acquired jurisdiction of the original suit only by service of process, and that process had not been served on any of the defendants to the bill until after the alleged violations of the preliminary injunction. On these grounds a motion was made to quash the rules and attachments under which the present defendants were held. On this point Judge Keller, for the court, spoke as follows:

If, as is conceded, the court has power to issue a temporary and preliminary restraining order, it is not perceived upon what theory it is denied the power to punish violations thereof merely because process has not yet been served in the suit. This motion is overruled on the authority of the following cases: *Ex parte Lennon*, 166 U. S., 548; 17 Sup. Ct., 658; 41 L. Ed., 1110; * * * *Conkey Co. v. Russell* (C. C.), 111 Fed., 417. In the *Lennon* case the Supreme Court of the United States said:

“To render a person amenable to an injunction, it is neither necessary that he should have been a party to the suit in which the injunction was issued, nor to have been actually served with a copy of it, so long as he appears to have had actual notice.” [See *Bulletin of the Department of Labor*, No. 11, p. 532.]

In the case of *Conkey Co. v. Russell* it was held that “* * * jurisdiction exists by reason of the conspiracy to defeat the process of the court, and although such person is a stranger to the suit, and, by reason of his citizenship, could not have been made a defendant therein.”

Upon the authority of these and the other cases above cited, I have overruled the motion to quash the rules and attachments.

Continuing, Judge Keller said:

Answers were filed by the several defendants to the rules. In each of these answers there was a statement that the defendant in the rule is advised that by the bill and process issued thereon he is a party to the original suit of *Collins Colliery Company v. Joe Crisco and others*, and therefore insists that upon the face of the bill the court has not jurisdiction of the said cause. To these allegations in the answers the Government, by its counsel, excepted, and said exceptions are sustained. I can not hold that these defendants, or any of them, were, or were attempted to be, made parties to the original suit. The only language in the original bill that could give color to any such claim is the statement contained therein that it brings its suit against the defendants named, and against their “confederates, associates, agents, and promoters, whose citizenship and places of residence are to your orator unknown.” In the prayer the bill asks for the process of subpoena against the defendants named in the bill, and “against their confederates and associates, when their names shall have been discovered.” The court is bound to treat this allegation in the bill and this prayer for process as referring to defendants who could properly be made parties, and therefore that allegation in the bill could not

have referred to any resident of West Virginia. Moreover, no defendant can be made a defendant to a bill except by name, and before any of these parties could have been made a party to this bill a proper order of the court, upon petition of the plaintiff, would have to be entered. Holding as I do, that these persons are not parties to the bill, I must further hold that the question of jurisdiction to entertain the original bill can not be raised by persons not parties to it, upon a collateral proceeding. (Ex parte Lennon; Conkey Co. v. Russell.)

The court then discussed the two questions, "Does the defendant in the rule stand in the relation of a confederate and associate of the defendants to the bill, or any of them? If so, has he violated the restraining order of the court?" On the first point testimony as to support, advice, and common objects was reviewed, and the following conclusion was reached:

It is clear to my mind that this strike, and the method of its conduct, had the approval and support of the national organization of United Mine Workers of America, and that it was the work of the order at large, of which the defendants in the bill are officers and organizers, and, under the facts shown as to support, assistance, and direction by members of the national executive board, it is not at all too much to say that the statement made by John Richards, the district president, that he had a list of the nonunion men at Glen Jean, and that when the union was recognized they would be unable to get work anywhere in the United States, was authorized by the defendants, and that in making it he was aiding and abetting them in their purposes,—purposes declared by the means and agencies employed, and emphasized by the actions and words of the local members of the order of which the original defendants are leaders.

On the second question the court said:

The sworn answers of the defendants, supplemented by their oral testimony, deny that they ever intentionally violated the injunctive order issued herein. It is in evidence that some of them were not served with the restraining order, but it is also in evidence that the order was posted in many conspicuous places; that it was freely and largely talked about, and that the United Mine Workers had several retained counsel, who were appealed to for information and advice respecting the court's order; and that they gave it as counsel for the order, etc. It is not necessary that a person be served with an injunction in order to render him amenable to its provisions, if it appears that he had reasonable notice of it. (Ex parte Lennon.) A very few of the defendants do not appear to have been served with or to have had knowledge of the restraining order. Some of them can not read, and the court is loath to attribute a knowledge of the contents of the restraining order to them, in the face of their denial that they knew of it, although the great weight of the testimony is to the effect that it was constantly talked about, and that the leaders, John Richards and others, in their speeches, cautioned all these people not to violate the terms of the injunction.

Discharge was accordingly ordered as to certain defendants. The remainder were found to be cognizant of the order, the question then

being as to its violation. The terms of the injunction were recited and a number of cases referred to in which intimidation, interference, etc., were discussed. It was in evidence that the employees were so alarmed and uneasy that they habitually quit work at about the time when the striking miners gathered, and if armed guards had not been present they would not have thought it safe to work at all; that at several times small bodies of men drew off from the body of the meeting and called for volunteers to go into the mines and bring the workmen out, and that individual strikers were heard to curse and abuse those at work and to use contemptuous language regarding the court and its injunctions. On the other hand, it appeared that the leaders counseled obedience to the law and believed that they were themselves keeping within the injunction in their meetings and marchings. The court then concluded:

Upon the whole, the court is of opinion that, considering the exculpatory oaths of the defendants themselves, and their solemn asseverations that they intended no violation of the order of the court, this is a case calling for justice tempered with mercy. The court does not find that all of these men have been equally guilty of violating its injunction, but is impressed with the idea that, although technically guilty, perhaps none of the men have intended to put themselves in the attitude of disobedience to the court's orders, and will therefore not attempt to draw any fine distinctions between those who have been adjudged guilty, and will inflict as mild a penalty as, in its judgment, could be done, with the hope and in the belief that both those so held guilty and others who may know of this proceeding will in the future endeavor to keep themselves within lines of safety in regard to these orders.

LAWS OF VARIOUS STATES RELATING TO LABOR ENACTED SINCE JANUARY 1, 1896.

[The Second Special Report of the Department contains all laws of the various States and Territories and of the United States relating to labor in force January 1, 1896. Later enactments are reproduced in successive issues of the Bulletin from time to time as published.]

IOWA.

ACTS OF 1902.

CHAPTER 97.—*Commissioner of labor statistics—Duties, etc.*

SECTION 1. Section twenty-four hundred and seventy (2470) of the code is hereby amended by inserting after the words "laboring classes" in the fifth line thereof, the words "the means of escape from, and the protection of life and health in factories, the employment of children, the number of hours of labor exacted from them and from women."

SEC. 2. Section twenty-four hundred and seventy-one (2471) of the code [relating to witness fees] is hereby amended by striking out in the seventh line thereof the words "contingent fund of the bureau in advance" and insert in lieu thereof the words "general funds of the State on voucher by the commissioner."

SEC. 3. Section twenty-four hundred and seventy-two (2472) of the code is hereby amended, by striking out the "semicolon" after the word "thereof" in the tenth line thereof and insert a "period," and the words:

"If the commissioner shall learn of any violation of, or neglect to comply with the law in respect to the employment of children, or in respect to fire escapes, or the safety of employees, or for the preservation of health, he shall give written notice to the owner or person in charge of such factory or building, of such offense or neglect, and if the same is not remedied within sixty days after service of such notice, such officer shall give the county attorney of the county in which such factory or building is situated, written notice of the facts, whereupon that officer shall immediately institute the proper proceedings against the person guilty of such offense or neglect."

Approved April 11, 1902.

CHAPTER 98.—*Mine regulations—Examination and licensing of mine inspectors.*

SECTION 1. Chapter nine (9) title twelve (12) of the code is hereby amended by striking out section twenty-four hundred and seventy-nine (2479) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"The executive council shall appoint a board of five examiners consisting of two practical miners and two mine operators, all holding certificates of competency as mine foremen, at least one of whom shall also hold a certificate of competency as hoisting engineer, and one mining engineer, each of whom shall have had at least five years' actual experience in his profession immediately preceding his appointment, who shall hold office for a term of two years. The members of said board shall qualify by taking oath to perform the duties devolving upon them fairly, faithfully and impartially, without fear or favor, uninfluenced by personal or political considerations. No member of said board shall be interested in or connected with any school, scheme, plan or device having for its object the preparation, education or instruction of persons in the knowledge required of applicants for certificates of competency. Any member of said board shall be summarily removed from office by the executive council, upon due notice and hearing, for violation of the law, misfeasance or malfeasance in the performance of his duties, or for other sufficient cause, and his successor shall thereupon be appointed by the said executive council for the unexpired term."

Approved March 25, 1902.

CHAPTER 99.—*Mine regulations—Inspection.*

SECTION 1. Section twenty-four hundred and eighty-two (2482) of the code is hereby amended by inserting after the comma following the word "permit," and before the word "keep" in the ninth line thereof, the following:

"Which examination shall be made at least once in every six (6) months of all mines having an average output of fifty tons or more of coal per day."

Approved March 25, 1902.

CHAPTER 100.—*Mine regulations—Shot examiners.*

SECTION 1. In all mines, where the coal is blasted from the solid, competent persons shall be employed to examine all shots, before they are charged. Said examiners to have the power to prohibit the charging and firing of any shot which, in their judgment, is unsafe. Before entering upon the discharge of their duties, said examiners shall give proof of their competency to the State mine inspector of the district in which the mine, where they are employed, is located, and said inspector shall certify to the operator of each mine the persons who have given proof of their competency to act in the capacity of shot examiners. The State mine inspector to have the power to refuse to give permission to any person to act as shot examiner who, in his judgment, is not sufficiently competent; or he may revoke the permission granted, should it appear that a shot examiner is negligent, or careless in the performance of his work.

Approved April 11, 1902.

CHAPTER 149.—*Factories, workshops, etc.—Safety appliances, inspection, etc.*

SECTION 1. Every manufacturing establishment, workshop or hotel in which five or more persons are employed, shall be provided with a sufficient number of water-closets, earth closets or privies, for the reasonable use of the persons employed therein, which shall be properly screened and ventilated and kept at all times in a clean condition; and if women or girls are employed in such establishment, the water-closets, earth closets or privies used by them shall have separate approaches and be separate and apart from those used by the men.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the owner, agent, superintendent or other person having charge of any manufacturing or other establishment where machinery is used, to furnish and supply or cause to be furnished and supplied therein, belt shifters or other safe mechanical contrivances for the purpose of throwing belts on and off pulleys, and, wherever possible, machinery therein shall be provided with loose pulleys; all saws, planers, cogs, gearing, belting, shafting, set-screws and machinery of every description therein shall be properly guarded. No person under sixteen years of age, and no female under eighteen years of age shall be permitted or directed to clean machinery while in motion. Children under sixteen years of age shall not be permitted to operate or assist in operating dangerous machinery, of any kind.

SEC. 3. All persons, companies or corporations operating any factory or workshop where emery wheels or emery belts of any description, or tumbling barrels used for rumbling or polishing castings, are used, shall provide the same with blowers and pipes of sufficient capacity, placed in such manner as to protect the person or persons using same from the particles of dust produced or caused thereby, and to carry away said particles of dust arising from or thrown off such wheels, belts or tumbling barrels while in operation, directly to the outside of the building, or to some receptacle placed so as to receive or confine such particles or dust: *Provided, however,* That grinding machines upon which water is used at the point of grinding contact, and small emery wheels which are used temporarily for tool grinding, are not included within the provisions of this section, and the shops employing not more than one man at such work may, in the discretion of the commissioner of the bureau of labor of the State, be exempt from the provisions hereof.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the commissioner of the bureau of labor of the State, and the mayor, and chief of police of every city or town, to enforce the provisions of the foregoing sections. Any person, whether acting for himself or for another or for a copartnership, joint stock company or corporation, having charge or management of any manufacturing establishment, workshop or hotel, who shall fail to comply with the provisions of said sections, within ninety days after being notified in writing to do so, by any one of said officers whose duty it may be to enforce the provisions of said sections, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days.

Approved April 11, 1902.

CHAPTER 150.—*Fire escapes on factories, etc.*

SECTION 1. The owners, proprietors or lessees of all buildings, structures or inclosures of three or more stories in height, now constructed or hereafter to be erected, shall provide for and equip said buildings and structures with such protection against fire and means of escape from such buildings as shall hereafter be set forth in this bill.

SEC. 2. The buildings, structures and inclosures contemplated in this act shall be classified as follows:

First. Hotels or lodging rooms of three or more stories in height.

Second. Tenements or boarding houses, of three or more stories in height, occupied by one or more families or aggregating twenty (20) persons or more; *Provided*, That a mansard roof or attic, when used for sleeping rooms, shall be counted as one story.

Sixth. Manufactories, warehouses and buildings of all character[s] of three or more stories in height, not specified in the foregoing sections.

SEC. 3. Each twenty-five hundred (2,500) superficial feet of area, or fractional part thereof, covered by buildings or structures specified under classification one, of section 2, of this act, shall be provided with one ladder fire escape of steel or wrought-iron construction, attached to the outer wall thereof, and provided with platforms of steel or wrought-iron construction of such size and dimensions and such proximity to one or more windows of each story above the first as to render access to such ladder from each story easy and safe, said ladder to start about five feet from the ground and extend above the roof, or a drop ladder may be hung at the second story in such a manner that it can be easily lowered in case of necessity: *Provided, however*, That where such buildings shall be occupied by more than twenty (20) persons, the said building shall be provided with one stairway of steel or wrought-iron construction with above-described platforms, accessible from each story with a drop or counterbalance stairway from the second-story balcony to the ground, or a stationary stairway may be carried down to within five feet from the ground. Buildings under classification 2 of section 2 of this act shall be provided for in the same manner as those under the head of classification 1. * * * Each five thousand (5,000) superficial feet of area, or fractional part thereof covered by buildings under classification 6, section 2 of this act, shall be provided with at least one above-described ladder, and platforms at each story, if not more than twenty (20) persons be employed in the same. If more than twenty (20) persons be employed, then there shall be at least two of the above-described ladders, and platforms attached, or one such stairway, and platforms of sufficient size at each story, and if more than forty (40) persons be employed in said building, then there shall be at least two, or such number of the above described outside stairways as the chief of fire department, or the mayor of any city or town where no such chief of fire department exists, may from time to time determine.

SEC. 4. It is hereby made the duty of the chief of fire department, or the mayor of each city or town where no such chief of fire department exists, or the chairman of the board of supervisors, in case such building is not within the corporate limits of any city or town, to adopt uniform specifications for fire escapes hereinbefore provided, and keep such specifications on file in their respective offices, and to serve or cause to be served a written notice in behalf of the State of Iowa upon the owner or owners, or their agents or lessees, of buildings within this State not provided with fire escapes in accordance with the provisions of this act, commanding such owner, owners, or agents or either of them, to place or cause to be placed upon said buildings, such fire escape or fire escapes as are provided in this act within sixty days after service of such notice, pursuant to the specifications established. Any such owner, owners or agents, trustees or either of them so served with notice as aforesaid, who shall not within sixty days after the service of said notice upon him or them, place or cause to be placed such fire escape or fire escapes upon such buildings as required by this act and the terms of said notice, shall be subject to a fine not less than fifty (\$50) dollars, and not more than one hundred (\$100) dollars, and shall be subject to a further fine of twenty-five (\$25) dollars for each additional week of neglect to comply with such notice.

SEC. 5. All fire escapes erected under the provisions of this act shall be subject to inspection and approval or rejection in writing, by the person named in section 4 of this act who has caused such written notice to be served.

Approved April 8, 1902.

KENTUCKY.

ACTS OF 1902.

CHAPTER 16.—*Employment of children—Age limit.*

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for a proprietor, foreman, owner or other person to employ any child less than fourteen years of age in any workshop, factory, or mine, in this State; unless said proprietor, foreman or owner shall know the age of the child, it shall be his or their duty to require the parent or guardian to furnish a sworn statement of its age, and any swearing falsely to such by the parent or guardian shall be perjury and punishable as such.

Provided, That if the parent or guardian and the county judge of any county may consent in writing for such employment, then in that event such employment may be made, subject to the approval of the county attorney of said county, in the event of any complaint, and if he thinks after investigation of such complaint, that it is against the best interests or moral welfare of such infant child he may so notify said employer and then this act applies as if no consent was given.

SEC. 2. Any proprietor, foreman or owner employing a child less than fourteen years of age in conflict with the provisions of this act, except where such proprietor, foreman or owner has been furnished with a sworn statement of guardian or parent that the child is more than fourteen years of age, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars and not more than two hundred and fifty dollars.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect ninety days after the adjournment of this general assembly.

Approved March 12, 1902.

CHAPTER 19.—*Labor Day.*

The first Monday in September known as Labor Day shall be a legal holiday, and no person shall be compelled to labor on said day by any person or corporation.

Approved March 17, 1902.

CHAPTER 23.—*Exemption from garnishment, etc.—Wages.*

SECTION 1. Wages earned out of this State and payable out of this State shall be exempt from attachment or garnishment in all cases, where the cause of action arose out of this State, and it shall be the duty of garnishees in such cases to plead such exemption unless the defendant is actually served with process.

Approved March 17, 1902.

CHAPTER 24.—*Bureau of agriculture, labor, and statistics—Labor inspector.*

SECTION 1. In the bureau of agriculture, labor and statistics there shall be appointed by the commissioner, with the approval of the governor, a labor inspector, and one assistant labor inspector, who shall be men having practical knowledge of factories, machine or work shops, and who shall be under the supervision of the commissioner.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the labor inspector to visit and inspect the various factories, machine and work shops in this State, and under the direction of the commissioner, to report to the Commonwealth's attorney and county attorney of the county or district, where such factory, machine or work shop is located, any violation or infraction of laws enacted for the protection of women, children and other persons laboring in such places.

SEC. 2 [3]. It shall be the duty of every owner, manager and agent of any factory, machine or work shop where laborers are employed, to admit the labor inspectors during reasonable hours and while the same is open, for the purpose of making an inspection of same, and any person who shall refuse to admit such inspectors in violation of the provisions of this section shall be fined not to exceed one hundred dollars, or to be imprisoned in jail not more than six months, or both be so fined and imprisoned in the discretion of the jury.

SEC. 4. It shall further be the duty of the labor inspector to collect statistics concerning labor wherever and however employed in this State, and report the same to the commissioner at such times as he may direct. It shall be the duty of the owner, officers, manager, or agent of any factory, machine or work shop where laborers are employed, to furnish upon demand of the labor inspectors statistical information concerning the number and sex of laborers employed, the compensation of each, the

amount and kind of labor performed by such laborers, and such other reasonable information as may be required by the commissioner: *Provided*, That no person shall be required to furnish the labor inspectors information concerning the private conduct or condition of his affairs, or the affairs of the firm or concern he represents, touching matters not contemplated in the provisions of this act; *And, provided, further*, That no labor inspector, for the purpose of gathering statistics, shall interfere or detain from work any laborer while on duty during working hours.

SEC. 5. The commissioner shall make a separate report biennially to the legislature on or before the second Monday in January, on the subject of labor, and include such recommendations as may be deemed proper, together with an account of the work done by the labor inspectors, and the expenses incurred in by them. The number of copies of such reports shall not be less than one thousand nor more than three thousand, in the discretion of the commissioner.

SEC. 7. Neither the labor inspector nor assistant labor inspector shall take any part, interfere, or become involved in any strike or similar labor difficulty, other than the performance of his duty as prescribed by law, upon penalty of forfeiting his office.

SEC. 8. The labor inspector and assistant labor inspector shall receive annual salaries of twelve hundred dollars and one thousand dollars, respectively, and their actual necessary traveling expenses while in the performance of their duties to be paid out of the fund appropriated for the bureau. Said labor inspectors shall make reports of expenses as directed by the commissioner, who shall approve the same when proper and certify same for payment as other expenses of said bureau are now allowed and paid.

SEC. 9. Nothing in this act shall be construed to conflict with the powers and duties of the State mine inspectors as now prescribed by law. The words, factory, machine and work shop, shall not be construed to mean a newspaper or printing office.

SEC. 10. All laws in conflict with this act, are, to the extent of such conflict, hereby repealed.

Approved March 17, 1902.

CHAPTER 51.—*Examination, licensing, etc., of barbers.*

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to follow the occupation of barber in all cities of the first, second and third class of this State unless he shall have first obtained a certificate of registration as provided in this act: *Provided, however*, That nothing in this act contained shall apply to or affect any person who is now and for the past three years has been actually engaged in such occupation. A person so engaged less than three years shall be considered an apprentice, and at the expiration of three years of such employment shall be subject to the provisions of this act as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. A board of examiners, to consist of three persons is hereby created to carry out the purposes and enforce the provisions of this act. The governor shall on or before July first, nineteen hundred and two, appoint one barber to serve for one year, one barber to serve for two years and one barber to serve for three years, who, with their respective successors, to be appointed annually thereafter, and to serve for a term of three years, shall constitute a board of examiners of barbers, all of whom shall be practical barbers who have been actually engaged in the business of barbering for at least five years. Each member of said board shall give a bond in the sum of one thousand dollars, with sureties to be approved by the secretary of state, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, and shall take the oath provided by law for public officers. Vacancies in said board shall be filled by the governor for the unexpired portion of the term.

SEC. 3. Such board shall have power to adopt reasonable rules and regulations prescribing the sanitary requirements of a barber shop in cities of the first, second and third class, subject to the approval of the State board of health, and to cause the rules and regulations so approved to be printed in suitable form, and to transmit a copy thereof to the proprietor of each barber shop in cities of the first, second and third class. It shall be the duty of every proprietor, or person operating a barber shop in cities of the first, second and third class to keep posted in a conspicuous place in his shop, so as to be easily read by his customers, a copy of such rules and regulations. A failure of any such proprietor to keep such rules so posted, or to observe the requirements thereof, shall be sufficient grounds for the revocation of his license, but no license shall be revoked without a reasonable opportunity being offered to such proprietor to be heard in his defense. Any member of said board shall have power to enter and make reasonable examination of any barber shop in cities of the first, second and third class during business hours for the purpose of ascertaining the sanitary conditions thereof. Any barber shop in cities of the first,

second and third class in which tools, appliances and furnishings in use therein are kept in an unclean and unsanitary condition, so as to endanger health, is hereby declared to be a public nuisance, and the proprietor thereof shall be subject to prosecution and punishment therefor.

SEC. 4. Each member of said board shall receive a compensation of three dollars per day for actual service, and ten cents per mile for each mile actually traveled in attending the meetings of the board, which compensation shall be paid out of any moneys in the hands of the treasurer of said board, after an allowance thereof by the board upon an itemized and verified claim therefor being filed with the secretary by the member claiming the same; but in no event shall any part of the expenses of the board or any member thereof be paid out of the State treasury.

SEC. 5. Said board shall report annually to the governor a full statement of the receipts and disbursements of the board during the preceding year, a full statement of its doings and proceedings, and such recommendations as it may deem proper looking to the better carrying out of the intents and purposes of this act. Any moneys in the hands of the treasurer of said board at the time of making such report, in excess of five hundred dollars, shall be paid over to the State treasurer to be kept by him for the future maintenance of the board, and to be disbursed by him upon warrants signed by the president and treasurer of said board.

SEC. 6. Said board shall hold each year throughout the State, at such times and places as it shall designate, at least four public examinations, notice whereof shall be given by publication at least ten days before the holding of any such meeting, in at least one newspaper printed and published in the city of Louisville, and in at least one newspaper printed and published in the county in which said meeting shall be held. Said board is authorized to incur all necessary expenses for the proper discharge of their duties, and pay the same out of any moneys in the hands of the treasurer of the board, or of the funds in the hands of the State treasurer as aforesaid.

SEC. 7. Every person now engaged in the occupation of barber in cities of the first, second and third class shall within ninety days after the approval of this act file with the secretary of said board an affidavit setting forth his name, residence and the length of time during which and the place where he has practiced such occupation, and shall pay to the treasurer of said board one dollar, and a certificate of registration entitling him to practice said occupation thereupon shall be issued to him.

SEC. 8. Any person desiring to obtain a certificate of registration under this act shall make application to said board therefor, and shall pay to the treasurer of said board an examination fee of five dollars, and shall present himself at the next regular meeting of the board for the examination of applicants, whereupon said board shall proceed to examine such person, and being satisfied that he is above the age of nineteen years, of good moral character, free from contagious or infectious diseases, that he had either studied the trade for at least three years as an apprentice under a qualified and practicing barber; or that he has studied the trade in a barber school or schools, as defined by this act, for at least three years, or had practiced the trade in another State for at least three years, and is possessed of the requisite skill in said trade to properly perform all the duties thereof, including his ability in the preparation of tools, shaving, hair cutting, and all the duties and services incident thereto, and is possessed of sufficient knowledge concerning the common diseases of the face and skin to avoid the aggravation and spreading thereof in the practice of said trade; his name shall be entered by the board in the register hereinafter provided for, and a certificate of registration shall be issued to him, authorizing him to practice said trade in cities of the first, second and third class: *Provided*, That whenever it appears that the applicant has acquired his knowledge of said trade in a barber school, the board may subject him to an examination and withhold from him a certificate if it shall thus appear that he is not qualified to practice the said trade.

A barber school is hereby declared to be a school conducted by a suitable person who is authorized to practice the trade of a barber in this State, and in which all instruction is given by competent persons so authorized, and in which the course and period of training shall comply with the rules and regulations of the said board adopted for the government of barber schools.

SEC. 9. Nothing in this act shall prohibit any person from serving as an apprentice in said trade under a barber authorized to practice the same under this act, nor from serving as a student in any school for the teaching of such trade under the instruction of a qualified barber.

SEC. 10. Said board shall furnish to each person to whom a certificate of registration is issued, a card or insignia bearing the seal of the board and the signature of its president and secretary, certifying that the holder thereof is entitled to practice the occupation of barber in this State, and it shall be the duty of the holder of such card or insignia to post the same in a conspicuous place in front of his working chair, where it may readily be seen by all persons whom he may serve. Said card or

insignia shall be renewed on or before the first day of July of each year, and the holder of said certificate of registration shall pay to the secretary of said board the sum of one dollar for said renewal card or insignia. Upon the failure of any holder of a certificate of registration to apply for a renewal of his card or insignia on or before the first day of July in each year, his said certificate may be revoked by said board, subject to the provisions of section twelve of this act.

SEC. 11. Said board shall keep a register in which shall be entered the names of all persons to whom certificates are issued under this act, and said register shall be at all times open to public inspection.

SEC. 12. Said board shall have power to revoke any certificate of registration granted by it under this act for: (a) Conviction of crime; (b) habitual drunkenness for six months immediately preceding the filing of a charge with it therefor; (c) gross incompetency; (d) the keeping of a shop or the tools, appliances or furnishings thereof in an unclean and unsanitary condition; (e) failure to comply with the requirements of section ten of this act: *Provided*, That before any certificate shall be so revoked the holder thereof shall have notice in writing of the charge or charges against him, and shall have a reasonable opportunity to be heard in his defense. Any person whose certificate has been so revoked may, at the expiration of ninety days, apply to have the same regranted, and the same shall be regranted to him upon a satisfactory showing that the disqualification has ceased. The said board shall have power to summon any person to appear as a witness and testify at any hearing appointed by it touching any such charge preferred against any barber of cities of the first, second and third class, and to examine such witness relating thereto, and shall have the right to administer oaths.

SEC. 13. Any person practicing the occupation of barber without having obtained a certificate of registration, as provided by this act, or willfully employing a barber who has not such a certificate, or falsely pretending to be qualified to practice such occupation under this act, or violating any of the provisions of this act, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars, or more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than ten days or more than ninety days.

SEC. 14. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after July first, one thousand nine hundred and two.

Approved March 21, 1902.

CHAPTER 60.—*Payment of wages of miners in cash—Semimonthly per day.*

SECTION 1. Section one of an act entitled, "An act concerning the employees and servants in mining work or industry in this Commonwealth," * * * is hereby, repealed, and the following is enacted in lieu thereof:

Section 1. All persons, associations, companies and corporations employing the services of ten or more persons in any mining work or mining industry in this Commonwealth, shall, on or before the fifteenth and thirtieth days of each month, pay to within fifteen days of the aforesaid fifteenth and thirtieth days, respectively, each servant or employee, in lawful money of the United States, the full amount of wages due each such servant or employee rendering such service, unless prevented by an unavoidable casualty: *Provided, however*, That if at any time of payment any servant or employee shall be absent from his place of labor, he shall be entitled to such payment at any time thereafter on demand.

Approved March 21, 1902.

LOUISIANA.

ACTS OF 1902.

Act No. 49.—*Employment of women and children—Hours of labor.*

SECTION 1. Section 4 of Act No. 43 of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, approved July 1, 1886, * * * [shall] be amended and reenacted so as to read as follows:

Section 4. No child, or young person under the age of eighteen years, and no woman, shall be employed in any factory, warehouse, workshop, telephone or telegraph office, clothing, dressmaking or millinery establishment, or in any place where the manufacture of any kinds of goods is carried on, or where any goods are prepared for manufacture, for a longer period than an average of ten hours in any day, or sixty hours in any week, and at least one hour shall be allowed in the labor period of each day for dinner.

Approved July 24, A. D. 1902.

ACT No. 122.—*Hours of labor on street railways.*

SECTION 1. Act No. 95 of the session of 1886, approved July 8th, 1886, * * * [shall] be amended and reenacted as follows:

Ten hours labor in twenty-four shall constitute a day's labor in the operation of all street railroads owned or operated by corporations incorporated under the laws of this State, whatever motive power may be used in the operation of such railroads; the said ten hours to be embraced within twelve consecutive hours.

SEC. 2. It shall be a misdemeanor for any officer or agent of any street railroad company to exact from any of its employees more than ten hours' labor in the twenty-four, constituting a day and embraced within twelve consecutive hours: *Provided, however,* That in cases of accident, unavoidable delay, or emergency extra labor may be permitted for extra compensation, with the consent of the employee.

SEC. 3. Any officer or agent of any of the said street railroads, who shall have been convicted of violating the provisions of this act, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars, or suffer imprisonment in the parish prison or jail, as the case may be, for not more than two months, or both, at the discretion of the court; said fine to go to the benefit of the public schools as other fines and forfeitures.

Approved July 8, A. D. 1902.

ACT No. 194.—*Examination, licensing, etc., of plumbers.*

SECTION 1. In all cities having a population of (30,000) thirty thousand or more people, the mayor of each city shall appoint, with the consent of the common council of the city, for a term of four years, five plumbers at least two of whom shall be journeyman plumbers, who together with the president of the board of health and city engineer, shall constitute and act as a board of examiners of plumbers, and whose duty it shall be to examine all plumbers as to their practical knowledge and all other requirements of the business of plumbing; and shall submit the applicant to some satisfactory forms of practical tests; and if satisfied with the competency of the said applicant, shall thereupon issue a permit to such applicant authorizing him to engage in the business of plumbing either as a master plumber or as a journeyman plumber; which permit shall be renewed from year to year without reexamination: *Provided,* That all persons actively engaged in the business of plumbing in the State of Louisiana, either as a master plumber or journeyman plumber, for twelve months previous to the passage of this act, shall be entitled to receive a permit without passing an examination.

SEC. 2. The said board of examiners in said cities shall have power to adopt rules and regulations for the sanitary construction, alteration and repairing of all plumbing placed within or connected with any building in such cities, and no plumbing work shall be performed without a permit first obtained from said board: *Provided,* That the plumbing work of all buildings in course of construction or hereafter to be constructed in said cities after the passage of this act, shall be done in such manner as to conform to the sanitary rules of the sewerage authorities of said cities.

SEC. 4. Any person engaged or any person hereafter engaging in the business either as a master plumber or a journeyman plumber, shall within thirty days from the organization of said board of examiners, or from engaging in the business of plumbing, apply to the said board and after undergoing an examination as to his qualifications, or show that he has been twelve months in business, as provided in section 1, if he shows his competency, shall be granted a permit to ply his trade.

SEC. 5. No license shall be granted or issued by the municipal authorities to a master plumber except upon production of a permit from the board of examiners, and no master plumber shall employ a journeyman plumber who has not secured the permit above provided for.

SEC. 7. The board of examiners shall have the power and are hereby authorized to charge moderate fees to defray the necessary expenses of the carrying out of the purposes of this law provided the said fees and all fees herein mentioned shall be approved by the city councils of said cities, and to hire and fix the salaries of their employees, which they shall pay out of the fees above provided for.

SEC. 8. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall upon conviction be subject to a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars or imprisoned for a period not exceeding thirty days.

Received in the office of the secretary of state July 3, 1902.

[Became a law by limitation without the governor's signature.]

MARYLAND.

ACTS OF 1902.

CHAPTER 101.—*Factories and workshops—Sweating system.*

SECTION 1. Article 27 of the Code of Public General Laws. * * * is hereby amended by the addition of four new sections to be added thereto, to be known respectively as sections 149EE, 149FF, 149GG and 149HH, and to come in immediately after 149D of said article, and to read as follows:

Section 149EE. No room or apartment in any tenement or dwelling house shall be used except by the immediate members of the family living therein, which shall be limited to a husband and wife, their children, or the children of either, for the manufacture of coats, vests, trousers, kneepants, overalls, cloaks, hats, caps, suspenders, jerseys, blouses, waists, waistbands, underwear, neckwear, furs, fur trimmings, fur garments, shirts, purses, feathers, artificial flowers, cigarettes, or cigars. No room or apartment in any tenement or dwelling-house shall be used by any family or part of family until a permit shall first have been obtained from the chief of the bureau of industrial statistics, stating the maximum number of persons allowed to be employed therein. Such permit shall not be granted until an inspection of such premises has been made by the inspector or his assistant, named by the chief of the bureau of industrial statistics, and such permit may be revoked by the said chief of the bureau of industrial statistics at any time the health of the community or those employed or living therein may require it. No person, firm or corporation shall work in, or hire or employ any person to work in any room or apartment in any building, rear building, or building in the rear of a tenement or dwelling-house, at making in whole or in part, any of the articles mentioned in this section, without first obtaining a written permit from the chief of the bureau of industrial statistics stating the maximum number of persons allowed to be employed therein. Such permit shall not be granted until an inspection of such premises has been made by the factory inspector or his assistant, named by the chief of the bureau of industrial statistics, and such permit may be revoked by the said chief of the bureau of industrial statistics at any time the health of the community or of those so employed may require it. All families, persons, firms or corporations now engaged in such manufacture in such tenement or dwelling house or other building, shall apply for said permit on or before July 1, 1902, and annually thereafter at the same date. The said permit shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the room, or one of the rooms to which it relates. Every person, firm or corporation contracting for the manufacture of any of the articles mentioned in this section, or giving out the incomplete material from which they or any of them are to be made, or to be wholly or partially finished, or employing persons in any tenement or dwelling-house, or other building to make, wholly or partly finish, the articles mentioned in this section, shall keep a written register of the names and addresses of all persons to whom such work is given to be made, or with whom they may have contracted to do the same. Such register shall be produced for inspection, and a copy thereof shall be furnished on demand made by the chief of the bureau of industrial statistics or one of his deputies.

Section 149FF. The chief of the bureau of industrial statistics, or his assistant, or any inspector, shall have authority to enter any room in any tenement or dwelling house, workshop, manufacturing establishment, mill, factory or place where any goods are manufactured for the purpose of inspection. The person, firm or corporation owning or controlling or managing such places shall furnish access to and information in regard to such places to the said chief of the bureau of industrial statistics, or his deputies, at any and all reasonable times while work is being carried on.

Section 149GG. The chief of the bureau of industrial statistics shall appoint two deputies as assistants, whose duty it shall be to make such inspections of the tenements, dwelling houses, factories, workshops, mills and such other places as he may designate, and to do such other work as the said chief of the bureau of industrial statistics shall designate.

Section 149HH. Any person, firm or corporation who shall in any manner violate the provisions of the preceding sections, numbered respectively 149EE, 149FF and 149GG, or who shall refuse to give such information and access to the chief of the bureau of industrial statistics, or his deputies, or secure such permit as provided, shall, upon conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction, be fined not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not less than ten days nor more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court; such fines to be collected as all other fines are collected by law.

Approved March 27, 1902.

CHAPTER 124.—*Mine regulations and inspection.*

SECTION 1. Sections 196 [to] 209D of article number one of the Public Local Laws, as the same were enacted by chapter 34 of the acts of 1898, and sections 150 [to] 164C of article twelve of the Public Local Laws, as the same were enacted by chapter 34 of the acts of 1898, are hereby repealed, and sections 196 [to] 209Q are hereby enacted and added to article number one of the Code of Public Local Laws, and sections 150 [to] 164P are hereby enacted and added to article number twelve of the Public Local Laws, to read as hereinafter set forth, respectively, to wit:

Section 196 of article 1 and section 150 of article 12. The governor shall, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint one mine inspector for the counties of Allegany and Garrett, who shall hold his office for two years from the date of his appointment. No person shall be eligible to the office of mine inspector until he shall have obtained [attained] the age of thirty years. He shall possess a competent and a practical knowledge of the different systems of mining and properly ventilating coal mines in said counties, and the nature and constituent parts of the various gases found in coal mines, and of the various ways of expelling the same from said mines, and shall have had five years' practical experience as a miner in one or both counties combined next immediately preceding his appointment, and shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, payable quarterly, by warrant of the comptroller of the State treasury for the same. Before entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office the said mine inspector shall take the oath provided in the constitution of the State, and shall give bond in the sum of two thousand dollars with sureties to be approved by the chief judge of the fourth judicial circuit of Maryland. Said mine inspector while in office shall not be interested in the operation of any mine or act as land agent, superintendent or manager of any mine; and it shall be his duty to make a report to the governor of his proceedings in office and to set forth in such reports all such information that may be proper or beneficial, and also to make such recommendations and suggestions as he may consider important as to legislation on the subject of mining.

Section 197 of article 1 and section 151 of article 12. Said mine inspector shall devote the whole of his time to the duties of his office. It shall be his duty to examine each mine in said counties as often as possible, but a longer period of time than two months shall not elapse between said examination, to see that all the provisions of this act are observed and strictly carried out, and he shall make a record of all examinations of mines, showing the condition in which he finds them, especially with reference to ventilation and drainage, the number of persons employed in each mine, the extent to which the law is obeyed and progress made in the improvement of mines, the number of serious accidents and the nature thereof, the number of deaths resulting from injuries received in or about the mines, with the cause of such accident or death; which record completed to the first day of May of each and every year shall be filed with the governor of the State; and one thousand copies of said report shall be printed for distribution at once by the inspector, and the cost thereof shall be paid by the treasurer upon the warrant of the comptroller.

Section 198 of article 1 and section 152 of article 12. It shall be the duty of the mine inspector, on examination of any mine, to make out a written or partly written and partly printed report of the condition in which he finds such mine and post the same at the mouth of the mine properly protected from the weather. The said report shall give the date of the visit, the number of cubic feet of air in circulation and where measured, and that he has measured the air at the cut-through of one or more rooms in each heading or entry, and such other information as he shall deem necessary, and the said report shall remain posted in the office or conspicuous place, and may be examined by any person employed in or about the mine.

Section 200 of article 1 and section 154 of article 12. That the mine inspector may be enabled to perform the duties herein imposed upon him, he shall have the right at all times to enter any coal mine to make examinations or obtain information; and upon the discovery of any violation of this act, it shall be the duty of said mine inspector to report the same to the grand jury for the proper county; and the grand juries for each of the said counties are hereby directed to summon said mine inspector before them at each term of court, and the respective courts of Allegany and Garrett counties shall call this section to the attention of each grand jury.

Section 201 of article 1 and section 155 of article 12. Whenever loss of life or serious personal injury shall occur by reason of any accident whatsoever, in or connected with any coal mine, it shall be the duty of the person having charge of said mine to report that fact, without delay, to the inspector, and the said inspector shall, if he deem necessary from the facts reported, and in all cases of loss of life, immediately go to the scene of said accident and render every possible assistance to those in need.

Section 202 of article 1 and section 156 of article 12. The mine inspector shall also be an inspector of weights and measures at all mines now or hereafter opened in said

counties, and shall weigh several cars of coal mined therein once every two months on the scales of the different mines, (or when requested to do so, especially by any miner or operator), in order to test the accuracy of said scales, and the State shall supply said mine inspector with the required weights and apparatus for testing scales, and to do any other act he may deem necessary to ascertain whether the coal be justly weighed at said mine; and it shall be the duty of every person acting as weighmaster for the owner, lessee or agent of said mines, before entering upon the performance of his duty as weighmaster or check-weighman, or before making any report, to make oath before some justice of the peace, in the proper county, that he will perform the duty of weighmaster or check-weighman as prescribed by this act, at such mine, with honesty and fidelity, and will keep a true and accurate account of all the coal so weighed by him, and will credit and allow the full weight, and no more, of coal in each mining car, to the party or parties who mined the same at the rate of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds per ton, and all fractions thereof to be counted in hundred weights; a copy of which oath shall be posted up in said weigh-office where such coal is weighed. But the said oath of weighmaster or check-weighman shall be understood and construed as only requiring said weighmaster or check-weighman to allow and credit said fractions of tons in whole hundredweights (cwts.) in manner following, namely: Where the odd pounds in any mining cars in excess of the whole hundredweight therein shall equal or exceed fifty-six pounds, the said weighmaster or check-weighman shall credit such miner with a whole hundredweight for such odd pounds, but where such odd pounds, less than a whole hundredweight (cwt.) shall be less than fifty-six pounds, then such weighmaster or check-weighman shall give such miner no credit whatever for such odd pounds; and it shall be the duty of said weighmaster and of any check-weighman to perform the several acts and matters prescribed in said affidavit: *Provided*, That every car when weighed shall be uncoupled and stopped on the scales; but the mine inspector may make special regulations as to the stopping of cars when necessary.

Section 203 of article 1 and section 157 of article 12. The mine inspector shall have power to examine the weighing sheets on which the weight of the miners' cars are registered, and the monthly aggregate of coal weighed on such scales, and shall compare such aggregate monthly weighings with the "manifest" or "shipping" reports of the operators, and thus determine from time to time whether the coal is accurately weighed.

Section 204 of article 1 and section 158 of article 12. It shall be lawful, however, notwithstanding the provisions of this act, in relation to weighmaster and the weighing of coal, for any lessee, owner, individual or agent of any mine in said counties of Allegany and Garrett to contract with the miners to mine coal therein or therefrom by measurement, and it shall also be lawful for any owner, lessee or agent of any mine in said counties, at or in which not more than ten miners are employed at any one time, to contract with the miner or miners employed therein by the day, week or month, instead of by weight, and in all such cases when the compensation of the miners by their contract or agreement fixed by the day, week or month, be ascertained by the cubic yard or other measurement, as hereinbefore provided; it shall not be obligatory upon such owner, lessee or agent of such mine to provide any weighmaster or weigh the coal mined in such shaft or mine, or taken therefrom, but the mine cars used in any such mine worked by shaft shall be measured by a sworn measurer, and said owner, lessee or agent shall cause the capacity of each of said mining cars to be plainly stamped or branded thereon.

Section 205 of article 1 and section 159 of article 12. At any time upon the request of a majority of the miners then employed in any coal mine in said counties of Allegany or Garrett, the agent, lessee or operator of such coal mine shall permit said miners (but at their own expense) to provide and keep in the said weigh-house at said mine, at the scales kept thereat, for such length of time as such miners may require, a check-weighmaster, who shall have the right at all times to be present when the coal mined at each mine is being weighed by the weighmaster of said mine, and to examine the scales thereof, and to take and keep a full statement of the weight of each mining car load of coal, as shown by the said scales when the coal is being weighed thereon by said weighmaster, and upon the discovery by such check-weighmaster of any willful violation of any of the provisions of this act by the weighmaster employed at such mine, it shall be the duty of such check-weighmaster to immediately lay all such information before the state's attorney of the county in which such weigh-house is situated, or the mine inspector, for their action upon the same.

Section 206 of article 1 and section 160 of article 12. It shall be the duty of every person acting as weighmaster in any of the said mines, to keep in ink or indelible pencil a list or statement of the number of mining cars, and the weight of coal in car mined each day, and the person mining the same, and place and keep said list at

the weigh-house, where said coal is weighed, where the parties interested therein may inspect it, which lists shall be kept for reference and inspection by all persons interested therein for at least thirty days' time. And it shall be the duty of every operator to provide correct and accurate scales, upon which all coal mined in said mine shall be weighed in the state in which it is mined, before the same shall be dumped or taken from the mine cars, in which the miners have loaded the same; and no operator shall dock any miner in excess of five hundred pounds (cwts.) on any one car; and it shall be the duty of the operator to cause the average weight of each empty car used in any such mine to be plainly stamped on the outside of each car.

Section 207 of article 1 and section 161 of article 12. The owner, lessee or agent of every mine in operation in the counties of Allegany and Garrett shall furnish at their own expense all props and all requisite timber required to be used in the working of said mines, and as the miners employed to work therein proceed with the working of their excavations it shall be the duty of the owner, lessee or agent of said mines, to furnish a sufficient quantity of props and timber of suitable character at the place in the heading, room, crosscut or other excavation in the mines where the miners are at work, and the owners, lessee or agent operating any such mine shall, at their own expense, properly timber any headings, rooms, pillars or other excavations, not recently worked, and lay uproads, by contract or otherwise, to and in the same, previous to the miners starting new or farther work or excavations therein; and said owner, lessee or agent shall construct each heading hereinafter driven in every mine of sufficient width and height, with at least two feet and a half of room on the break side of such heading, or if no breaks be used, then upon some given side of such heading, so as to admit of the passage of the drivers who may be engaged in driving along said heading; and it shall be the duty of every agent, lessee, owner, operator, weighmaster, mining boss, overseer, roadsman, driver, miner or any other person working or engaged in any employment whatever, in or about the said mines in said Allegany and Garrett counties, or tram roads or incline planes leading therefrom, to observe all practical care, caution and prudence in the work in which they may be engaged so that all lives, health and safety of themselves and their colaborers, and the property of the owners in and about said mines, may be protected so far as practicable, consistent with the dangerous character of the work, from loss and injury; and it shall be the duty of all miners engaged in any of the said mines to carefully prop and timber all rooms, headings and other excavations wherein they may be working, as close up to their work as may be reasonably practicable, so as to guard, as far as practicable, against all accidents from fall of roof, side or breast, coal or slate, earth or other surrounding matter; and any minor [miner] or other person employed or working in or about said mines who shall be guilty of any willful negligence in respect of any of the matters specified in this section whereby the lives, health or safety of any colaborers in and about any of said mines or any of the property of the owners in or about said mines may be lost, destroyed or injured, or unnecessarily jeopardized, shall be liable to indictment, and upon conviction to be fined as hereinafter provided; and whenever in any case it shall be brought to the notice of the mine inspector that any person is violating any of the provisions of this section, he shall at once order such person to take immediate steps to secure the safety of the person or property so jeopardized, and in case [of] the refusal of any person to comply with such order, it shall be the duty of said inspector to proceed at once to have such offender arrested and punished in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Section 208 of article 1 and section 162 of article 12. The operator or superintendent of every coal mine shall make, or cause to be made, by a competent engineer or surveyor, an accurate map or plan of such coal mine not smaller than a scale of two hundred feet to an inch, which map shall show as follows: First. All measurements of said mine in feet or decimal parts thereof. Second. All the openings, excavations, shafts, tunnels, slopes, planes, main entries, cross entries, and rooms in said mines. Third. By darts or arrows made thereon by a pen or pencil the direction of air currents in the said mine. Fourth. An accurate delineation of the boundary lines so far as possible between said coal mine and all adjoining mines or coal lands, whether owned or operated by the same operator or other operator, and the relation and proximity of the workings of said mine to every other adjoining mine or coal lands. Fifth. The bearings and lengths of each tunnel or entry and boundary or property lines. The said map or plan, or a true copy thereof, shall be kept in the general mine office by the said operator or superintendent for the use of the mine inspector and for the inspection of any person or persons working in said mine whenever said person or persons shall have cause to fear that any working place is becoming dangerous by reason of its proximity to other workings that may contain water or dangerous gas.

Section 209 of article 1 and section 163 of article 12. At least once in every six months, or oftener if necessary, the operator or superintendent of each mine shall

cause to be shown accurately on the map or plan of said coal mine, all the excavations made therein during the time elapsing since such excavations were last shown upon said map or plan; and all parts of said mine which were worked out or abandoned during said elapsed period of time shall be clearly indicated by coloring on said map or plan; and whenever any of the workings or excavations of said coal mine have been driven to their destination, a correct measurement of all such workings or excavations shall be made promptly and recorded in a survey book prior to the removal of the pillars or any part of the same from such workings or excavations.

Section 209A of article 1 and section 164 of article 12. It shall not be lawful for the operator, superintendent or mine foreman of any coal mine to employ more than twenty persons within said coal mine, or permit more than twenty persons to be employed therein at any one time, unless they are in communication with at least two available openings to the surface from each seam or stratum of coal worked in such mine exclusive of the furnace upcast: *But provided*, That in any mine operated by a shaft or slope and ventilated by fan, if the air shaft shall be divided into two compartments, one of them may be used for an airway and the other for the purpose of egress and ingress from and into said mine by the persons therein employed, and the same shall be considered a compliance with the provisions of this section hereinbefore set forth. And there shall be cut out or around the side of every hoisting shaft, or driven through the solid strata at the bottom thereof, a traveling way not less than five feet high and three feet wide, to enable persons to pass the shaft in going from one side of it to the other without passing over or under the cage or other hoisting apparatus. The mine inspector may, upon application, if he deem it necessary, grant a period of time not exceeding eighteen months in which the operator shall provide the second opening, under such terms as the inspector shall prescribe, and the second opening required may be through an adjoining mine if the way thereto and the opening itself be kept and maintained in proper condition.

Section 209B of article 1 and section 164A of article 12. The shaft or outlet, other than the main shaft or outlet, shall be separated from the main outlet and from the furnace shaft by a natural stratum at all points by a distance of not less than one hundred and fifty feet (except in all mines opened prior to June 30, 1901, where such distance may be less, if, in the judgment of the inspector one hundred and fifty feet is impracticable). If the mine be worked by drift two openings, exclusive of the furnace upcast shaft, and not less than thirty feet apart shall be required. Where the two openings shall not have been provided as required hereinbefore by this act, the mine inspector shall cause the second to be made without delay; and in no case shall furnace ventilation be used where there is only one opening into the mine.

Section 209C of article 1 and section 164B of article 12. Unless the mine inspector shall deem it impracticable, all mines shall have at least two entries or other passageways, one of which shall lead from the main entrance and the other from the other opening into the body of the mine, and said two passageways shall be kept well drained and in a safe condition for persons to travel therein throughout the whole length, so as to obtain in cases of emergency a second way for egress from the workings. No part of said workings shall at any time be driven more than three hundred feet in advance of the aforesaid passageways, except entries, airways, or other narrow work, but should an opening to the surface be provided from the interior of the mine, the passageways aforesaid may be made and maintained therefrom into the working part of the mine, and this shall be deemed sufficient compliance with the provisions of this act relative thereto; said two passageways shall be separated by pillars of coal or other strata of sufficient strength and width.

Section 209D of article 1 and section 164C of article 12. Where necessary to secure access to the two passageways required in any slope mine where the coal seam inclines and has workings on both sides of said slope, there shall be provided an overcast for the use of persons working therein, the dimensions of which shall not be less than four feet wide and five feet high. Said overcast shall connect the workings on both sides of said slope, and the intervening strata between the slope and overcast shall be of sufficient strength and thickness at all points for its purpose: *Provided*, That if said overcast be substantially constructed it shall be deemed sufficient.

Section 209E of article 1 and section 164D of article 12. The machinery used for lowering or raising the employees into and out of the mines and the stairs used for ingress and egress shall be kept in a safe condition, and inspected once each twenty-four hours, by a competent person employed for the purpose; and such machinery and method of its inspection shall be approved by the mine inspector.

Section 209F of article 1 and section 164E of article 12. No greater number of persons shall be lowered or hoisted at any one time than may be permitted by the mine inspector, and notice of the number so allowed to be lowered or hoisted at any one time shall be kept posted up by the operator or superintendent in conspicuous places at the top and bottom of the shaft, and the aforesaid notice shall be signed by the mine inspector.

Section 209G of article 1 and section 164F of article 12. The operator or superintendent of every coal mine, whether shaft, slope or drift, shall provide and hereafter maintain ample means of ventilation for the circulation of air through the main entries, cross entries and all other working places to an extent that will dilute, carry off and render harmless all noxious or dangerous gases generated in the mine, affording not less than one hundred cubic feet per minute for each and every person employed therein: *Provided*, That in the case of old workings when the mine inspector shall deem it impracticable to secure one hundred cubic feet of air per minute for each man, then he may reduce it to eighty feet per man per minute for such old working.

Section 209H of article 1 and section 164G of article 12. It shall be the duty of the mine foreman to see that proper cut-throughs are made in all the rooms and pillars at such distances apart as the mine inspector may deem requisite, not more than thirty-five yards in any instance for the purpose of ventilation, and the ventilation shall be conducted through said cut-throughs into the rooms by means of check doors made of canvass or other suitable material, placed in the entries or other suitable places, and he shall not permit any room to be opened in advance of the ventilating current. Should the mine inspector discover any room, entry or other working places being driven in advance of the air current, or shall discover any crosscut or cut-through not properly closed or bratticed contrary to the requirements of this section, he shall order the workmen working in such places to cease work at once until the law is complied with.

Section 209I of article 1 and section 164H of article 12. One year after the passage of this act, every mine employing more than seventy-five persons must be divided into two or more districts, and each district shall be provided with a separate split of pure air and the ventilation shall be so arranged that not more than seventy-five persons shall be employed at the same time in any one current or split of air: *Provided*, That a larger number, not exceeding one hundred and thirty may be allowed by the mine inspector when, in his judgment, it is impracticable to comply with the foregoing requirements.

Section 209J of article 1 and section 164I of article 12. In all mines the doors used in guiding and directing the ventilation of the mine shall be so hung and adjusted that they will close themselves, or be supplied with springs or pulleys, so that they can not be left standing open, and an attendant shall be employed at all principal doors through which cars are hauled, for the purpose of opening and closing said doors when trips of cars are passing to and from the workings, unless an approved self-acting door is used, which principal doors shall be determined by the mine inspector or mine foreman. A hole for shelter shall be provided at each door, so as to protect said attendant from being run over by the cars while attending to his duties, and persons employed for this purpose shall at all times remain at their post of duty during working hours; on every incline plane or road in any mine where hauling is done by machinery, and where a door is used, an extra door shall be provided, to be used in case of necessity.

Section 209K of article 1 and section 164J of article 12. The mine foremen shall measure the air current at least once a week and the mine inspector at each visit at the inlet and outlet and at or near the faces of the entries, and shall keep a record of such measurements. An anemometer shall be provided for this purpose by the operator of the mine to the foreman, and the same shall be supplied to the mine inspector by the State.

Section 209L of article 1 and section 164K of article 12. All ventilating fans used at mines shall be provided with recording instruments, by which the number of revolutions of the effective ventilating pressure of the fan shall be registered and the registration with its date for each and every day shall be kept in the office of the mine for future reference for one year from its date.

Section 209M of article 1 and section 164L of article 12. In any place that is being driven toward or in dangerous proximity to an abandoned mine or part of a mine suspected of containing gases, or which may be inundated with water, bore holes shall be kept not less than twenty feet in advance of the face, and in the sides of such working places, said side holes to be drilled diagonally not more than eight feet apart, and any place driven to tap water or gas shall not be more than ten feet wide, and no water or gas from an abandoned mine, or part of mine, and no more holes from the surface shall be tapped until the employees, except those engaged at such work, are out of the mine, and such work to be done under the immediate instructions of the mine foreman.

Section 209N of article 1 and section 164M of article 12. For any injury to person or property occasioned by any violation of this act, or any failure to comply with its provisions by any owner, operator or superintendent of any coal mine or colliery, a right of action shall accrue to the party injured against said owner or operator for any direct damages he may have sustained thereby, and in case of loss of life by

reason of such neglect or failure aforesaid a right of action shall accrue to the widow and lineal heirs of the person whose life shall be lost for like recovery for damages for the injury they shall have sustained.

Subsection A. If any person shall receive any injury in or about the mine, and the same shall come within the knowledge of the mine foreman, and if he shall be of the opinion that the injured person requires medical or surgical treatment, he shall see that said injured person receive the same; the mine foreman shall report monthly to the mine inspector on blanks furnished by said inspector for that purpose all accidents resulting in personal injury.

Subsection B. No unauthorized person shall enter the mine without permission from the superintendent or mine foremen.

Subsection C. No person in a state of intoxication shall be allowed to go into or loiter about the mine.

Subsection D. All employees shall inform the mine foreman, or his assistant, of the unsafe condition of any working place, hauling roads or traveling ways, or of damages to doors, brattices or stoppings, or of obstructions in the air passages when known to them.

Subsection E. No person shall be allowed to travel on foot to or from his work on any incline plane, dilly or locomotive roads, when other good roads are provided for that purpose.

Subsection F. It shall be the duty of operators or superintendents to keep at the mouth of the drift, shaft or slope, or at such other place about the mine as shall be designated by the mine inspector, a stretcher properly constructed and a woolen and a waterproof blanket in good condition for use in carrying away any person who may be injured at the mine: *Provided*, That where more than two hundred are employed, two stretchers and two woolen blankets and two waterproof blankets shall be kept.

Subsection G. No person shall ride upon or against any loaded car or cage in any shaft or slope in or about any coal mine; no person other than the trip runner shall be permitted to ride on empty trips on any slope or incline plane when the speed of the cars exceeds six miles per hour. The transportation of tools in and out of the mine shall be under the direction of the mine foreman.

Subsection H. No person under the age of twelve years, or female of any age, shall be permitted to enter any mine to work therein; nor shall any boy under the age of fourteen years, unless he can read and write, be allowed to work in any mine. And the mine boss shall see that this requirement is fully met.

Section 209o of article 1 and section 164x of article 12. He shall examine his working place before beginning work and see that it is made safe before commencing to dig or load coal.

Subsection A. It shall be the duty of every miner to mine his coal properly, and after each blast he shall exercise great care in examining the roof and coal, and shall secure them safely before beginning work.

Subsection B. When a driver has occasion to leave his trip he must be careful to see that it is left, when possible, in a safe place secure from the cars and other danger, or from endangering drivers on trips following.

Subsection C. The driver must take great care while taking his trips down grades to have the brakes or sprags so adjusted that he can keep the cars under control and prevent them running into himself or others.

Subsection D. He shall not leave any cars standing where they may materially obstruct the ventilation current, except in case of accident to the trip.

Subsection E. No employee shall burn any oil in the mines, composed wholly or in part of petroleum or its products, but such oil must be at least seventy-five per cent pure lard: *Provided*, This section shall not prevent the use of "Sunshine" as an illuminant.

Subsection F. Any person or persons whomsoever, who shall intentionally or carelessly injure any shaft, instrument, air course or brattice, or obstruct or throw open air ways, or injure any part of the machinery, or open any door in the mine and not close it again immediately, or open any door which opening is forbidden, or disobey any order given in carrying out the provisions of this act, or do any other act whatsoever whereby the lives or the health of persons or the security of the miners or the machinery is endangered, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and may be punished in a manner provided for in this act.

Section 209p of article 1 and section 164o of article 12. The neglect or refusal to perform the duties required to be performed by any section of this act by the parties therein required to perform them, or the violation of any of the provisions or requirements hereof, shall be deemed a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof in the circuit court of the county wherein the misdemeanor was committed, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Section 209q of article 1 and section 164p of article 12. In this act the term "coal mine" includes the shafts, slopes, adits, drifts or inclined planes connected with excavations penetrating coal stratum or strata, which excavations are ventilated by one general air current or divisions thereof, and connected by one general system of mine railroads over which coal may be delivered to one or more common points outside the mine when such is operated by one operator.

Subsection A. The term "excavations and workings" includes all the excavated parts of a mine, those abandoned as well as the places actually being worked, also all underground workings and shafts, tunnels and other ways and openings, all such shafts, slopes, tunnels and other openings in the course of being sunk or driven, together with all roads, appliances, machinery and material connected with the same below the surface.

Subsection B. The term "shaft" means a vertical opening through the strata, and which is or may be used for the purpose of ventilation or drainage, or for hoisting men or material, or both, in connection with the mining of coal.

Subsection C. The term "slope" means an incline way or opening used for the same purpose as a shaft.

Subsection D. The term "operator" means any firm, corporation or individual operating any coal mine or part thereof.

Subsection E. The term "superintendent" means the person who shall have, on behalf of the operator, immediate supervision of one or more mines.

Subsection F. The provision of this act shall not apply to any mine employing less than ten persons in any one period of twenty-four hours.

Subsection G. It shall be the duty of the mine inspector to make as to the clay or fire-clay mines in Allegany or Garrett counties, the examinations and reports required as to coal mines under section 197 of article 1 and section 151 of article 12 of this act, and to make recommendations to the governor as to the legislation requisite to protect life and health in such clay mines.

Approved March 24, 1902.

CHAPTER 139.—*Liability of employers for injuries to employees—Cooperative insurance fund.*

SECTION 2. Any corporation, partnership, association, individual or individuals engaged in the business of operating any coal or clay mine, quarry, steam or street railroad in the State of Maryland, and any incorporated town, city or county in the State engaged in the work of constructing any sewer, excavation or other physical structure, or the contractors for any such town, city or county, shall be liable in law to any employee engaged in the above-named occupations, or in case of death to his wife, her husband, if the deceased be a married woman, or to his or her parent or children, in accordance with section two of article sixty-seven of the Code of Public General Laws, for the damages flowing from an injury to said employee or from the death of such employee, when such death or injury is caused by the negligence of the employer or by the negligence of any servant or employee of such employer; and if it appears that such injury or death was caused by the joint negligence of such employer, his servants or employees, on the one hand, and the negligence of the injured or deceased on the other hand, then the employer shall be liable for one-half of the damages sustained by such injury or death.

SEC. 3 *Provided, however,* That no employer, town, city or county (or contractor or contractors therefor) shall be liable under the preceding section of this act, if the said employer, city, town or county (or contractor or contractors therefor) shall pay the following annual sums in advance into the hands of the insurance commissioner of the State of Maryland, in monthly installments: First. Every employer engaged in coal or clay mining or quarrying shall pay the annual sum of one dollar and eighty cents for every person employed and working in the State of Maryland. Second. Every employer engaged in operating any steam railroad shall pay the annual sum of three dollars for every person employed by it residing in the State of Maryland. Third. Every employer engaged in the business of operating any street railway or trolley road shall pay the annual sum of sixty cents for each person employed by it within the State of Maryland. Fourth. Every town, city or county (or the contractor or contractors therefor) shall pay such annual sum of money for each person employed in the work of constructing any sewer, excavation or other physical structure, as the said insurance commissioner shall adjudge to be necessary to insure such employees in the sum of one thousand dollars in the event of death in such employment, considering the occupation of [or] trade risk involved: *Provided, however,* That any employer, town, city or county (or contractor therefor) may deduct from the wages of their respective employees a sum not exceeding one-half of the amount payable to said insurance commissioner under this act, and make such deduction by weekly, monthly or other periodic installments, such employers to

inform their employees of this provision at the time of their employment or of the continuance of their employment under this act as a condition of such employment: *Provided, further,* That no party liable under the preceding section of this act shall be entitled to take advantage of the provisions of this section, unless the said party shall on the first Monday of each month make a report under oath to the insurance commissioner aforesaid, stating the number of persons employed in this State in the respective occupations covered by this act, during the preceding month (even if only employed for a fraction of said month), and the estimated number to be employed during the month of such report, and shall pay to the said insurance commissioner the proper monthly installment for each person employed during such month making up for any shortage in the payment for the preceding month. And it shall be unlawful for any person, employer, employee, corporation or partnership to make any contract waiving or avoiding or affecting the full legal effect of this act.

SEC. 4. It is hereby made the duty of the insurance commissioner of the State to receive and safe custody keep of all such sums of money or insurance premiums, and to keep a distinct fund therefor, to be known as the Employers' and Employees' Cooperative Insurance Fund, and to invest his monthly balances or surplus in safe and convertible securities of any State, county or city of the United States or the bonds of the United States, and the bond of such insurance commissioner shall be liable for such fund, and it shall be his duty to keep accurate accounts of the receipts and disbursements of such money, and full statistics of the operation of this function of this department. In the event of the death of an employee insured under the preceding section of this act, who shall have come to his or her death in the course of the employment and by causes arising therein (provided such death shall not have occurred at a period longer than one year from the date of the injury), then the insurance commissioner upon being satisfied by adequate evidence of such death shall pay to the administrator or executor of the deceased, or unto the widow or husband or children of the deceased, as the said insurance commissioner shall deem wisest for the dependents, if there be any, the sum of one thousand dollars, and shall pay such indemnification for no other reason or cause whatsoever.

SEC. 5. The insurance commissioner shall report in January of each year to the governor the experience of this function of his department, and shall have plenary power to determine all disputed cases which may arise in its administration, and to regulate from year to year the rates of premiums payable in order to preserve such fund and pay the death indemnification herein provided. He shall receive in compensation for the extra services imposed by this act one per centum of the receipts of such fund, and shall have power to define the insurance provisions of this act by regulations not inconsistent therewith, and shall prescribe the character of the monthly or other reports required of the parties liable hereunder and the character of the proofs of death, and shall have power to make all other orders and rules necessary to carry out the true intent and purpose of this act.

SEC. 6. If any party, subject to the provisions of this act, shall consider that he, they or it is or are making better provisions on the whole for the workman employed, either by way of payments in case of death, injury, sickness or old age, or all combined, and are contributing more in such manner to the said workman than he, they or it would be obliged to do under the insurance provision hereof, then said party may make application to the said insurance commissioner to be absolutely released and exonerated from all liability imposed upon the applicant by virtue of this act, such application to be in writing, under oath, whereupon the insurance commissioner shall cause such application to be published in some newspaper published in the city or county, when the applicant has its principal office in the State, at the expense of the applicant, fixing a date for a hearing to be given to all persons concerned, not less than one month from the day of the filing of such application; and the said insurance commissioner shall thereupon hear all parties concerned and shall have power to summon witnesses and administer oaths, and if upon full investigation he shall be satisfied that the application of such applicant ought to be granted, and that such applicant does and will make better provisions on the whole for the workman concerned than is made by this act, then the said insurance commissioner is hereby empowered to release said applicant from all liability under this act, by appropriate order to be signed by him, a certified copy whereof of the insurance commissioner shall be admissible in evidence as proof of its contents in any county of this State: *Provided,* That the said insurance commissioner shall insert in said order of release adequate provision for the reviving of the full legal effect of this act, in case such applicant should fail to continue the scheme or system of benefits maintained by such applicant, through which said order of release is granted.

SEC. 7. The words party, applicant and employer, as used in this act, shall be construed to mean the corporation, association, partnership, individual or individuals, town, city, county (or contractor therefor) liable to be sued under section two

of this act, unless a contrary sense appears. The word employee, as used in the second section of this act, shall be construed to mean any person employed in the State and residing therein, and under section four of this act the word employee shall be construed to mean any employee for whom the insurance premiums herein provided for have been paid.

SEC. 8. The insurance commissioner shall have power to extend the benefits of all the sections of this act, except the second section deferring the liability of employers, to other industrial or manual occupations in this State, fixing such rates, terms, conditions, qualifications and limitations as he may adjudge prudent.

Approved April 1, 1902.

CHAPTER 365.—*Free public employment offices.*

SECTION 1. An additional subsection is hereby added to section 1 of article 89 of the Code of Public General Laws, to follow subsection 6, to be designated as subsection 6A, and subsection 7 of said section one of said article is repealed and reenacted, so as to read as to said new subsection, and the section repealed and reenacted, as follows:

6A. The chief of the bureau of industrial statistics shall cause to be organized and operated a free State employment agency for the free use of the citizens of the State of Maryland, for the purpose of securing employment for unemployed persons who may register in said bureau or agency, and for the purpose of securing help or labor for persons registering as applicants for help or labor, and to advertise and maintain such office.

7. The sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby annually appropriated to pay the salary of the chief of the bureau of industrial statistics, and the expenses incident to the execution of the duties of his office; but no part of said expenses shall be paid until the same shall have been approved by the governor, and the said official shall annually return to the comptroller of the treasury the detailed statement of said expenses, and shall also print the same in the book of statistics.

Approved April 8, 1902.

CHAPTER 412.—*Miners' cooperative insurance fund.*

SECTION 1. Four new sections are hereby enacted and added to article number 1 of the Code of Public Local Laws, said sections to follow after section 195 of said article number 1, and to be designated as sections 195A, 195B, 195C and 195D, respectively; and four new sections are hereby added to article 12 of the Code of Public Local Laws, said sections to follow after section 149 of said article number 12, and to be designated as sections 149A, 149B, 149C, 149D, respectively; said sections, as to both Allegany and Garrett counties, to read as follows:

Section 195A of article 1 and section 149A of article 12: Any corporation, partnership, association, individual, individuals, engaged in the business of owning or conducting any coal mines, clay mines in Allegany or Garrett counties, whether such owner or owners, operator or operators be residents of the State of Maryland or not, employing persons in the operation of mining coal or clay, shall be liable in law to any employee engaged in such occupation or to his legal representatives, in case of death, for the damage arising and flowing from any injury received by said employee through the negligence of said owner or operator or from the negligence of any agent or agents, employee or employees, and if the negligence causing such injury be found to consist of the joint or collective negligence of both the employer, his agent or agents, employee or employees, on the one hand, and of the negligence of the injured employee on the other hand, then it shall be the duty of the jury, or of the court sitting as a jury, to determine and ascertain as near as may be the proportion of such negligence of which each has been guilty, and having ascertained and determined such proportions of negligence causing the injury, it shall be the duty of the jury, or of the court sitting as a jury, to apportion the damages arising from said injury in like proportion or degree and award to the plaintiff or plaintiffs the proportion of damages suffered which it shall have been determined was the proportion of the defendant or defendants' negligence contributing to the injury complained of.

Section 195B of article 1 and section 149B of article 12: *Provided*, That no employer, owner or operator shall be liable under the foregoing section of this act if the said employer, owner or operator shall pay annually in advance in monthly installments, to the insurance commissioner of the State of Maryland, on the first Monday in each month, the following sums of money, respectively, one-half of which sums may be deducted by such owner, employer or operator from the wages of their employees, and the employer shall inform their [his] employees of the provisions of this section, and make the same a condition of their employment, to wit, as follows: Any coal

mine or clay mine employer or employers shall pay said insurance commissioner the annual sum of one dollar and eighty cents for each and every person employed on its pay roll in the State of Maryland: *Provided, however,* That no employer liable under the preceding section of this act shall be entitled to take advantage of this section of this act and its provisions, unless the said party shall on the first Monday of each month make a report under oath to the insurance commissioner aforesaid, stating the number of persons actually employed in Maryland, and on its pay roll during the preceding month, and the estimated number to be employed during the month of the report, and shall pay the monthly installment above required.

Section 195c of article 1 and section 149c of article 12. It is hereby made the duty of the insurance commissioner of Maryland to receive and safe custody keep of all such sums of money or insurance premium as may be paid to him under the provisions of this act, and to keep such moneys in a distinct fund free from all other moneys which may come to him, and the bond of said insurance commissioner shall be liable for all moneys which come into his hands, under the provisions of this act, and to keep accurate account of such moneys and the number of accidents in each occupation giving rise to any claims against the same, and in the event of the death of any employee insured under the second section of this act who shall have come to his or her death in the course of his or her employment and from cases arising out of such employment covered by this act: *Provided,* That such death shall not have occurred at a period longer than one year from the date of the injury, then the State insurance commissioner, upon being satisfied by adequate evidence of such death, shall pay to the legal representative or unto the widow or children or husband of the deceased as the said insurance commissioner shall deem wisest for the defendants, if there be any, the full sum of one thousand dollars, and shall pay such indemnification for no other reason or cause whatsoever.

Section 195d of article 1 and section 149d of article 12: The said insurance commissioner shall report in January of each year to the governor the experience of this function of this department and keep proper statistics of the operation of the same, and shall have power to regulate from year to year the amount per capita required from each employer for each employee engaged in the occupation above described, and said insurance commissioner shall have plenary power to prescribe the notice of accident, the character of proof thereof and the proof of death, and the character and specific requirements of the monthly report herein provided for, and to make full regulations for the government of this function of this department, and shall receive from the annual receipts of such insurance premiums one per centum for the payment of such extra services as may be required in the administration of the duties imposed by this act. The word employee as used in this act shall be construed to mean every person employed by the employer in such employment working in the State of Maryland.

Approved April 8, 1902.

CHAPTER 418.—*Manual training.*

SECTION 1. Two new sections, to be numbered 118A and 118B, respectively, are hereby added to chapter 20 of article 77 of the Code of Public General Laws, as enacted by chapter 273 of the acts of 1898, said new sections to follow immediately after section 118 of said article, as arranged in the supplement to said code, so as to read as follows:

* * * * *

118B. The several boards of county school commissioners are hereby authorized to establish manual training schools and departments of manual training in connection with such number of graded or high schools in their respective counties as they shall deem expedient, and to distribute the money appropriated by this article equitably among the manual training schools and departments of manual training so established, to the end that instruction in such branch may not be restricted to one locality in such county, but extended, as far as practicable, to the whole of such county: *Provided,* That the instruction to be given in such schools or departments shall in all cases conform to the course or outline of such work prescribed or to be prescribed by the State board of education: *And provided,* That no part of the money appropriated by this article for manual training shall be used for any other purpose.

Approved April 8, 1902.

CHAPTER 506.—*Employment of children.*

SECTION 1. The following sections are hereby added to article 27 of the Code of Public General Laws, to read as follows:

SECTION 141A. No person shall employ a minor under sixteen years of age in handling intoxicating liquors, or in handling packages containing intoxicating liquors, in

any brewery or bottling establishment where intoxicating liquors are prepared for sale or offered for sale.

SECTION 141B. Whoever violates the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall, in the discretion of the court, be fined a sum not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in jail for not less than five nor more than thirty days, in default of payment of said fine.

Approved April 8, 1902.

CHAPTER 566.—*Employment of children—Age limit.*

SECTION 1. Section 4 of article 100 of the Code of Public General Laws is hereby repealed and reenacted, to read as follows:

Section 4. No proprietor or owner of any mill or factory in this State, other than establishments for manufacturing canned goods, or manager, agent or foreman, or other person in charge thereof shall, after the first day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four, employ or retain in employment in any such mill or factory, any person or persons under fourteen years of age, unless said child is the only support of a widowed mother, invalid father, or is solely dependent upon such employment for self-support; and if any such proprietor or owner of any such mill or factory, or manager, agent, foreman or other person in charge thereof shall willfully violate the provisions of this section, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars for each and every offense so committed, and pay the cost of prosecution, one-half to go to the informer and the other half to the school fund of the county or city in which the offense shall have been committed: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall apply to Frederick, Washington, Queen Anne's, Carroll, Wicomico, Caroline, Kent, Somerset, Cecil, Calvert, St. Mary's, Prince George's, Howard, Baltimore, Worcester, Garrett, Talbot, Montgomery and Harford counties.

Approved April 11, 1902.

CHAPTER 589.—*Payment of wages—Monthly pay day.*

SECTION 1. From and after a period of one month, subsequent to the first day of April, in the year nineteen hundred and two, every association or corporation doing business in the State of Maryland employing wage-workers, whether skilled or ordinary laborers, engaged in manual or clerical work, in the business of mining, manufacturing, operating a steam or electric railroad, street railway, telegraph, telephone or express company, shall make payment in lawful money of the United States, to said employees, laborers and wage-workers, or to their authorized agents, not later than the tenth day of each and every month, the full amount of wages or earnings due the said employees, laborers and wage-workers for the previous month's services, at their respective places of employment or at any intervals or periods less than the time named in this act.

SEC. 2. In case any of said corporations or associations mentioned in section 1 of this act, and doing business as aforesaid, or any of their officers shall refuse to make payment at the times set forth in section 1 of this act, to their wage-workers, laborers or other employees the wages due them, or any of them, said association, corporation or officer so refusing shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to indictment therefor, and upon conviction, shall be fined a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars for each offense: *Provided*, Nothing in this act shall interfere with the local law providing for two weeks' pay in Allegany County.

Approved April 11, 1902.

MASSACHUSETTS.

ACTS OF 1902.

CHAPTER 183.—*Employment of children.*

SECTION 1. Section thirty-five of chapter one hundred and six of the Revised Laws is hereby amended * * * so as to read as follows:

Section 35. While a public evening school is maintained in the city or town in which any minor who is over fourteen years of age and who does not have a certificate signed by the superintendent of schools, or by the school committee, or by some person acting under authority thereof, certifying to the minor's ability to read at sight and write legibly simple sentences in the English language resides, no person shall employ him and no parent, guardian or custodian shall permit him to be employed

unless he is a regular attendant at such evening school or at a day school; but, upon presentation by such minor of a certificate signed by a registered practicing physician and satisfactory to the superintendent of schools, or, if there is no such superintendent, to the school committee, showing that his physical condition would render such attendance in addition to daily labor prejudicial to his health, said superintendent or school committee shall issue a permit authorizing the employment of such minor for such period as said superintendent or school committee may determine. Said superintendent or school committee, or teachers acting under authority thereof, may excuse any absence from such evening school which arises from justifiable cause. Any minor not holding the certificate described above shall furnish to his employer a record of his school attendance each week while the evening school is in session, and when this record shows unexcused absences from the sessions his attendance shall be deemed irregular according to this act. Whoever employs a minor in violation of the provisions of this section shall forfeit not more than one hundred dollars for each offense to the use of the evening schools of such city or town. A parent, guardian or custodian who permits a minor under his control to be employed in violation of the provisions of this section shall forfeit not more than twenty dollars to the use of the evening schools of such city or town.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 13, 1902.

CHAPTER 322.—*Pure drinking water to be supplied employees during working hours.*

SECTION 1. All manufacturing establishments in this Commonwealth shall provide fresh and pure drinking water, to which their employees shall have access during working hours.

SEC. 2. Any corporation, association, firm or person owning, in whole or in part, managing, controlling or superintending any manufacturing establishment in which the provision of this act is violated shall, upon complaint of the board of health of the city or town, or of the selectmen of the town in which the establishment is located, be liable to a fine of one hundred dollars for each offense.

Approved April 18, 1902.

CHAPTER 350.—*Employment of children—Elevators.*

SECTION 1. All elevators for the carriage of freight or passengers, running at a speed of more than one hundred feet a minute, shall be operated by competent persons not less than eighteen years of age, and no other person shall operate or have the care or charge of such an elevator.

SEC. 2. No elevator for the carriage of freight or passengers shall be operated by or placed in charge of any person under sixteen years of age.

SEC. 3. Any person, firm or corporation violating any provision of this act by operating or causing an elevator to be operated or to be taken care or charge of in any manner contrary to the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense.

SEC. 4. So much of any act as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

Approved April 29, 1902.

CHAPTER 384.—*Time to vote to be allowed employees.*

SECTION 1. Section five of chapter eleven of the Revised Laws is hereby amended * * * so as to read as follows:

Section 5. No person entitled to vote at an election shall, upon the day of any such election, be employed in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment, except such as may lawfully conduct its business on Sunday, during the period of two hours after the opening of the polls in the voting precinct or town in which he is entitled to vote.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved May 8, 1902.

CHAPTER 403.—*Regulation, inspection, etc., of bakeries.*

SECTION 1. Chapter seventy-five of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by striking out section thirty-four and inserting in place thereof the following new section:

Section 34. The board of health of a city or town may make such further regulations as the public health may require, and shall cause such regulations, together with the six preceding sections, to be printed and posted in all such bakeries and places of business.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved May 21, 1902.

CHAPTER 430.—*Unauthorized wearing of badges, etc., of labor organizations.*

Whoever, not being a member of a labor union, willfully wears or uses the insignia, distinctive ribbons, or membership rosette or button thereof, for the purpose of representing that he is a member thereof, if such insignia, distinctive ribbons or membership rosette or button have been registered in the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth, shall be punished by a fine of not more than twenty dollars or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Approved June 3, 1902.

CHAPTER 435.—*Employment of women and children—Hours of labor.*

SECTION 1. Section twenty-four of chapter one hundred and six of the Revised Laws is hereby amended * * * so as to read as follows:

Section 24. No child under eighteen years of age and no woman shall be employed in laboring in a manufacturing or mechanical establishment more than ten hours in any one day, except as hereinafter provided in this section, unless a different apportionment of the hours of labor is made for the sole purpose of making a shorter day's work for one day of the week; and in no case shall the hours of labor exceed fifty-eight in a week. Every employer shall post in a conspicuous place in every room in which such persons are employed a printed notice stating the number of hours' work required of them on each day of the week, the hours of commencing and stopping work, and the hours when the time allowed for meals begins and ends or, in the case of establishments exempted from the provisions of sections thirty-six and thirty-seven, the time, if any, allowed for meals. The printed forms of such notices shall be provided by the chief of the district police, after approval by the attorney-general. The employment of such person at any time other than as stated in said printed notice shall be deemed a violation of the provisions of this section unless it appears that such employment was to make up time lost on a previous day of the same week in consequence of the stopping of machinery upon which he was employed or dependent for employment; but no stopping of machinery for less than thirty consecutive minutes shall justify such overtime employment, nor shall such overtime employment be authorized until a written report of the day and hour of its occurrence and its duration is sent to the chief of the district police or to an inspector of factories and public buildings.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved June 3, 1902.

CHAPTER 446.—*Boards of conciliation and arbitration.*

SECTION 1. Section two of chapter one hundred and six of the Revised Laws is hereby amended * * * so as to read as follows:

Section 2. If it appears to the mayor of a city or to the selectmen of a town that a strike or lockout described in this section is seriously threatened or actually occurs, he or they shall at once notify the State board; and such notification may be given by the employer or by the employees concerned in the strike or lockout. If, when the State board has knowledge that a strike or lockout, which involves an employer and his present or former employees, is seriously threatened or has actually occurred, such employer, at that time, is employing, or upon the occurrence of the strike or lockout, was employing, not less than twenty-five persons in the same general line of business in any city or town in the Commonwealth, the State board shall, as soon as may be, communicate with such employer and employees and endeavor by mediation to obtain an amicable settlement or endeavor to persuade them, if a strike or lockout has not actually occurred or is not then continuing, to submit the controversy to a local board of conciliation and arbitration or to the State board. Said State board shall investigate the cause of the controversy and ascertain which party thereto is mainly responsible or blameworthy for the existence or continuance of the same, and may make and publish a report finding such cause and assigning such responsibility or blame. The board shall have the same powers for the foregoing purposes as are given to it by the provisions of the following section.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved June 5, 1902.

CHAPTER 450.—*Payment of wages.*

SECTION 1. Section sixty-two of chapter one hundred and six of the Revised Laws is hereby amended * * * so as to read as follows:

Section 62. Every manufacturing, mining or quarrying, mercantile, railroad, street railway, telegraph or telephone corporation, every incorporated express company or

water company, and every contractor, person or partnership engaged in any manufacturing business, in any of the building trades, in quarries or mines, upon public works or in the construction or repair of railroads, street railways, roads, bridges or sewers or of gas, water or electric light works, pipes or lines, shall pay weekly each employee engaged in his or its business the wages earned by him to within six days of the date of said payment, but any employee leaving his or her employment, or being discharged from such employment, shall be paid in full on the following regular pay day; and the Commonwealth, its officers, boards and commissions shall so pay every mechanic, workman and laborer who is employed by it or them, and every city shall so pay every employee who is engaged in its business, unless such mechanic, workman, laborer or employee requests in writing to be paid in a different manner; and every town and county shall so pay each employee in its business if so required by him; but an employee who is absent from his regular place of labor at a time fixed for payment shall be paid thereafter on demand. The provisions of this section shall not apply to an employee of a cooperative corporation or association if he is a stockholder therein unless he requests such corporation to pay him weekly. The board of railroad commissioners, after a hearing, may exempt any railroad corporation from paying weekly any of its employees if it appears to the board that such employees prefer less frequent payments, and that their interests and the interests of the public will not suffer thereby. No corporation, contractor, person or partnership shall by a special contract with an employee or by any other means exempt himself or itself from the provisions of this and the following section. Whoever violates the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved June 5, 1902.

CHAPTER 494.—*Eight-hour laws—Commission to promote uniformity of legislation.*

SECTION 1. The governor shall, with the advice of the council, appoint within thirty days after the passage of this act, two persons, one representing the interests of the working classes, and one representing the interests of manufacturers, as additional members of the commission appointed under the provisions of chapter four hundred and five of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-one and of chapter three hundred and eleven of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-three and of chapter two hundred and thirty-two of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven. The said commissioners shall examine the subjects and promote the objects specified in said acts, and shall also endeavor to promote uniformity of legislation making eight hours a legal day's labor throughout the United States.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved June 19, 1902.

NEW YORK.

ACTS OF 1902.

CHAPTER 81.—*Leave with pay to be granted veterans on Memorial Day.*

SECTION 1. Section one of chapter two hundred and twenty of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-five * * * is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the head of every public department and of every court of the State of New York, of every superintendent or foreman on the public works of said State, of the county officers of the several counties of said State, and of the head of every department, bureau and office in the government of the various cities and villages in this State, to give leave of absence with pay for the twenty-four hours of the thirtieth day of May, or such other day as may, according to law, be observed as Memorial Day, to every person in the service of the State, the county, the city or village, as the case may be, who served in the Army or the Navy of the United States in the war of the rebellion, or who served in the Regular or Volunteer Army or the Navy or the Marine Corps of the United States during the war with Spain or during the insurrection in the Philippine Islands, and who was honorably discharged from such service. A refusal to give such leave of absence to one entitled thereto shall be neglect of duty.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Became a law, March 5, 1902.

CHAPTER 88.—*Trade-marks of trade unions.*

SECTION 1. Section sixteen of chapter four hundred and fifteen of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-seven * * * is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 16. A person manufacturing, using, displaying or keeping for sale a counterfeit or colorable imitation of a device so adopted and filed, or goods bearing the same, or who shall use or display a genuine device, so adopted and filed, without authority from or in a manner not authorized by the owner thereof, shall be subject to a penalty of two hundred dollars, to be recovered in an action brought in a court of competent jurisdiction by the person, union or association aggrieved; one-half of which penalty, when recovered shall be paid to the plaintiff and one-half to the overseer of the poor of the town or to an officer having like power of the city, wherein the person aggrieved resides, or union or association is located, for the benefit of the poor of such town or city. After filing copies of such device, such union or association may also maintain an action to enjoin the manufacture, use, display or sale of counterfeit or colorable imitations of such device, or of goods bearing the same, or the unauthorized use or display of such device, or of goods bearing the same, and the court may restrain such wrongful manufacture, use, display or sale, and every unauthorized use or display by others of the genuine devices so registered and filed, if such use or display is not authorized by the owner thereof, and may award to the plaintiff such damages resulting from such wrongful manufacture, use, display or sale as may be proved, together with the profits derived therefrom.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Became a law, March 5, 1902.

CHAPTER 270.—*Civil service law—Preference of veterans.*

SECTION 1. Sections * * * twenty and twenty-one of chapter three hundred and seventy of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-nine * * * are hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 20. In every public department and upon all public works of the State of New York and of the cities, counties, towns and villages thereof, honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines from the Army and Navy of the United States in the late civil war who are citizens and residents of this State, shall be entitled to preference in appointment and promotion without regard to their standing on any list from which such appointment or promotion may be made to all competitive and noncompetitive positions provided their qualifications and fitness shall have been ascertained as provided in this act and the rules and regulations in pursuance thereof; and the persons thus preferred shall not be disqualified from holding any position in the civil service on account of his age or by reason of any physical disability provided such age or disability does not render him incompetent to perform the duties of the position applied for. Whenever any list of eligible persons, prepared under authority of this act, shall contain the names of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines entitled to preference as aforesaid any reference in this act or in the rules and regulations in pursuance thereof to the persons standing highest on such list shall be deemed to indicate those standing highest of those entitled to preference by the provisions of this section and such person shall be given preference on any list of registered applicants for employment in the labor service, in accordance with the dates of their several applications as though such applications had been filed prior to those of any persons on such lists not entitled to the preference provided by this section. A refusal to allow the preference provided for in this and the next succeeding section to any honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine or a reduction of his compensation (intended to bring about his resignation) shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and such honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine shall have a right of action therefor in any court of competent jurisdiction for damages, and also a remedy by mandamus for righting the wrong.

Section 21. Every person whose rights may be in any way prejudiced contrary to any of the provisions of this section shall be entitled to a writ of mandamus to remedy the wrong. No person holding a position by appointment or employment in the State of New York or in the several cities, counties, towns or villages thereof, who is an honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine, having served as such in the Union Army or Navy during the war of the rebellion and who is an honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine, having served as such in the Volunteer Army or Navy of the United States during the Spanish war, or who shall have served the term required by law in the volunteer fire department of any city, town or village in the State, or who shall have been a member thereof at the time of disbandment of such volunteer fire department, shall be removed from such position or employment except for incompetency or misconduct shown after a hearing upon due notice, upon

stated charges and with the right to such employee or appointee to a review by a writ of certiorari. If the position so held by any such honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine, or volunteer fireman shall become unnecessary or be abolished for reason of economy or otherwise, the said honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine, or volunteer fireman holding the same shall not be discharged from the public service, but shall be transferred to any branch of the said service for duty in such position as he may be fitted to fill receiving the same compensation therefor, and it is hereby made the duty of all persons clothed with power of appointment to make such transfer effective. The burden of proving incompetency or misconduct shall be upon the person alleging the same. Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to the position of private secretary, cashier or deputy of any official or department.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Became a law, March 29, 1902.

CHAPTER 289.—*Earnings of married women.*

SECTION 1. Chapter two hundred and seventy-two of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six * * * is hereby amended by adding the following section to article three:

Section 30. A married woman shall have a cause of action in her own sole and separate right for all wages, salary, profits, compensation or other remuneration for which she may render work, labor or services, or which may be derived from any trade, business or occupation carried on by her, and her husband shall have no right or action therefor, unless she, or he, with her knowledge or consent, has otherwise expressly agreed with the person obligated to pay such wages, profits, compensation or other remuneration. In an action or proceeding in which a married woman or her husband shall seek to recover wages, salary, profits, compensation or other remuneration for which such married woman has rendered work, labor, or services, or which was derived from any trade, business or occupation carried on by her or in which the loss of such wages, salary, profits, compensation or other remuneration shall be an item of damage claimed by a married woman or her husband, the presumption of law in all such cases shall be that such married woman is alone entitled thereto, unless the contrary expressly appears.

SEC. 2. The foregoing section shall not affect any right, cause of action or defense existing before the date when this act shall take effect.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Became a law, April 2, 1902.

CHAPTER 390.—*Joint corporations of labor and other organizations for building halls, etc.*

SECTION 2. Section seven of chapter three hundred and seventy-seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six * * * is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 7. * * * Any number of trades unions, trades assemblies, trades associations or labor organizations, * * * may unite in forming a corporation for the purpose of acquiring, constituting, maintaining and managing a hall, temple or other building and creating, collecting and maintaining, a library for the use of the bodies uniting to form such corporation. * * *

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Became a law, April 7, 1902.

CHAPTER 454.—*Employment of labor on public works—Only citizens to be employed.*

SECTION 1. Section thirteen of chapter four hundred and fifteen of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-seven * * * is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 13. In the construction of public works by the State or a municipality, or by persons contracting with the State or such municipality, only citizens of the United States shall be employed; and in all cases where laborers are employed on any such public works, preference shall be given citizens of the State of New York. In each contract for the construction of public works a provision shall be inserted, to the effect that if the provisions of this section are not complied with, the contract shall be void. On and after May first, nineteen hundred and two, all boards, officers, agents or employees of cities of the first class of the State, having the power to enter into contracts which provide for the expenditure of public money on public works shall file in the office of the commissioner of labor the names and addresses of

all contractors holding contracts with said cities of the State. Upon the letting of new contracts the names and addresses of such new contractors shall likewise be filed. Upon the demand of the commissioner of labor a contractor shall furnish a list of the names and addresses of all subcontractors in his employ. Each contractor performing work for any city of the first class, shall keep a list of his employees, in which it shall be set forth whether they are naturalized or native born citizens of the United States, together with, in case of naturalization, the date of naturalization and the name of the court where such naturalization was granted. Such lists and records shall be open to the inspection of the commissioner of labor. A violation of this section shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than thirty nor more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Became a law, April 10, 1902.

CHAPTER 580.—*Municipal court of New York City—Suits for wages due employees—Free summons in certain cases.*

SECTION 44. When an action is brought by an employee against an employer for services performed by such employee, male or female, the clerk of the said municipal court in the district in which the action is brought, shall issue, a free summons when the plaintiff's demand is less than fifty dollars and the plaintiff is a resident of the city of New York, and proof by the plaintiff's own affidavit that he has a good and meritorious cause of action and of the nature of such action and of said plaintiff's residence, and whether previous application therefor has been made, shall be duly presented to and filed with the clerk of the municipal court where such action shall be brought and he shall not demand or receive any fee whatsoever from the plaintiff or his agents or attorneys in such action, unless the plaintiff shall demand a trial jury, in which case the plaintiff must pay to the clerk of the municipal court where such action shall be pending the sum of four dollars and fifty cents.

Became a law, April 14, 1902.

CHAPTER 580.—*Municipal court of New York City—Judgment for wages—Execution.*

SECTION 274. In an action, brought in the municipal court, by a journeyman, laborer, or other employee whose employment answered to the general description of wage-earner, for services rendered or wages earned in such capacity, if the plaintiff recovers a judgment for a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, exclusive of costs, and the action shall have been brought within one month after the cause of action accrued, no property of the defendant is exempt from levy and sale by virtue of an execution against property, issued thereupon; and, if such an execution is returned wholly or partly unsatisfied, the clerk must, upon the application of the plaintiff, issue an execution against the person of the defendant for the sum remaining uncollected, if the indorsement required by this act to the effect that defendant was liable to arrest was complied with. A defendant arrested by virtue of an execution so issued against his person, must be actually confined in the jail, and is not entitled to the liberties thereof; but he must be discharged after having been so confined for fifteen days. After his discharge another execution against his person can not be issued upon the judgment, but the judgment creditor may enforce the judgment against property as if the execution, from which the judgment debtor is discharged, has been returned, without his being taken.

Became a law, April 14, 1902.

CHAPTER 580.—*Municipal court of New York City—Judgment for wages due female employees—Costs.*

SECTION 340. In an action brought to recover a sum of money for wages earned by a female employee, other than a domestic servant; or for material furnished by such an employee, in the course of her employment, or in or about the subject-matter thereof, or for both, the plaintiff, if entitled to costs, recovers the sum of ten dollars as costs, in addition to the costs allowed in this court, unless the amount of damages recovered is less than ten dollars; in which case, the plaintiff recovers the sum of five dollars as such additional costs. When the employee is the plaintiff in such an action, she is entitled upon a settlement thereof, to the full amount of costs, which she would have recovered, if judgment had been rendered in her favor, for the sum received by her upon the settlement.

Became a law, April 14, 1902.

CHAPTER 580.—*Municipal court of New York City—Suits for wages due employees—
Clerks' fees remitted in certain cases.*

SECTION 348. When the action is brought by an employee against an employer for services performed by such employee, male or female, the clerks of this court shall not demand or receive any fees whatsoever from the plaintiff or his agents or attorneys in such action, if the plaintiff shall present proof by his own affidavit that his demand is less than fifty dollars, that he is a resident of the city of New York, that he has a good and meritorious cause of action against the defendant, and the nature thereof; that he has made either a written or a personal demand upon the defendant or his agent or representative, for payment thereof, and that payment was refused. Except that if the plaintiff shall demand a trial by jury, he must pay to the clerk the fees therefor prescribed in this act.

Became a law, April 14, 1902.

CHAPTER 588.—*Hours of labor—New York City reservoir.*

SECTION 1. The aqueduct commissioners; provided for and holding office under and pursuant to the provisions of an act of the legislature of the State of New York, * * * said act being chapter four hundred and ninety of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and its amendments, are hereby authorized and empowered to agree with any person, firm or corporation with whom they have contracted or may hereafter contract, upon such terms and conditions as shall in their judgment and discretion, be for the best interests of the city of New York, that eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers employed by said person, firm or corporation in the performance of his or its contract and that no laborer employed in the performance of any such contract shall be required, permitted, or allowed to work more than eight hours. No agreement made under the provisions of this act shall be valid or binding until the same has been approved by the board of estimate and apportionment of the city of New York.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Became a law, April 14, 1902.

CHAPTER 600.—*Liability of employers for injuries to employees.*

SECTION 1. Where, after this act takes effect, personal injury is caused to an employee who is himself in the exercise of due care and diligence at the time:

1. By reason of any defect in the condition of the ways, works or machinery connected with or used in the business of the employer which arose from or had not been discovered or remedied owing to the negligence of the employer or of any person in the service of the employer and entrusted by him with the duty of seeing that the ways, works or machinery were in proper condition;

2. By reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer entrusted with and exercising superintendence whose sole or principal duty is that of superintendence, or in the absence of such superintendent, of any person acting as superintendent with the authority or consent of such employer; the employee, or in case the injury results in death, the executor or administrator of a deceased employee who has left him surviving a husband, wife or next of kin, shall have the same right of compensation and remedies against the employer as if the employee had not been an employee of nor in the service of the employer nor engaged in his work. The provisions of law relating to actions for causing death by negligence, so far as the same are consistent with this act, shall apply to an action brought by an executor or administrator of a deceased employee suing under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. No action for recovery of compensation for injury or death under this act shall be maintained unless notice of the time, place and cause of the injury is given to the employer within one hundred and twenty days and the action is commenced within one year after the occurrence of the accident causing the injury or death. The notice required by this section shall be in writing and signed by the person injured or by some one in his behalf, but if from physical or mental incapacity it is impossible for the person injured to give notice within the time provided in said section, he may give the same within ten days after such incapacity is removed. In case of his death without having given such notice, his executor or administrator may give such notice within sixty days after his appointment, but no notice under the provisions of this section shall be deemed to be invalid or insufficient solely by reason of any inaccuracy in stating the time, place or cause of the injury if it be shown that there was no intention to mislead and that the party entitled to notice was not in fact misled thereby. The notice required by this section shall be served on the

employer or if there is more than one employer, upon one of such employers, and may be served by delivering the same to or at the residence or place of business of the person on whom it is to be served. The notice may be served by post by letter addressed to the person on whom it is to be served, at his last known place of residence or place of business and if served by post shall be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of the post. When the employer is a corporation, notice shall be served by delivering the same or by sending it by post addressed to the office or principal place of business of such corporation.

SEC. 3. An employee by entering upon or continuing in the service of the employer shall be presumed to have assented to the necessary risks of the occupation or employment and no others. The necessary risks of the occupation or employment shall, in all cases arising after this act takes effect be considered as including those risks, and those only, inherent in the nature of the business which remain after the employer has exercised due care in providing for the safety of his employees, and has complied with the laws affecting or regulating such business or occupation for the greater safety of such employees. In an action maintained for the recovery of damages for personal injuries to an employee received after this act takes effect, owing to any cause for which the employer would otherwise be liable, the fact that the employee continued in the service of the employer in the same place and course of employment after the discovery by such employee, or after he had been informed of, the danger of personal injury therefrom, shall not, as a matter of law, be considered as an assent by such employee to the existence or continuance of such risks of personal injury therefrom, or as negligence contributing to such injury. The question whether the employee understood and assumed the risk of such injury, or was guilty of contributory negligence, by his continuance in the same place and course of employment with knowledge of the risk of injury shall be one of fact, subject to the usual powers of the court in a proper case to set aside a verdict rendered contrary to the evidence. An employee, or his legal representative, shall not be entitled under this act to any right of compensation or remedy against the employer in any case where such employee knew of the defect or negligence which caused the injury and failed, within a reasonable time, to give, or cause to be given, information thereof to the employer, or to some person superior to himself in the service of the employer who had intrusted to him some general superintendence, unless it shall appear on the trial that such defect or negligence was known to such employer, or superior person, prior to such injuries to the employee.

SEC. 4. An employer who shall have contributed to an insurance fund created and maintained for the mutual purpose of indemnifying an employee for personal injuries, for which compensation may be recovered under this act, or to any relief society or benefit fund created under the laws of this State, may prove in mitigation of damages recoverable by an employee under this act such proportion of the pecuniary benefit which has been received by such employee from such fund or society on account of such contribution of employer, as the contribution of such employer to such fund or society bears to the whole contribution thereto.

SEC. 5. Every existing right of action for negligence or to recover damages for injuries resulting in death is continued and nothing in this act contained shall be construed as limiting any such right of action, nor shall the failure to give the notice provided for in section two of this act be a bar to the maintenance of a suit upon any such existing right of action.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect July first, nineteen hundred and two.
Became a law, April 15, 1902.

OHIO.

ACTS OF 1902.

PAGE 48.—*Examination and licensing of stationary engineers.*

SECTION 1. Sections 4364-89l [to] 4364-89w of the Revised Statutes of Ohio [shall] be amended so as to read as follows:

(4364-89l) Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a stationary steam boiler or engine in the State of Ohio, of more than thirty (30) horsepower, except boilers and engines under the jurisdiction of the United States, and locomotive boilers and engines, without having been duly licensed so to do as herein provided. And it shall be unlawful for any owner or user of any steam boiler or engine, other than those excepted, to operate or cause to be operated such steam boiler or engine without a duly licensed engineer in charge.

(4364-89m) Section 2. For the purpose of facilitating an efficient and thorough examination of engineers throughout the State of Ohio, and to provide for a more adequate protection of life and property, the State is hereby divided into eight (8) districts, to be designated by the chief examiner.

(4364-89n) Section 3. The governor of the State of Ohio, with and by the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint one chief examiner of steam engineers, and said chief examiner of steam engineers, with the approval of the governor, shall appoint eight (8) district examiners of steam engineers: *Provided, however,* That not more than four (4) of said examiners so appointed shall be members of any one of the political parties. The chief examiner and district examiners shall be competent and practical steam engineers, and shall hold their offices for a term of three (3) years from the first day of May, 1902, after their respective appointments, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The first appointment hereunder shall be made within sixty days from the passage of this act. In case of the resignation, removal or death of the chief examiner, or any district examiner, the vacancy shall be filled in the manner as provided for the original appointment, for the unexpired term only, of the position so made vacant.

(4364-89o) Section 4. Each candidate for chief examiner shall have had not less than ten (10) years' experience as a practical steam engineer, previous to his appointment, and each candidate for district examiner shall have had not less than seven (7) years' experience as a practical steam engineer, previous to his appointment.

(4364-89p) Section 5. The chief examiner and district examiners shall give their whole time and attention to the duties of their offices respectively. The chief examiner shall be located in Columbus, and shall have his office in the statehouse, where shall be kept the records of his office, and for the purpose of keeping such records shall be allowed one clerk at a salary not to exceed \$1,000 per annum, said clerk to be appointed by the chief examiner, with the approval of the governor, and to give a bond in the sum of \$1,500. The chief examiner shall issue such instructions, make such rules and regulations for the government of the district examiners, not inconsistent with powers and duties vested in them by law, as shall secure a uniformity of action and proceedings throughout the different districts. The chief examiner shall receive a salary of \$1,800 per annum, and the district examiners shall each receive a salary of \$1,200 per annum, which salary and all necessary traveling and office expenses incurred by said examiners in the discharge of their duties, shall be paid out of the treasury of the State from any fund therein not otherwise appropriated, on the warrant of the auditor, on the presentation to him of the proper vouchers. The chief examiner shall give a bond in the sum of \$3,000, and the said district examiners shall each give a bond in the sum of \$2,000. All bonds required by this act to be given shall be approved by the governor.

(4364-89q) Section 6 (as amended by act approved April 30, 1902, 95 Ohio Laws, page 333). Any person who desires to act as steam engineer shall make application to the district examiner of steam engineers for a license so to act upon a blank furnished by the examiner; *Provided, however,* That said applicant shall have had not less than one year's practical experience as a fireman or oiler, and shall successfully pass an examination upon the following subjects: The construction and operation of steam boilers, steam engines and steam pumps, and also hydraulics, under such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the chief examiner. If, upon such examination, the applicant is found proficient in each of said subjects a license shall be granted to him to have charge of and operate stationary steam boilers and engines of the horsepower named in this act. Such license shall continue in force for one year from the date the same is issued, unless after a proper hearing and for sufficient cause it is sooner revoked.

(4364-89r) Section 7. Any person to whom a license is issued under the provisions of this act shall at the expiration of one year from the date thereof be entitled to a renewal thereof for one year, unless, in the opinion of the district examiner of his district such renewal should be refused, in which event such person shall have the right to appeal to the chief examiner provided for in section 9.

(4364-89s) Section 8. The fee for license and examination shall be \$2 and the fee for renewal of license shall be \$1. All fees collected and received by the district examiners from the issue of licenses and the renewal of the same shall be, on or before the 5th day of each month, remitted to the chief examiner at Columbus, together with a monthly report of the business of their offices. Said chief examiner shall pay into the treasury, to the credit of the general revenue fund, all moneys and fees by him received from the district examiners, and on or before the 10th day of each month, said chief examiner shall file a monthly report with the governor of the business of his office and the amount of money received by him and paid into the State treasury.

(4364-89t) Section 9. Any person dissatisfied with the action of any district examiner in refusing or revoking a license may appeal to the chief examiner, who shall

investigate the action of said district examiner; if, upon such investigation, said chief examiner finds that the district examiner was justified in refusing or revoking such license, he shall sustain the district examiner in his action, but should said chief examiner find that the district examiner was not justified in refusing or revoking such license, he shall order said district examiner to issue a license to the person making the appeal.

(4364-89u) Section 10. It shall be the duty of each district examiner to notify every person operating a boiler or engine in his district mentioned in section 1, and not included in the exceptions therein specified, to apply for a license under this act, and to give such person a reasonable opportunity to take the examination therefor: *Provided*, That all persons holding license issued to them under the act of the general assembly of the State of Ohio, passed March 1st, 1900 (94 O. L., 33-36), shall not be required to submit to a further examination during the period covered by such license first issued. But such former license shall evidence the qualifications of such person to operate the kind of steam plant, and for the period as therein designated, unless such license is sooner revoked for cause.

(4364-89v) Section 11. Any owner, user or engineer, who after being notified, as provided in section 10 of this act, violates any of the provisions of this act, shall be fined not more than \$100 nor less than \$10. The examiners shall have the authority and are hereby empowered to visit any and all engine rooms or boiler rooms in the State, at all reasonable hours.

(4364-89w) Section 12. It shall be the duty of every engineer to exhibit his license under glass in a conspicuous place in his engine room. Any violation of this section shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding \$5.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after May 1st, 1902.

Passed March 13, 1902.

PAGE 91.—*Protection of miners—Casing and sealing gas or oil wells passing through mines.*

SECTION 1. Section * * * 306-3 * * * of the revised statutes of Ohio [shall] be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 306-3. Whenever any person, firm or corporation sinks any well for gas or oil on lands upon which coal or other mineral is being mined, and which well passes through any mine, it shall be the duty of the person drilling such well to drill the hole to a depth of at least ten feet below the vein of coal or other mineral being mined, when such hole shall be cased and sealed upon the outside of the casing, with suitable material to the level of the coal floor; and each vein of mineral coal being mined, pierced by such well shall be sealed in same manner.

SEC. 2. * * * This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed April 3, 1902.

PAGE 114.—*Liability of employers for injuries to employees.*

SECTION 1. An employer shall be responsible in damages for personal injury caused to an employee, who is himself in the exercise of due care and diligence at the time, by reason of any defect in the condition of the machinery or appliances connected with or used in the business of the employer, which arose from, or had not been discovered or remedied owing to the negligence of the employer, or of any person in the service of the employer, intrusted by him with the duty of inspection, repair, or of seeing that the machinery or appliances were in proper condition.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed April 4, 1902.

PAGE 209.—*Mechanics' liens.*

SECTION 1. Sections 3184, 3185, [3188], 3194, 3195, 3197 and 3200 of the Revised Statutes of the State of Ohio [shall] be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 3184. Every person who shall do or perform any work or labor upon or furnishes machinery or material for constructing, altering, or repairing a boat, or vessel, or other water craft, or for erecting, altering, repairing or removing a house, mill, manufactory, or any furnace or furnace material therein, or other building, appurtenance, fixture, bridge, or other structure, or for digging, drilling, boring, operating, completing or repairing of any gas well, oil well, or any other well, or performs labor in altering, repairing, or constructing any oil derrick, oil tank, oil or gas pipe line, or furnishes tile for the drainage of any lot or land by virtue of a contract, expressed or implied, with the owner, part owner or lessee, of any interest in

real estate or the authorized agent of the owner, part owner, or lessee of any interest in real estate, shall have a lien to secure payments of the same upon such boat, vessel, or other water craft, or upon such house, mill, manufactory, furnace, or other building, or appurtenance, fixture, bridge, or other structure, or upon such gas well, oil well, or any other well, or upon such oil derrick, oil tank, oil or gas pipe line, and upon the material or machinery so furnished, and upon the interest, leasehold or otherwise, of the owner, part owner, or lessee in the lot or land upon which the same may stand, or to which the same may be removed.

Provided, That any person, firm, or corporation furnishing material or performing labor of any kind, entering into the construction of such building, or structure, or appurtenance, boat, vessel, or other water craft, furnace, fixture, bridge, or other structure, or upon such gas well, oil well, or any other well, or upon such oil derrick, oil tank, oil or gas pipe line, or tile, may before beginning to perform such labor or furnishing such material or machinery, or at any time thereafter, not to exceed ninety (90) days from the completion of such labor or delivery of such material or machinery, serve upon the owner, part owner, or lessee of the premises, or his agent, a written notice containing an itemized statement of the amount and value of such labor performed, or to be performed, or material or machinery furnished, or to be furnished, containing a description of any promissory notes that have been given by the principal contractor or subcontractor, on account of any such labor, material or machinery, or any part thereof, with all credits and set-offs thereon. The owner, part owner, or lessee shall not be liable to the subcontractor, or material man, or laborer for any greater amount than he contracted to pay the original contractor, but the risk of all payments made to the original contractor, after such owner, part owner, or lessee, shall have received the notice before mentioned, shall be upon such owner, part owner, or lessee, and no payments made to any contractor after receiving said aforesaid notice shall defeat any lien of any subcontractor, material men, or laborers.

Section 3185. Such persons, in order to obtain such lien, shall within four months from the time of completion of such labor, or furnishing such machinery, or material, file with the recorder of the county where the labor was performed, or the machinery or the material furnished, an affidavit containing an itemized statement of the value and amount of such labor, machinery, or material, and a description of any promissory note or notes given for such labor, machinery or material, or any part thereof, with all credits or offsets thereon, a copy of the contract, if it is in writing, a statement of the amount and times of payments to be made thereunder and a description of the land on which the gas well, oil well, or other wells, are situated, or the land on which the house, mill, furnace, manufactory, or other buildings or appurtenance, fixture, bridge, or other structure may stand, or to which it may be removed, or on which such tile for drainage purposes may have been used; and the same shall be recorded in a separate book to be kept therefor, and shall operate as lien from the date of the first item of the labor performed, or the machinery or material furnished, upon or toward the property designated in section 3184 and the interest of the owner in the lot, or land on which the same may stand, or to which it may be removed, for six years from and after the date and [sic] of the filing of such attested statement. If any action be brought to enforce such lien within that time, the same shall continue in force until the final adjudication thereof; and there shall be no homestead or other exemption against any lien under the provisions of this chapter.

Section 3188. If several liens be obtained by several persons, upon the same job, in the manner prescribed in the foregoing sections, they shall have no priority among themselves, and a lien of a promissory note described in any statement filed as provided in said sections shall take effect from the date of the first of the items, included in it; all payments on said liens shall be made pro rata.

Section 3194. The owner, officers, board, agent, or attorney of such owner, board, or officer, upon the receipt of the statement as provided for in section 3184, shall furnish the principal contractor or subcontractor with a copy thereof, within five days after receiving the same, and if such principal or subcontractor fail within five days thereafter to notify, in writing such owner, board, officer, clerk, agent, or attorney, of his intent to dispute such claim, he shall be considered as assenting to the correctness thereof; and thereupon subsequent payments under the contract shall be applied by such owner, his agent or attorney pro rata among the lien holders, and all such payments made by the owner, agent, or attorney, shall be considered as part payment on said contract between the owner or [and] contractor.

Section 3195. Such subcontractor, material men, mechanic, laborer or person so filing his statement with the owner, board, or officer, or authorized clerk, agent or the attorney of such owner, board, officer, a sworn copy thereof, with the county recorder as provided in sections 3185 and 3187, shall to the extent of any balance remaining unpaid upon the contract of the owner, board, or officers, with whom

the same was made, have a lien to secure payment of the same, upon the boat, vessel, or other water craft, or upon the house, mill, manufactory, or other building, appurtenance, bridge, or other structure, or of any gas well, oil well or any other well, or upon the oil tank, oil derrick or gas pipe line, in or upon which the same was done or furnished, in the lot or land on which the same may stand, or to which it may be removed, which lien shall date back from the date of the furnishing of the first item of such labor, material, or machinery, and to be subject to the same obligations, with respect to the owner, or his authorized agent, as the lien of a head contractor, in similar cases; and for filing and making any copy of such statement or certificate of the date of such filing, the recorder shall be entitled to the same fees as are provided by law for like services in regard to chattel mortgages.

Section 3197. The owner of property on which a lien has been taken under the foregoing sections may notify in writing the owner of a lien or his agent, or attorney to commence suit thereon; and if he fails to commence the suit within sixty days after receiving such a written notice, the lien shall be null and void; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the claim from being collected as other claims are collected by law.

Section 3200. If the head contractor disputes any such statement, or estimate of his said subcontractor, or material man, or a subcontractor disputes the statement of any laborer, mechanic, or person furnishing him material so filed and it can not be adjusted between themselves, it shall be submitted to the arbitration of three disinterested persons, one (1) to be chosen by each of the parties, and one (1) by the two thus chosen, and their decision or that of any two of themselves, in the absence of fraud or collusion, be final and conclusive upon the parties.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed April 18, 1902.

PAGE 308.—*Commissioner of statistics of labor—Duties—Free public employment offices.*

SECTION 1. Section 308 of the Revised Statutes [shall] be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 308. The commissioner shall have an office in the statehouse which shall be a bureau of labor statistics, and he shall collect, arrange and systematize all statistics relating to the industrial, social, educational and sanitary conditions of the laboring classes, and to the productive industries of the State, including the names of firms, companies, or corporations, where located, capital invested in grounds, buildings and machinery; class and value of goods produced or manufactured; number of days in operation; amount paid yearly for rent, taxes and insurance; amount paid in wages; number of employees, male and female; number engaged in clerical work and manual labor, with detailed classification of the number and sex engaged in each class or occupation, and the average daily wages paid to each. Said commissioner is authorized to appoint special agents to represent the bureau with authority to visit the delinquent firms and collect such statistics, and perform such other duties as may be required, with like power as is conferred by law upon said commissioner; *Provided*, That the compensation of such agents is paid from the contingent fund of the bureau. Said commissioner is hereby authorized and directed, immediately after the passage of this act, to organize and establish in all cities of the first class, and cities of the first and second grade of the second class in the State of Ohio, a free public employment office, and shall appoint one superintendent for each of said offices to discharge the duties hereinafter set forth. Said superintendents shall cause to be posted in front of their said offices on a sign board, or in a suitable place on the building where such offices are located, the words, "Free public employment office." It shall be the duty of such superintendents to receive all applications for labor of those desiring employment and those desiring to employ labor, and record their names in a book kept for that purpose, designating opposite the name of each applicant the character of employment of labor desired, and the address of such applicant. Each of said superintendents shall be provided with such clerical assistance as in the judgment of the commissioner may appear necessary for properly conducting the duties of their several offices.

No compensation or fee shall, directly or indirectly, be charged to or received from any person or persons seeking employment, or any person or persons desiring to employ labor through any of said offices. Said superintendent shall make a weekly report on Thursday of each week to said commissioner of all persons desiring to employ labor, and the class thereof, and all persons applying for employment through their respective offices, and the character of employment desired by each applicant; also, of all persons securing employment through their respective offices, and the character thereof, and a semiannual report of the expense of maintaining such offices. Said commissioner shall cause to be printed weekly a list of all applicants and the character of employment desired by them, and of those desiring to employ labor, and

the class thereof, received by him from the respective offices aforesaid, and cause a true copy of such list on Monday of each week to be mailed to the superintendent of each of said offices in the State, which said list by the superintendent shall be posted immediately, on receipt thereof, in a conspicuous place in his office, subject to the inspection of all persons desiring employment. Said superintendents shall perform such other duties in the collection of labor statistics as said commissioner shall determine. Any superintendent or clerk, as herein provided, who directly or indirectly charges or receives any compensation from any person whomsoever in securing employment or labor for any other person, or persons, as provided in this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars and imprisoned in the county jail or workhouse not exceeding thirty days. Said superintendent of each of such offices shall receive a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum, and said clerk shall receive a salary of six hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly. Said salaries shall be paid upon warrant of the auditor of state on the treasurer of state from the State funds through the bureau of labor statistics.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed April 29, 1902.

PAGE 311.—*Low-water alarms to be placed on steam boilers.*

SECTION 1. Sections 4364-89h, 4364-89i, 4364-89j * * * of the Revised Statutes of Ohio [shall] be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4364-89h. All stationary steam boilers operated or used, or caused to be operated or used, by any person, firm or corporation, within the State of Ohio, shall have upon them a low-pressure safety alarm column, which shall sound an alarm for the purpose of calling the attention of the engineer, fireman or person in charge of such boiler to the depth of water in the boiler before the same reaches the danger point. The said low-water safety alarm column shall be a type capable of being tested easily by the chief examiner of steam engineers, or any of his district examiners, and shall be so connected with the boiler that the low-water alarm will be sounded when there is not less than two inches of water over the highest point of the tubes or crown sheets. The chief examiner of steam engineers, or any of his district examiners, shall be authorized to enter upon the premises of any person, firm or corporation within this State for the purpose of inspecting any stationary steam boiler to ascertain as to whether it is equipped as herein provided.

Section 4364-89i. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to operate any stationary steam boiler unless it is equipped with a low-water alarm column after the date herein specified.

Section 4364-89j. Any person, the member of any firm, or the member of any board of directors of any corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or shall refuse or neglect to comply with any of its provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five (25) dollars nor more than fifty (50) dollars and costs, or by imprisonment in the county jail of the county where conviction was had for a period of not less than thirty (30) days nor more than ninety (90) days, or both, such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court, for each and every offense.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed April 29, 1902.

PAGE 338.—*Factories and workshops—Inspectors.*

SECTION 1. Section 3 of section 2573a of the Revised Statutes of Ohio [shall] be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2573a, section 3. The chief inspector and district inspectors shall give their whole time and attention to the duties of their offices respectively; they shall have the power of notary, to administer oaths and to take affidavits in matters connected with the enforcement of the provisions of all laws coming under the jurisdiction of the department of the inspection of workshops, factories and public buildings. It shall be their duty to visit all shops and factories in their respective districts as often as possible, to see that all the provisions and requirements of this act are strictly observed and carried out; they shall carefully inspect the sanitary condition of the same, and it shall be their duty to examine the system of sewerage in connection with said shops and factories, the situations and conditions of water-closets or urinals in and about such shops and factories and also the system of heating, lighting and ventilating all rooms in such shops and factories where persons are employed at daily labor; also as to the means of exit from all such places in case of fire or other disaster; and also all belting, shafting, gearing, elevators, drums and machinery of

every kind and description in and about such shops and factories, and see that the same are not located so as to be dangerous to employees when engaged in their ordinary duties, and that the same so far as practicable, are securely guarded, and that every vat, pan or structure filled with molten metal or hot liquid shall be surrounded with proper safeguards for preventing accident or injury to those employed at or near them; and that all such are in proper sanitary condition, and are adequately provided with means of escape in case of fire or other disaster.

SEC. 2. * * * This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.
Passed May 2, 1902.

PAGE 343.—*Railroads—Passenger trains not to be run without a full crew.*

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any railroad company doing business in the State of Ohio, to run over its road, or part of its road, outside of the yard limits, any passenger train with five cars or less, carrying passengers, with less than a full passenger crew, consisting of one engineer, one fireman, one conductor and one brakeman; for more than five cars, two brakemen; and on trains of more than two cars the said brakeman shall not be required to perform the duties of the baggage master or express agent while on the road. *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall apply to trains picking up a car or cars between terminals in this State, or to trains propelled by electricity.

SEC. 2. Any superintendent, or train master, or their assistants, or other employee of any railroad company doing business in the State of Ohio, who shall send out on the road, or cause to be sent out on the road, outside of yard limits, any passenger train, whose crew consists of a less train crew than that stated in section one of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction before any police judge, mayor or justice of the peace having jurisdiction, shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars for each offense.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the commissioner of railroads and telegraphs to have this law enforced.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.
Passed May 2, 1902.

PAGE 401.—*Right of action for injuries resulting in death.*

SECTION 1. Section 6134a of the Revised Statutes of Ohio [shall] be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 6134a. Whenever the death of a citizen of this State has been or may be caused by a wrongful act, neglect or default in another State, Territory or foreign country, for which a right to maintain an action and recover damages in respect thereof is given by a statute of such other State, Territory or foreign country, such right of action may be enforced in this State within the time prescribed for the commencement of such action by the statute of such other State, Territory or foreign country.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and shall not apply to pending actions.

Passed May 6, 1902.

PAGE 450.—*Examination, licensing, etc., of horseshoers.*

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to be engaged in or working at the business of a horseshoer exclusively in this State without having first received a license to do so, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. There shall be a State board of examiners consisting of four practicing horseshoers and one veterinary surgeon, two of said horseshoers shall be master horseshoers and two shall be journeymen horseshoers, and such veterinary surgeon shall not be engaged in the practice of horseshoeing during his term or [of] service in said board; and should either of said journeymen horseshoers become a master horseshoer, or either of said master horseshoers become a journeyman horseshoer during his said term of office, he shall thereupon cease to be a member of said board, and his place shall thereupon become vacant. All vacancies occurring as aforesaid, or by death, resignation, or in any other manner, shall be filled in the same manner as provided for the original appointment. The members of said board shall be appointed by the governor of the State and shall hold office for the term of five years, and until their successors shall be duly appointed and qualified, except that the terms of the members of said board first appointed hereunder shall be one, two, three, four, and five years respectively.

SEC. 3. Said board shall organize by choosing one of its members as president, one as secretary, and one as treasurer thereof, who shall give bond in such sum as the board may determine, and said board shall meet at least three times a year and as much oftener and at such times and places as it may deem necessary. The board shall keep a complete record of all its proceedings; and a copy from its records certified by the secretary shall be competent evidence in all courts. A majority of said board shall constitute a quorum, and the proceedings thereof shall at all times be open to public inspection. A special meeting shall be called upon the written request of two members of said board, one being a master horseshoer and the other a journeyman horseshoer, signed by the president and secretary of the said board.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of every person who is now exclusively engaged in the business of horseshoeing in the State of Ohio to file a written application stating his or her name and residence with said board of examiners within six months after the passage of this act. Upon receipt of such application it shall be the duty of said board to investigate the facts stated therein, and if said board be satisfied that the facts so stated are true, it shall be the duty of the said board to record the facts stated in the application in a register kept for that purpose; and every person who shall be so registered by the said board as a horseshoer may continue practicing such vocation without incurring the penalties herein provided for, and shall be entitled to be licensed for one year in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. No person whose name is not registered upon the books of said board within the time prescribed in the preceding section shall be permitted to engage in the business of horseshoeing within this State until such person shall have been duly examined by said board and regularly licensed in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 6. The necessary qualifications for all persons not registered in accordance with the preceding section, within six months after the passage of this act to engage in the exclusive business of horseshoeing, in this State, shall be that the applicant has served a three years' apprenticeship or worked for four years at the business of horseshoeing exclusively and shall pass an examination before the said board of examiners. Said examination shall test the knowledge of the applicant on physiology and workmanship. The examination on physiology shall consist in naming the bones of the hoof and leg of a horse from the shoulder down; also the hind leg, from the hip down, and in pointing out the various divisions of the hoof and leg, and naming them; also the articulation, ligaments, tendons, and muscles attached to the bones; also the circulatory apparatus[,] veins, and arteries, of the hoof and leg and the nerve supply to the same. The examination on workmanship shall include a statement of the causes of the different defects of the foot, and their remedy; also the competency of the applicant to shoe a horse completely, viz: to make the four shoes and to heel and toe the shoes; to dress the hoof, fit the shoes, and to properly nail them on.

SEC. 7. All persons who shall so desire may appear before said board at any of its meetings and be examined with reference to their knowledge of the anatomy of the horse's foot and the mechanical skill necessary in shoeing the same; and if, upon such examination, any such person shall prove himself competent to the satisfaction of said board, said board shall issue to such person a license to practice for one year in this State as a horseshoer, and after the expiration of such year, and from year to year thereafter, any person so licensed, or licensed in accordance with section four (4) of this act, shall be relicensed without examination upon application to said board.

SEC. 8. The secretary of said board shall issue a temporary license on the recommendation of two members of said board, one of whom shall be a master and the other a journeyman, to any applicant upon the presentation by such applicant of the evidence of the necessary qualifications to practice as horseshoer, and said board may provide such method of temporary examination as it may deem wise, and such temporary license shall remain in force until the next meeting of said board occurring after the date of such temporary license, and no longer. All licenses issued under this act shall be signed by the secretary and countersigned by the president of said board.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall violate this act by engaging in horseshoeing contrary to the provisions hereof shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be liable to prosecution before any court of competent jurisdiction, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25) nor more than two hundred dollars (\$200) for each and every offense. All fines recovered under this act shall be paid into the common school fund of the county in which said conviction takes place. It shall be the duty of the said board to secure the prosecution of all persons violating the provisions of this act.

SEC. 10. In order to carry out the provisions of this act, and to provide a fund for the maintenance of the said board of examiners, each person, applying to or appearing before said board for examination for license to practice as a horseshoer shall pay

into the treasury of said board a fee of five dollars (\$5), and for registration and license without examination within six months from the passage of this act, in accordance with the provisions of section four (4), one dollar (\$1), and for each yearly renewal of a license fifty cents (\$0.50); and out of the funds coming into the possession of the said board from fees so charged, the members of said board shall receive as compensation the sum of five dollars (\$5) per diem for each and every day that they are necessarily engaged in the discharge of the duties of their office, and all necessary expenses incurred by said board, but no part of the salary of the said board or other expense shall be paid out of the State treasury. The said secretary of the board to receive the same per diem as the other members when in actual service, and in addition thereto, an annual salary not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) per year; said sum to be determined by a majority of said board. All moneys received in excess of said per diem allowance and other expenses above provided for shall be held by the treasurer of said board, and shall not be paid out, used or expended by him except in accordance with a resolution duly passed by said board, and said board shall make an annual report of its proceedings to the governor by the 15th of December of each year showing the names of all horseshoers licensed, their place of business and the moneys received and disbursed by them pursuant to this act. All moneys over five hundred dollars (\$500) in the hands of the treasurer of the board on making his annual report to the governor, shall be turned over into the State treasury to the credit of the common school fund.

SEC. 11. No person shall present himself for examination as above provided as an applicant for a license until he shall have served a three years' apprenticeship at horseshoeing, nor unless he has attended a course of lectures devoted to the anatomy of horses' feet for one school year in some institution of learning: *Provided, however* If no institution affording such instruction shall have been convenient to the applicant's place of residence, the board may, upon finding that the applicant has by other means acquired a satisfactory knowledge of such subject, dispense with said qualification. Applicants who are not found qualified by said board may present themselves again for examination after the expiration of six months.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of the secretary of said board to notify all practicing horseshoers in the State after said board has been appointed by the provisions of this act within thirty (30) days after said board shall have been appointed: *Provided* That the failure of said secretary to so notify any horseshoer, or the failure of any horseshoer to receive said notice, shall not be a defense to any prosecution begun in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 13. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.
Passed May 9, 1902.

PAGE 454.—*Trade-marks of trade unions.*

SECTION 1. Section 4364-53 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio [shall] be further supplemented by the enactment of section 4364-53c to read as follows:

Section 4364-53c. Every such association or union adopting or using a label trade-mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement, as aforesaid, may proceed by suit to enjoin every unauthorized use, display, or sale of the genuine label trade-mark, term, design, device or form of advertisement, and all courts of competent jurisdiction shall grant injunctions to restrain such unauthorized use, display or sale, and may award the complainant in any such suit damages resulting from such unauthorized use, display or sale as may be by the said court deemed just and reasonable, and shall require defendants to pay to such association or union, all profits derived from such unauthorized use, display or sale, and such courts shall also order that all such labels, trade-marks, terms, designs, devices or forms of advertisement in possession or under the control of any defendants not authorized to have same be delivered to any officer of the court or to the complainant to be destroyed.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.
Passed May 9, 1902.

PAGE 522.—*Railroads—Through freight trains not to be run without a full crew.*

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any railroad company in the State of Ohio that runs more than four freight trains in every twenty-four hours, to run over their road, or any part thereof, outside of yard limits, any through freight train with less than a full train crew, consisting of five persons; one engineer, one fireman, one conductor, and two brakemen except that a light engine without cars shall have the following crew: One engineer, one fireman, and one conductor or flagman when running a distance of more than twenty-five miles from starting point.

SEC. 2. Any superintendent or his assistants or other officer, or employee of any railroad company doing business in the State of Ohio, who shall send out on the road, or cause to be sent out on any road, that runs more than four freight trains in twenty-four hours, any through freight train whose crew consists of less than those named in section one of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars for each offense, the probate courts of the several counties of this State shall have final jurisdiction of offenses under this act.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the commissioners of railroads and telegraphs to enforce this act.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed May 10, 1902.

PAGE 598.—*Employment of children—Age limit—Night work.*

SECTION 1. Sections 4364-66, 6986-7, and 6986-8 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio [shall] be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4364-66. No person, company or corporation, as aforesaid, shall give employment to any minor, without agreeing with said minor what wages or compensation he or she shall be entitled to receive per day, week, month or year or per piece for work performed; and written evidence of such agreement shall be furnished to such minor, and on or before each pay day a statement of earnings due, and the amount thereof to be paid to him or her on such pay day shall be given to such minor, and no subsequent change shall be made in the wages or compensation of such minor without notice of the same being given to him or her at least twenty-four hours previous to its going into effect, and when such change is effected written agreement shall be given as in the first instance to said minor employee.

Section 6986-7. No child under the age of fourteen years shall be employed in any factory, workshop, mercantile or other establishment, directly or indirectly at any time; and no such child under said age shall be employed in any other manner, whether it be for compensation or otherwise, when the public schools in which district such child resides are in session. It shall be the duty of every person employing minors under the age of eighteen years to keep a register in which shall be recorded the name, birthplace, age and place of residence of every minor employed by him under the age of eighteen years.

Section 6986-8. No boy under sixteen years of age and no girl under eighteen years of age, shall be employed at any work at night time later than seven o'clock in the evening nor earlier than six o'clock in the morning, and no minor under eighteen years of age shall be employed in any of the places named in section 6986-7 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio for a longer period than ten hours in one day, nor more than fifty-five hours in one week; and every such minor under eighteen years of age shall be entitled to no less than thirty minutes for meal time at noon, but such meal time shall not be included as part of the work hours of the day; and every employer shall post in a conspicuous place in every room where such minors are employed a printed notice stating the maximum number of work hours required in one week, and in each day of the week from such minors, such printed notice to be furnished by the chief inspector of workshops and factories, and approved by the attorney general.

SEC. 2. * * * This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed May 12, 1902.

PAGE 608.—*Laborers', etc., liens on railroads.*

SECTION 1. Section 3231-1 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio [shall] be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 3231-1. Any person who shall have performed common or mechanical labor upon, or furnished supplies to any railroad, street railroad, or railroad operated wholly or in part by electric motor power, turnpike, plank road, canal or on any public structure being erected, or on any abutment, pier, culvert or foundation for same, or for any side track, embankment, excavation, or any public work, protection, ballasting, delivering or placing ties, or track-laying, whether the labor is performed for, or the supplies or material is furnished to any company, corporation, contractor, or subcontractor, construction company, or any individual, shall have a first immediate and absolute lien on the whole of the property on which said work is done, and to which said supplies have been contributed, and on any fund arising from the sale thereof or any part thereof under an order of any court, and shall hold the railroad, street railroad or railroad operated wholly or in part by electric motor power, canal, turnpike, plank road, or structure, to the creation or construction of which the said labor or sup-

plies has been contributed, or so much thereof as may have been in whole or in part created by said labor or supplies, to the exclusion of any such railroads, canal, turnpike, plank road, public work or structure, as to operation, occupation or use, until the claim for such labor or supplies is properly adjusted and paid in full. This act shall apply to all work now being constructed, or material now being furnished, and to all work hereafter constructed and material hereafter furnished.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force on and after its passage.

Passed May 12, 1902.

PAGE 615.—*Employment of children during session of school—Working children to be enabled to attend school.*

SECTION 1. Sections 4022-1, [4022-2, 4022-3, and 4022-9] of the Revised Statutes of Ohio [shall] be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4022-1. All parents, guardians and other persons who have care of children, shall instruct them, or cause them to be instructed in reading, spelling, writing, English grammar, geography and arithmetic. Every parent, guardian or other person having charge of any child between the ages of eight and fourteen years shall send such child to a public, private or parochial school, for the full time that the school attended is in session, which shall in no case be for less than twenty-four weeks, and said attendance shall begin within the first week of the school term, unless the child is excused from such attendance by the superintendent of the public schools, in city or other districts having such superintendent, or by the clerk of the board of education in village, special and township districts not having such superintendent, or by the principal of the private or parochial school, upon satisfactory showing, either that the bodily or mental condition of the child does not permit of its attendance at school, or that the child is being instructed at home by a person qualified

* * * to teach the branches named in this section. * * *

Section 4022-2. No child under fourteen years of age shall be employed or be in the employment of any person, company or corporation, during the school term and while the public schools are in session, unless such child shall present to such person, company or corporation an age and schooling certificate herein provided for. An age and schooling certificate shall be approved only by the superintendent of schools, or by a person authorized by him, in city or other districts having such superintendent, or by the clerk of the board of education in village, special and township districts not having such superintendent upon a satisfactory proof of the age of such minor and that he has successfully completed the studies enumerated in section 4022-1 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio; or if between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years, a knowledge of his or her ability to read and write legibly the English language. * * * Every person, company or corporation employing any child under sixteen years of age, shall exact the age and schooling certificate prescribed in this section, as a condition of employment and shall keep the same on file, and shall upon request of the truant officer hereinafter provided for, permit him to examine such age and schooling certificate. Any person, company or corporation, employing any minor contrary to the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty dollars.

Section 4022-3. All minors over the age of fourteen and under the age of sixteen years, who can not read and write the English language shall be required to attend school as provided in section 4022-1 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio and all the provisions of said section shall apply to said minors: *Provided*, That such attendance shall not be required of such minors after they have secured a certificate from the superintendent of schools, in districts having superintendents or the clerk of the board of education in districts not having superintendents, that they can read and write the English language. No person, company or corporation shall employ any such minor during the time schools are in session, or having such minor in their employ shall immediately cease such employment, upon notice from the truant officer who is hereinafter provided for. Every person, company or corporation violating the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty dollars.

Section 4022-9. When any truant officer is satisfied that any child, compelled to attend school by the provisions of this act, is unable to attend school because absolutely required to work, at home or elsewhere, in order to support itself or help support or care for others legally entitled to its services, who are unable to support or care for themselves, the truant officer shall report the case to the authorities charged with the relief of the poor, and it shall be the duty of said officers to afford such relief as will enable the child to attend school the time each year required under this act. Such child shall not be considered or declared a pauper by reason of the acceptance of the relief herein provided for. * * * In all cases where relief is

necessary it shall be the duty of the board of education to furnish text books free of charge and said board may furnish any further relief it may deem necessary, the expenses incident to furnishing said books and relief to be paid from the contingent funds of the school district.

SEC. 2. * * * This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed May 12, 1902.

PAGE 658.—*Safety appliances on railroads—Inspector.*

SECTION 1. Section 3365-23a of the Revised Statutes of Ohio [shall] be supplemented by the enactment of supplemental sections to read as follows:

Section 3365-23b. An inspector of automatic couplers, air brakes and automatic power brakes on railroad cars, tenders and engines shall be appointed by the commissioner of railroads and telegraphs within thirty days after this act goes into effect, who shall hold office for two years, unless sooner removed for cause, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. At any time a vacancy occurs in the office, the commissioner of railroads and telegraphs shall immediately fill the vacancy by appointment.

No person is eligible to the office who is an officer or employee of a railroad company or owns or is interested, directly or indirectly, in the stocks or bonds of any railroad company, or who has not had at least seven years' experience in the transportation department on some line of railroad of more than thirty miles in length, operated in the State of Ohio.

Section 3365-23c. Before entering on his duties, the inspector shall give bond to the State of Ohio in the sum of three thousand dollars, with two or more sureties, or a bond and security company, acceptable to the commissioner of railroads and telegraphs, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, and shall also take the usual oath of office, which oath and bond with the approval of the commissioner endorsed thereon, shall be deposited with the secretary of state.

Section 3365-23d. Said inspector shall be paid a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per year, and all necessary expenses, not to exceed one thousand dollars in any one year, which shall be paid in the manner now provided by section 250-2 for the salary and expenses of the department of railroads and telegraphs. * * *

He shall have his office in the statehouse in the office of the commissioner of railroads and telegraphs, and shall be under the supervision of said commissioner.

Such inspector shall have the right of passing in the performance of his duties upon all the railroads within the State, and upon all trains, and any part thereof free of charge.

Section 3565[3365]-23e. It shall be the duty of the inspector to inspect the couplers, air brakes and automatic power brakes found on any road in Ohio, and make weekly reports of his inspection to the commissioner of railroads and telegraphs, reporting all cars, tenders and engines, giving number of same, road on which they are found, and the road owning same, if known, which is found to have a defective coupler or brake, describing the defect. He shall also on discovering a defective coupler or brake, immediately report the same to the superintendent of the road on which it is found and to the agent thereof at the nearest station, describing the defect.

Section 3565[3365]-23f. Any road whose superintendent or station agent shall receive such notice of a defective coupler or brake shall cause the same to be immediately repaired; and shall be liable in damages to any person injured by reason of such defective coupler or brake, for any injury received after the expiration of twenty-four hours after receiving the notice; and any such company shall be liable in damages by reason of any such defective appliance, for any injury received. But nothing herein shall be construed to diminish the existing legal liability of railroads for injuries to persons or property.

Section 3565[3365]-23g. Said inspector may, on the discovery of a defective coupler or brake on any car, tender or engine, condemn said car, tender or engine, and order the same out of service until repaired and put in good working order. On receiving from the inspector an order condemning any car, tender or engine, the employees of the road in charge of said car, tender or engine shall put the same out of service at the first freight division terminal.

Section 3565[3365]-23h. Any railroad which fails to comply with any of the provisions of this act shall forfeit and pay to the State of Ohio, the sum of twenty-five (\$25) dollars for each day such defective coupler or brake is kept in use contrary to the provisions hereof, to be collected in a civil suit in any county in the State where service of process can be had on said road. It is hereby made the duty of the attorney general or the prosecuting attorney of any county in which such company has a line of railroad, and such officer shall, on request from the inspector, immediately com-

mence and prosecute, without unnecessary delay, proceedings to collect said sum, and the sum so collected, less 10 per cent fees for collecting same, due such officer, shall be paid to the general revenue fund of the State.

Section 3365-23i. Any superintendent[,] conductor or other officer or employee of any road who shall willfully refuse or neglect to comply with any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof fined any sum not less than twenty-five or more than five hundred dollars, and be personally liable for any injuries resulting to any employees therefrom.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed May 12, 1902.

PAGE 668.—*Civil service law.*

SECTION 1. An act entitled "An act to regulate and improve the civil service in certain departments in cities of the first grade of the second class," passed April 14th, 1900, [shall] be so amended as to read as follows:

In cities of the first grade, of the second class, the mayor shall appoint four persons to constitute a civil service commission. * * *

SEC. 2. The commission shall classify all of the employees of the departments of public improvements, and public safety, in the service of said cities. Said commission shall also at any time classify any other offices or places of employment in any other department of the city service upon proper authorization from the council of said cities. * * *

SEC. 4. All applicants for admission into the classified service of such city shall be subject to examination, which shall be competitive, public and open to all citizens of Ohio who shall have been residents in such city at least one year prior thereto, with special limitations as to age, health, habits and moral character (said examination as to health being under the supervision of physicians), and shall relate to those matters which shall fairly test the relative capacity of the persons examined to discharge the duties of the position which they seek, and may include tests of physical qualifications and health, and, when appropriate, of manual skill. The examinations of applicants for employment as laborers classified shall relate to their capacity for labor, their habits as to industry and sobriety, and their experience in and knowledge of the kind of work for which they apply. No question in any examination shall relate to political or religious opinions or affiliations. The rules to be made by the commission shall provide, so far as the conditions of good administration may warrant, for filling vacancies in any grade above the lowest, by promotion, on a basis of ascertained merit and seniority in service and examination; and, to that end, shall hold public competitive examination for promotion, open to members of the next lower grade, and for giving due credit, in the marking of competitors, for length of service and for ascertained merit in service.

SEC. 5. In case of any vacancy in the classified service of said city, notice shall be given the commission by the appointing power of said vacancy, and thereupon the commission shall certify in writing to the appointing power, the names, addresses and grades of the candidates, not exceeding three in number for any such vacancy, whose names shall stand highest on the appropriate register, and it shall then be the duty of the appointing power to appoint on probation, to fill such vacancy, one of the said candidates whose name shall have been so certified. *Provided, however,* That if the appointing power satisfies the commission that there is reasonable ground for the belief that any candidate so certified is morally unfit, his name shall be stricken from the register and another name shall be certified in its place in like manner. No appointment, promotion or removal in the classified service shall be influenced in any manner by the political or religious affiliation or opinions of any such candidate.

SEC. 6. No officer or employee within the classified service of any such city shall be removed, reduced in rank or suspended except from some cause relating to his moral character or his suitableness to perform the duties of his position. *Provided, however,* That if the head of any department does remove, reduce in rank, suspend or discharge any officer or employee of such department, it shall be by written order giving the reasons therefor, and such written order shall be recorded in the records of the department, and a copy thereof filed with the mayor; *And provided, however,* That any officer or employee removed, reduced in rank or suspended, may appeal from such order of removal, reduction in rank or suspension or other punishment to the civil service commission for trial, upon which appeal said commission shall require the causes of such removal, reduction in rank or suspension to be certified to it in writing, with specifications signed for such removal, reduction in rank or suspension, which specifications shall be signed by the person preferring the charge. A copy of said charges as specified shall be thereupon served on the accused at least five days before the hearing thereon, and the accused shall have the right to meet

the witnesses face to face and to have compulsory process to procure the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and to require a speedy trial and the production in evidence of books, papers and records in his behalf. Said commission shall forthwith, and within ten days sit as a tribunal for the trial of the accused and shall have full power to pass upon the same and fix the punishment of the accused, and the action of the commission shall not be subject to reversal by any appellate tribunal or court, in holding any such investigation or inquiry, or any other investigation or inquiry under this act; the commission shall have power to subpoena, on behalf of the city, the attendance and testimony of witnesses, and the production of books and papers pertinent to the subject matter of such investigations or inquiry, and to administer oaths and affirmations; and witnesses, and officers to subpoena and secure the attendance of witnesses, shall be entitled to like fees and mileage as are allowed by law for like services in proceedings before the courts of common pleas. * * *

Passed February 13, 1902.

RHODE ISLAND.

ACTS OF 1902.

CHAPTER 973.—*Factories and workshops—Elevators.*

SECTION 1. Section 15 of chapter 108 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 15. Every elevator used for conveying persons or goods from one story to another of any building, the well of which elevator is not so protected as to be inaccessible from without while the elevator is moving, shall have attached to it some suitable appliance which shall give automatically, at all times, on every floor of said building which it approaches, a distinct, audible warning signal that said elevator is in motion.

SEC. 2. Section 16 of chapter 108 of the General Laws * * * is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 16. All hoistway and elevator openings through floors where there is no shaft shall be protected by sufficient railings, gates, trapdoors, or other mechanical devices equivalent thereto, and the same shall be kept closed in the nighttime or when not in use. Every passenger elevator, except plunger elevators, shall be provided with some safety arrangement to prevent falling, and every passenger elevator shall be fitted with some suitable device to prevent the elevator car from being started until the door or doors opening into the elevator shaft are closed; and no person under the age of eighteen years shall take charge of or operate any passenger elevator.

It shall be the duty of every inspector of buildings elected or empowered under the provisions of this chapter to inspect all elevators in every building within his jurisdiction; and it shall be the duty of the factory inspectors appointed or empowered under the provisions of chapter 68 of the General Laws to inspect all elevators in every building within their jurisdiction in any city or town where there is no inspector of building[s]; and it shall be the duty of said inspectors of buildings and said factory inspectors to notify the lessee and owner or some one of the owners of every building in which an elevator shall be used or operated contrary to the provisions of this and the preceding section, of such violation and require the lessee and owner or some one of the owners of said building, within thirty days after the receipt of such notice, to comply with the provisions of said sections, and it shall be the duty of said lessee and owner or owners to comply with such requirement.

The owner or owners of any building or premises under lease, and their servants and agents, may enter upon such leased building or premises for the public welfare, with the purpose of making said building comply with the provisions of this and the preceding section, and may remain thereon during such time as may reasonably be required for the performance of such work as may be necessary to effect said purpose, interfering with the lessee no more than may be necessary.

In all cases in which any person shall suffer injury or in which the death of any person shall ensue in consequence of the failure of the lessee or owner or owners of any building to comply with the provisions of this and the preceding section, or in consequence of the failure of said lessee or owner or owners to comply with the written notice and requirement of any inspector of buildings or factory inspector, when made in conformity to the provisions of this and the preceding section, such lessee and owner or owners shall be jointly and severally liable to any person so injured in an action of trespass on the case for damages for such injury; and in case

of death such lessee and owner or owners shall be jointly and severally liable in damages for the injury caused by the death of such person, to be recovered by action of trespass on the case, in the same manner and for the benefit of the same persons as is provided in sections fourteen and fifteen of chapter two hundred thirty-three; which action, when the lessee and the owner are nonresidents, may be commenced by attachment. It shall be no defense to said action that the person injured, or whose death ensues as aforesaid, had knowledge that any elevator was being operated in said building contrary to the provisions of this and the preceding section, or that such person continued to ride in said elevator with said knowledge.

The lessee or owner or owners of any building, or in case such lessee or owner, or any of them, be *non compos mentis* or a minor, the guardian of any such lessee or owner, or in case such lessee or owner, or any of them, be a nonresident, the agent of any such lessee or owner having charge of such property, who shall neglect or fail to comply with the provisions of this and the preceding section shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than ten dollars for each day that an elevator shall be used or operated in said building contrary to the provisions of this and the preceding section. In case there shall be several such lessees or owners or agents in charge of any building in which an elevator shall be used or operated contrary to the provisions of this and the preceding section, proceedings may be had against any or all of them jointly, or against any one of them, for the recovery of such fine.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from and after the first day of October, A. D. 1902, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Passed April 3, 1902.

CHAPTER 994.—*Employment of women and children—Hours of labor.*

SECTION 1. Section 22 of chapter 198 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 22. No minor under sixteen years of age, and no woman, shall be employed in laboring in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment more than fifty-eight hours in any one week; and in no case shall the hours of labor exceed ten hours in any one day, excepting when it is necessary to make repairs to prevent the interruption of the ordinary running of the machinery, or when a different apportionment of the hours of labor is made for the sole purpose of making a shorter day's work for one day of the week.

Every employer shall post in a conspicuous place in every room where such persons are employed a printed notice stating the number of hours' work required of them on each day of the week; and the employment of any such person for a longer time in any day than so stated shall be deemed a violation of this section, unless it appears that such employment is to make up for time lost on some previous day of the same week in consequence of the stopping of the machinery upon which such person was employed or dependent for employment: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not be construed to enlarge or impair any restriction placed upon the employment of any minor mentioned in chapter 64.

SECTION 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

Passed April 4, 1902.

CHAPTER 1004.—*Hours of labor of employees on street railways.*

SECTION 1. A day's work for all conductors, gripmen, and motormen now employed or who may hereafter be employed in the operation of all street railways, of whatever motive power, in this State shall not exceed ten hours' work, to be performed within twelve consecutive hours. No officer or agent of any corporation operating street cars, of whatever motive power, in this State shall on any day exact from any of its said employees more than the said ten hours' work within the twenty-four hours of the natural day, and within twelve consecutive hours: *Provided, however*, That on all legal holidays, and on occasions when an unexpected contingency arises demanding more than the usual service by such street railway corporation to the public, or from such employees to the corporation, and in case of accident or unavoidable delay, extra labor may be performed for extra compensation; and that nothing herein contained shall affect existing written contracts.

SEC. 2 (as amended by chapter 1045). The true intent and purpose of this act is hereby declared to be to limit the usual hours' of labor of the above-mentioned employees of street railway corporations, in the absence of agreement as to such hours between such employees and their employer, to ten hours' actual work a day,

to be performed within a period of twelve consecutive hours, whether such employees be employed by the trip or trips, the job, the hour, the day, the week, the month, or in any other manner. But nothing in this act contained shall be construed to forbid or prevent any such employee, being of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, from laboring a greater or lesser number of hours a day, in accordance with his contract so to do; nor to impose any penalty upon any person or corporation for permitting such employees to labor such greater or lesser number of hours in the performance of such contract.

SEC. 3. Any street railway corporation violating any of the provisions of the preceding sections of this act shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, one-half thereof to the use of the complainant and the other half to the use of the State.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on the first day of June, A. D. 1902.

Passed April 4, 1902.

CHAPTER 1009.—*Employment of children during session of school.*

SECTION 1. Chapter 64 of the General Laws is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. No minor child who has not completed thirteen years of life shall be employed to labor or at service, or engaged in business, except during the vacations of the public schools of the city or town wherein such child resides, or as provided for by section one of this chapter.

Section 5. No minor child who has not completed fifteen years of life shall be employed to labor or at service unless he shall present to his employer a certificate made by or under the direction of the school committee of the city or town wherein such child resides; said certificate shall be made on a blank and in a form furnished by the secretary of the State board of education and shall state the name, place and date of birth of said child, the name and residence of the person having control of said child.

Section 6. Every person, whether principal or agent, who shall employ or permit to be employed or shall aid or abet the employment to labor or at service of any minor child above described in section 4, who has not complied with the provisions above recited in section five, shall for every such offense or neglect of such duty be fined not exceeding twenty dollars.

Passed April 4, 1902.

VIRGINIA.

CONSTITUTION OF 1902.

ARTICLE 4.—*Special laws regulating labor, etc., not to be passed.*

SECTION 63. * * * The general assembly shall not enact any local, special, or private law in the following cases:

12. Regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing, or the rate of interest on money.

ARTICLE 5.—*Bureau of labor and statistics.*

SECTION 86. The general assembly shall have power to establish and maintain a bureau of labor and statistics, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE 12.—*Liability of railroad companies for injuries to employees.*

SECTION 162. The doctrine of fellow-servant, so far as it affects the liability of the master for injuries to his servant resulting from the acts or omissions of any other servant or servants of the common master, is, to the extent hereinafter stated, abolished as to every employee of a railroad company, engaged in the physical construction, repair or maintenance of its roadway, track or any of the structures connected therewith, or in any work in or upon a car or engine standing upon a track, or in the physical operation of a train, car, engine, or switch, or in any service requiring his presence upon a train, car or engine; and every such employee shall have the same right to recover for every injury suffered by him from the acts or omissions of any other employee or employees of the common master, that a servant would have (at the time when this constitution goes into effect), if such acts or omissions were those

of the master himself in the performance of a nonassignable duty: *Provided*, That the injury, so suffered by such railroad employee, result from the negligence of an officer, or agent, of the company of a higher grade of service than himself, or from that of a person, employed by the company, having the right, or charged with the duty, to control or direct the general services or the immediate work of the party injured, or the general services or the immediate work of the coemployee through, or by, whose act or omission he is injured; or that it result from the negligence of a coemployee engaged in another department of labor, or engaged upon, or in charge of, any car upon which, or upon the train of which it is a part, the injured employee is not at the time of receiving the injury, or who is in charge of any switch, signal point, or locomotive engine, or is charged with dispatching trains or transmitting telegraphic or telephonic orders therefor; and whether such negligence be in the performance of an assignable or nonassignable duty. The physical construction, repair or maintenance of the roadway, track or any of the structures connected therewith, and the physical construction, repair, maintenance, cleaning or operation of trains, cars or engines, shall be regarded as different departments of labor within the meaning of this section. Knowledge, by any such railroad employee injured, of the defective or unsafe character or condition of any machinery, ways, appliances or structures, shall be no defense to an action for injury caused thereby. When death, whether instantaneous or not, results to such an employee from any injury for which he could have recovered, under the above provisions, had death not occurred, then his legal or personal representative, surviving consort, and relatives (and any trustee, curator, committee or guardian of such consort or relatives) shall, respectively, have the same rights and remedies with respect thereto as if his death had been caused by the negligence of a coemployee while in the performance, as vice-principal, of a nonassignable duty of the master. Every contract or agreement, express or implied, made by an employee, to waive the benefit of this section, shall be null and void. This section shall not be construed to deprive any employee, or his legal or personal representative, surviving consort or relatives (or any trustee, curator, committee or guardian of such consort or relatives), of any rights or remedies that he or they may have by the law of the land, at the time this constitution goes into effect. Nothing contained in this section shall restrict the power of the general assembly to further enlarge, for the above-named class of employees, the rights and remedies hereinbefore provided for, or to extend such rights and remedies to, or otherwise enlarge the present rights and remedies of, any other class of employees of railroads or of employees of any person, firm or corporation.

ARTICLE 14.—*Exemption from execution.*

SECTION 190. Every householder or head of a family shall be entitled, in addition to the articles now exempt from levy or distress for rent, to hold exempt from levy, seizure, garnishment, or sale under any execution, order, or other process issued on any demand for a debt hereafter contracted, his real and personal property, or either, including money and debts due him, to the value of not exceeding two thousand dollars, to be selected by him: *Provided*, That such exemption shall not extend to any execution, order, or other process issued on any demand in the following cases:

First. For the purchase price of said property, or any part thereof. If the property purchased, and not paid for, be exchanged for, or converted into, other property by the debtor, such last-named property shall not be exempted from the payment of such unpaid purchase money under the provisions of this article;

Second. For services rendered by a laboring person or mechanic;

Third. For liabilities incurred by any public officer, or officer of a court, or any fiduciary, or any attorney at law for money collected;

Fourth. For a lawful claim for any taxes, levies, or assessments accruing after the first day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six;

Fifth. For rent;

Sixth. For the legal or taxable fees of any public officer or officer of a court.

SEC. 191. The said exemption shall not be claimed or held in a shifting stock of merchandise, or in any property, the conveyance of which by the homestead claimant has been set aside on the ground of fraud or want of consideration.

SEC. 192. The general assembly shall prescribe the manner and the conditions on which a householder or head of a family shall set apart and hold for himself and family a homestead in any of the property hereinbefore mentioned. But this section shall not be construed as authorizing the general assembly to defeat or impair the benefits intended to be conferred by the provisions of this article.

ACTS OF 1901–1902.

CHAPTER 54.—*Exemption from execution, etc.—Personal property.*

1. Section thirty-six hundred and fifty in chapter one hundred and seventy-eight of the Code of Virginia of eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, as amended by an act approved February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and ninety, [shall] be amended and reenacted so as to read as follows:

Section 3650. In addition to the estate, not exceeding in value two thousand dollars, which every householder residing in this State shall be entitled to hold exempt, as provided in the preceding sections of this chapter, he shall also be entitled to hold exempt from levy or distress the following articles, or so much or so many thereof as he may have, to be selected by him or his agents, except that the live stock so exempted under this and the following sections of this chapter shall not be exempt from any levy or distress made under the provisions of chapter ninety-three of this Code:

First. The family Bible.

Second. Family pictures, schoolbooks, and library for the use of the family, not exceeding in all one hundred dollars in value.

Third. A seat or pew in any house or place of public worship.

Fourth. A lot in a burial ground.

Fifth. All necessary wearing apparel of the debtor and his family; all beds, bedsteads, and bedding necessary for the use of such family; and all stoves and appendages put up and kept for the necessary use of the family, not exceeding three.

Sixth. One cow and her calf till one year old, one horse, six chairs, six plates, one table, six knives, six forks, one dozen spoons, two dishes, two basins, one pot, one oven, six pieces of wooden or earthen ware, one loom and its appurtenances, one safe or press, one spinning wheel, one pair of cards, one axe, two hoes; ten barrels of corn, or, in lieu thereof, twenty-five bushels of rye or buckwheat; five bushels of wheat, or one barrel of flour; *twenty bushels of potatoes*, two hundred pounds of bacon or pork, three hogs, *fowls not exceeding in value ten dollars*, ten dollars in value of forage or hay, one cooking stove and utensils for cooking therewith, one sewing machine, and in the case of a mechanic, the tools and utensils of his trade, not exceeding one hundred dollars in value, and in case of an oysterman or fisherman, his boat and tackle, not exceeding two hundred dollars in value; if the boat and tackle exceed two hundred dollars in value the same shall be sold, and out of the proceeds the oysterman or fisherman shall first receive two hundred dollars in lieu of such boat and tackle.

Approved December 23, 1901.

CHAPTER 322.—*Liability of railroad companies for injuries to employees.*

1. Every corporation operating a railroad in this State, whether such corporation be created under the laws of this State or otherwise, shall be liable in damages for any and all injury sustained by any employee of such corporation as follows: When such injury results from the wrongful act, neglect, or default of an agent or officer of such corporation superior to the employee injured, or of a person employed by such corporation having the right to control or direct the services of such employee injured, or the services of the employee by whom he is injured; and also when such injury results from the wrongful act, neglect, or default of a coemployee engaged in another department of labor from that of the employee injured, or of a coemployee on another train of cars, or of a coemployee who has charge of any switch, signal point, or locomotive engine, or who is charged with dispatching trains or transmitting telegraphic or telephonic orders. Knowledge by any employee injured of the defective or unsafe character or condition of any machinery, ways, appliances, or structures of such corporation shall not of itself be a bar to recovery for any injury or death caused thereby. When death, whether instantaneous or otherwise, results from any injury to any employee of such corporation received as aforesaid, the personal representative of such employee shall have a right of action therefor against such corporation, and may recover damages in respect thereof. Any contract or agreement, express or implied, made by any such employee to waive the benefit of this section or any part thereof shall be null and void, and this section shall not be construed to deprive any such employee, or his personal representative, of any right or remedy to which he is now entitled under the laws of this State.

2. The rules and principles of law as to contributory negligence, which apply to other cases, shall apply to cases arising under this act, except in so far as the same are herein modified or changed.

Approved March 27, 1902.

CHAPTER 348.—*Examination, licensing, etc., of plumbers.*

1. In all cities in the State of Virginia having a population of more than eight thousand inhabitants there shall be a board for the examination of plumbers of four members, consisting of one member, to be known as the chief health officer of the city, and one member, to be known as the plumbing inspector of the city; one journeyman plumber, and one master plumber, all of whom shall be residents of the city in which their duties are to be performed, and the plumbing inspector, journeyman, and master plumbers shall be licensed plumbers. The members of said board shall be selected as the councils of the respective cities may determine, and said councils shall also prescribe the terms of office of the several members of such board, and the method of their removal from office. The terms of office of such chief health officers and plumbing inspectors as may be in office when this act shall go into effect shall not be affected hereby, and they shall be constituted members of their respective boards for the term for which they may have been elected.

2. The persons who compose the first plumbing board under this act shall, within ten days after their appointment, meet in their respective city building, or place designated by the city council, and organize by the selection of one of their number as chairman, and the plumbing inspector shall be secretary of said board. It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep full, true, and correct minutes and records of all licenses issued by it, together with their kinds and dates and the names of persons to whom issued, in books to be provided by such city for that purpose, which books and records shall be in all business hours open for free inspection by all persons.

4. The board shall fix stated times and places of meeting, which times shall not be less than once in every two weeks, and may be held oftener upon written call of the chairman of the board, and the board shall adopt rules for the examination, at such times and places, of all persons who desire a license to work at the construction or repairing of plumbing within the said city.

5. Any person not already licensed as herein provided desiring to work at the business of plumbing in any such city shall make written application to the said board for examination for a license, which examination shall be made at the next meeting of the board, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and said board shall examine said applicant as to his practical knowledge of plumbing, house drainage and plumbing, ventilation and sanitation, which examination shall be practical as well as theoretical, and if the applicant has shown himself competent, the plumbing board shall cause its chairman and secretary to execute and deliver to the applicant a license authorizing him to do plumbing in such city.

6. All licenses may be renewed by the board at the dates of their expiration. Such renewal licenses shall be granted, without a reexamination, upon a written application of the licensee filed with the board and showing that his purposes and conditions remain unchanged, unless it is made to appear by affidavit before the board that the applicant is no longer competent or entitled to such renewal license, in which event the renewal license shall not be granted until the applicant has undergone the examination hereinbefore required.

7. All licenses shall be good for one year from their dates, provided that any license may be revoked by the board at any time upon a hearing upon sufficient written, sworn charges filed with the board, showing the holder of the license to be then incompetent or guilty of a willful breach of the rules, regulations, or requirements of the board, or of the laws or ordinances relating thereto, or of other causes sufficient for the revoking of his license, of which charges and hearing the holder of such license shall have written notice.

8. It shall be unlawful for any person to do any plumbing in any such city of this State unless he be licensed as herein provided.

9. The fee for the original license of a journeyman plumber shall be one dollar. All renewal fees shall be fifty cents. All license fees shall be paid, prior to the execution and delivery of the license, to the treasurer of the city for which the license was issued.

14. Any person violating any provision of this act or of any lawful ordinances, or rules and regulations, authorized by this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding fifty nor less than five dollars for each and every violation thereof, and if such person hold a plumber's license, it may, in the discretion of the board, be forfeited, and he shall not be entitled to another plumber's license for the space of one year after such forfeiture is declared against him by the board.

Approved March 28, 1902.

LEADING ARTICLES IN PAST NUMBERS OF THE BULLETIN.

- No. 1. Private and public debt in the United States, by George K. Holmes.
Employer and employee under the common law, by V. H. Olmsted and S. D. Fessenden.
- No. 2. The poor colonies of Holland, by J. Howard Gore, Ph. D.
The industrial revolution in Japan, by William Eleroy Curtis.
Notes concerning the money of the U. S. and other countries, by W. C. Hunt.
The wealth and receipts and expenses of the U. S., by W. M. Steuart.
- No. 3. Industrial communities: Coal Mining Co. of Anzin, by W. F. Willoughby.
- No. 4. Industrial communities: Coal Mining Co. of Blanzzy, by W. F. Willoughby.
The sweating system, by Henry White.
- No. 5. Convict labor.
Industrial communities: Krupp Iron and Steel Works, by W. F. Willoughby.
- No. 6. Industrial communities: Familistère Society of Guise, by W. F. Willoughby.
Cooperative distribution, by Edward W. Bemis, Ph. D.
- No. 7. Industrial communities: Various communities, by W. F. Willoughby.
Rates of wages paid under public and private contract, by Ethelbert Stewart.
- No. 8. Conciliation and arbitration in the boot and shoe industry, by T. A. Carroll.
Railway relief departments, by Emory R. Johnson, Ph. D.
- No. 9. The padrone system and padrone banks, by John Koren.
The Dutch Society for General Welfare, by J. Howard Gore, Ph. D.
- No. 10. Condition of the Negro in various cities.
Building and loan associations.
- No. 11. Workers at gainful occupations at censuses of 1870, 1880, and 1890, by W. C. Hunt.
Public baths in Europe, by Edward Mussey Hartwell, Ph. D., M. D.
- No. 12. The inspection of factories and workshops in the U. S., by W. F. Willoughby.
Mutual rights and duties of parents and children, guardianship, etc., under the law, by F. J. Stimson.
The municipal or cooperative restaurant of Grenoble, France, by C. O. Ward.
- No. 13. The anthracite mine laborers, by G. O. Virtue, Ph. D.
- No. 14. The Negroes of Farmville, Va.: A social study, by W. E. B. Du Bois, Ph. D.
Incomes, wages, and rents in Montreal, by Herbert Brown Ames, B. A.
- No. 15. Boarding homes and clubs for working women, by Mary S. Fergusson.
The trade-union label, by John Graham Brooks.
- No. 16. Alaskan gold fields and opportunities for capital and labor, by S. C. Dunham.
- No. 17. Brotherhood relief and insurance of railway employees, by E. R. Johnson, Ph. D.
The nations of Antwerp, by J. Howard Gore, Ph. D.
- No. 18. Wages in the United States and Europe, 1870 to 1898.
- No. 19. Alaskan gold fields and opportunities for capital and labor, by S. C. Dunham.
Mutual relief and benefit associations in the printing trade, by W. S. Waudby.
- No. 20. Condition of railway labor in Europe, by Walter E. Weyl, Ph. D.
- No. 21. Pawnbroking in Europe and the United States, by W. R. Patterson, Ph. D.
- No. 22. Benefit features of American trade unions, by Edward W. Bemis, Ph. D.
The Negro in the black belt: Some social sketches, by W. E. B. Du Bois, Ph. D.
Wages in Lyon, France, 1870 to 1896.
- No. 23. Attitude of women's clubs, etc., toward social economics, by Ellen M. Henriotin.
The production of paper and pulp in the U. S. from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1898.
- No. 24. Statistics of cities.
- No. 25. Foreign labor laws: Great Britain and France, by W. F. Willoughby.
- No. 26. Protection of workmen in their employment, by Stephen D. Fessenden.
Foreign labor laws: Belgium and Switzerland, by W. F. Willoughby.

- No. 27. Wholesale prices: 1890 to 1899, by Roland P. Falkner, Ph. D.
Foreign labor laws: Germany, by W. F. Willoughby.
- No. 28. Voluntary conciliation and arbitration in Great Britain, by J. B. McPherson.
System of adjusting wages, etc., in certain rolling mills, by J. H. Nutt.
Foreign labor laws: Austria, by W. F. Willoughby.
- No. 29. Trusts and industrial combinations, by J. W. Jenks, Ph. D.
The Yukon and Nome gold regions, by S. C. Dunham.
Labor Day, by Miss M. C. de Graffenried.
- No. 30. Trend of wages from 1891 to 1900.
Statistics of cities.
Foreign labor laws: Various European countries, by W. F. Willoughby.
- No. 31. Betterment of industrial conditions, by V. H. Olmsted.
Present status of employers' liability in the U. S., by S. D. Fessenden.
Condition of railway labor in Italy, by Dr. Luigi Einaudi.
- No. 32. Accidents to labor as regulated by law in the U. S., by W. F. Willoughby.
Prices of commodities and rates of wages in Manila.
The Negroes of Sandy Spring, Md.: A social study, by W. T. Thom, Ph. D.
The British workmen's compensation act and its operation, by A. M. Low.
- No. 33. Foreign labor laws: Australasia and Canada, by W. F. Willoughby.
The British conspiracy and protection of property act and its operation, by A. M. Low.
- No. 34. Labor conditions in Porto Rico, by Azel Ames, M. D.
Social economics at the Paris Exposition, by Prof. N. P. Gilman.
The workmen's compensation act of Holland.
- No. 35. Cooperative communities in the United States, by Rev. Alexander Kent.
The Negro landholder of Georgia, by W. E. B. Du Bois, Ph. D.
- No. 36. Statistics of cities.
Statistics of Honolulu, H. I.
- No. 37. Railway employees in the United States, by Samuel McCune Lindsay, Ph. D.
The Negroes of Litwalton, Va.: A social study of the "Oyster Negro," by William Taylor Thom, Ph. D.
- No. 38. Labor conditions in Mexico, by Walter E. Weyl, Ph. D.
The Negroes of Cinclare Central Factory and Calumet Plantation, La., by J. Bradford Laws.
- No. 39. Course of wholesale prices, 1890 to 1901.
- No. 40. Present condition of the hand-working and domestic industries of Germany, by Henry J. Harris, Ph. D.
Workmen's compensation acts of foreign countries, by Adna F. Weber.
- No. 41. Labor conditions in Cuba, by Victor S. Clark, Ph. D.
Beef prices, by Fred C. Croxton.
- No. 42. Statistics of cities.
Labor conditions in Cuba.
- No. 43. Report to the President on anthracite coal strike, by Carroll D. Wright.
- No. 44. Factory sanitation and labor protection, by C. F. W. Doehring, Ph. D.

